DanceSafe drug checking kits consist of colorimetric reagents and immunoassay test strips. Together they can quickly and easily help you identify what drugs you have before you consume them—which might just save your life.

REAGENT KITS
Our reagents consist of chemicals that turn different colors in the presence of specific drugs. They are useful for identifying the primary drug in a drug sample. To use them, put a drop of the reagent onto a tiny amount of the drug you're checking and compare the color reaction to the enclosed chart.

FENTANYL TEST STRIPS
Our fentanyl test strips use immunoassay technology and can detect even tiny amounts of fentanyl in most drugs. Simply dilute your drugs in the appropriate amount of water, then dip the strip into the liquid. Results will appear within 3 minutes.

We are the original and only nonprofit manufacturer of reagent kits in the US. All proceeds go towards our peer-based drug education and free drug checking services that we provide at events and festivals across the country all year long.
HOW TO USE REAGENTS

dancesafe.org/testing-kit-instructions

Reagents are chemicals that change color when they come into contact with certain drugs, enabling you to detect their presence in a sample. Reagents cannot, however, detect every drug, nor can they tell you how pure or potent your drugs are. Even if you get the expected color reactions for the drug you want, there could still be one or more other drugs present. This is because:
1. Not all drugs change color with reagents.
2. Darker colors may overshadow lighter colors.
3. A very tiny quantity of a drug may not produce a visible color change.

Despite these limitations, reagent testing is useful for identifying the presence of specific drugs, and — most importantly — for determining whether your sample does not contain the drug you want.

REAGENTS CAN
• Detect the presence of certain drugs
• Inform your decision about whether or not to consume a drug

REAGENTS CANNOT
• Tell you how potent your drugs are
• Tell you if your drugs are pure

1. Place a tiny amount of your drug onto a white, ceramic plate. Make it about the size of a inhead. We will refer to this as the “sample” of your drug. For pressed pills, use a sharp knife to scrape the powder off the side. For blotter paper, cut off a tiny piece of the corner. For liquid drugs, place one drop onto the plate.

2. Carefully place one drop of reagent onto the sample. Do not let the bottle touch the sample or you will contaminate the entire bottle of reagent. If you are using a 2-bottle reagent such as Simon’s, Folin, or Morris, place one drop from bottle A and then one drop from bottle B onto the same sample.

3. Observe the color change and compare with the enclosed color chart. Most reagents will change color within twenty seconds.
   • Ehrlich’s reagent can take up to 5 minutes.
   • Morris reagent needs to be stirred (use a toothpick or the sharp point of a knife). The final color will appear after stirring for a full 30 seconds.

4. Repeat. Most drugs need to be tested with more than one reagent. When using multiple reagents, put the cap back on the first reagent and repeat the process with the next reagent using a new sample from the same batch that you’re testing.

5. Clean up. Use baking soda to neutralize the chemicals, then wash the plate with soap and water.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Keep reagents out of heat and sunlight to prolong the shelf life. If stored in a refrigerator or freezer, most reagents will last a year or longer. (Make sure to thaw them out to room temperature before use.) Dispose of unused reagents at a hazardous waste facility.

• Mandelin reagent starts out light orange in color and turns cloudy yellow after 3–4 weeks. This is okay. Make sure to shake the bottle before each use.
• Marquis and Mecke reagents begin as clear liquids and gradually darken over time. This is okay. They are only expired when the liquid in the bottle becomes so dark that you can no longer see the color reaction.

CAUTION!
THIS PRODUCT IS HIGHLY CORROSIVE AND/OR TOXIC.

If contact is made with the skin, wash with water immediately. If it gets in the eyes, flood the eyes with water for at least 10 minutes, holding them open. If accidentally ingested, rinse the mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Drink water and seek immediate medical attention.
# REAGENT COLOR CHART

Each bar shows the color change over 20 seconds from left to right. Ignore any color changes that happen after about a minute (except for Ehrlich’s, which can take up to five minutes).

For Morris, the final color appears only after stirring for 30 seconds.

For Ehrlich’s, the purple color can take up to 5 minutes to appear.

This chart includes some of the most common drugs and the color reactions they produce with each of our reagents. To see the color reactions for other drugs, go to dancesafe.org/testing-kit-instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCES</th>
<th>MARQUIS</th>
<th>SIMON’S</th>
<th>FROEHDE</th>
<th>LIEBERMANN</th>
<th>MORRIS</th>
<th>EHRLICH’S</th>
<th>MANDELIN</th>
<th>MECKE</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDMA “Molly/Ecstasy”</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDA “Sass”</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-APB / 6-APB</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-MAPB / 6-MAPB</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphetanline</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Methyline</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>N-Ethyl-Pentylene</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mephedrone 4-MMC</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpha-PVP “Flakka”</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>Cocaine</td>
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<td>Ketamine</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCK/2-FDCK</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C-B</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C-I</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mescaline</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD</td>
<td>INCONSISTENT</td>
<td>INCONSISTENT</td>
<td>INCONSISTENT</td>
<td>INCONSISTENT</td>
<td>INCONSISTENT</td>
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<td>INCONSISTENT</td>
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<td>TFMPP</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMMA</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxycodone</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspirin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
<td>NO REACTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAKE NOTE:** There are hundreds of drugs sold on the illicit market, and new ones are appearing every year. Some of them may turn similar colors as the drugs listed in this chart. This is why reagent kits are only considered presumptive. They can increase your confidence that you have the drug you are expecting, but there is no guarantee. The only way to know for sure is to use a lab testing service such as DrugsData.org (in the US) and EnergyControl-International.org (in Europe).

**WARNING!** PMA & PMMA are extremely dangerous adulterants! They are not recreational drugs and have caused hundreds of accidental deaths.
HOW TO TEST MDMA

WHY TEST MDMA
There are many different drugs being sold under the names “Molly” or “ecstasy.” Whether you have pressed pills, crystals, or powder, there is no way to tell what drug you have without testing it first. Hundreds of people have died and thousands more hospitalized after ingesting what they thought was MDMA, but ended up being something else.

1. The first step is to use Marquis. In the presence of MDMA, Marquis will quickly turn to black (within seconds). You might also see purple at first.

2. Next use Simon’s to distinguish between MDMA and MDA. If Simon’s turns blue, it’s likely MDMA (but it still could be one of the MAPBs). If there is no color change, it’s likely MDA (but it still could be one of the APBs).

3. Use Froehde to rule out the (M)APBs. A black reaction with a possible blue hue around the edges indicates MDA (or MDMA if Simon’s turned blue). A purple reaction (or black with a purple hue around the edges) indicates one of the (M)APBs.

MDMA COLOR CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCES</th>
<th>MARQUIS</th>
<th>SIMON’S A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>FROEHDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDMA “Molly/Ecstasy”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDA “Sass”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-MAPB / 6-MAPB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-APB / 6-APB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOW TO TEST LSD

WHY TEST LSD
Ehrlich’s reagent can identify LSD and help you rule out 25i-NBOMe. Ehrlich’s reagent tests for a class of drugs called “indoles.” Indoles produce a purple color reaction. LSD is an indole.

Not many drugs can be dosed small enough to fit on blotter paper. Those that can fit (other than LSD) have a strong, metallic, bitter taste.

LSD COLOR CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCES</th>
<th>EHRLICH’S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LSD (or other indoles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25i-NBOMe (or other non-indoles)</td>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BE CAREFUL!
An increasing number of novel drugs – including 25i-NBOMe, other research chemicals, and unidentified compounds that we know nothing about – have been sold as LSD in the last few years. Taking an unknown chemical means that you can’t know its dosage, toxicity profile, or effects, which may end up being life-threatening. Testing your LSD can help you avoid taking something you’re not expecting.

WARNING! Blotter can also sometimes contain the powerful synthetic opioid carfentanil. To test blotter for carfentanil and other fentanyl analogs, use our fentanyl test strips (available at dancesafe.org).
As ketamine has become more popular, an increasing number of drugs are being misrepresented and sold as ketamine. These include PCP analogs, ketamine analogs, benzodiazepines, and other novel dissociatives.

Although we tested dozens of drugs with Morris reagent and none of them reacted like ketamine (most didn’t react at all), there may be some we haven’t tested that do turn purple, or that produce a unique color of their own. If you discover a drug that reacts with Morris reagent, please email a photo of the reaction to eman@dancesafe.org.

## KETAMINE COLOR CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCES</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ketamine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCK and 2-FDCK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most other drugs (negative result)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Morris, the final color appears only after stirring for 30 seconds.

## MORRIS WORKS DIFFERENTLY THAN OTHER REAGENTS

Most reagents contain acids that break down molecules through a chemical reaction, dissolving the drug entirely and producing a color change almost immediately. Morris reagent is different because it simply comes in contact with the molecules and changes color if those molecules belong to specific drugs (like ketamine). That’s why you need to stir the mixture after you place one drop from each bottle onto the sample. Stirring mixes the two solutions together so you can see the proper, final color. Use a toothpick or the point of a sharp knife and stir thoroughly for a full 30 seconds.

Ketamine is the only drug we know of that turns purple in the end. Most drugs don’t react at all and end up a dull green color. This is the color you will see simply by combining one drop of each liquid together, with no drug sample at all. We call this a “blank,” and you may find it useful to put a blank on your plate first to see what it looks like. The vast majority of drugs will not react with Morris reagent, producing this color.

When you drop the first drop onto your sample from bottle A (the pink liquid), you may see specks of blue appear, as in the photo to the right. Ignore this. Many substances will do this. It’s only after adding a drop from the second bottle and stirring that you will see the proper and final color.

## NOTES ON OTHER DISSOCIATIVES

We tested the following novel dissociatives and only two of them, deschloroketamine (DCK) and 2-fluoro-deschloroketamine (2-FDCK), reacted at all. They both turned a dark blue/gray color. All the others turned dull green, indicating a non-reaction.

The following dissociatives are non-reactive:

- phencyclidine (PCP)
- deschloro-n-ethyl-ketamine (2-OXO-PCP)
- 3-methoxy-PCP (3-MeO-PCP)
- 3-chloro-PCP (3-Cl-PCP)
- 3-methoxy-PCP (3-MeO-PCP)
- 2-oxo-PCE (O-PCE)
- methoxpropamine (MXPr)
- methoxetamine (MXE)
- ephedrine (EPE)
- diphenidine (DPD)
HOW TO TEST COCAINE

**WHY TEST COCAINE**

Cocaine can be adulterated or “cut” with many substances, including amphetamines and levamisole, the veterinary de-worming medication. Levamisole is added to cocaine because it doesn’t “cook out” when making crack, giving the illusion that the cocaine is more pure. Levamisole is toxic to the body’s immune system and can cause “agranulocytosis,” or a decrease in the number of white blood cells necessary to fight diseases.

People who use levamisole-laced cocaine can become more susceptible to viruses and bacteria. Many long-term cocaine users have died from otherwise treatable illnesses as a result of levamisole inhibiting their immune system.

**COCAINES COLOR CHART**

Always use Morris Reagent first to make sure your sample actually contains cocaine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBSTANCES</th>
<th>MARQUIS</th>
<th>LIEBERMANN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine without amphetamines, lidocaine, or levamisole</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine with possible amphetamines, without lidocaine or levamisole</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine without amphetamines, plus levamisole and/or lidocaine</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine with possible amphetamines, plus levamisole and/or lidocaine</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
<td>NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Next use Liebermann.** Use Liebermann reagent on a new sample of your drug to test for the presence of levamisole and/or lidocaine. Liebermann turns yellow in the presence of cocaine, but it will turn a rusty red color if the cocaine is cut with either levamisole or lidocaine.

Unfortunately, at this time there is no way to tell which one it is; it could be one or both.

**Note:** If Marquis turns orange, Liebermann will too. Make sure to use an amphetamine test strip if you suspect that the sample might contain amphetamines.

**NOTES ON AMPHETAMINES IN COCAINE**

For many years, most of the harm reduction and drug checking community (including us) believed that an orange result with Marquis always indicated the presence of amphetamines. This matched all published data in the scientific literature. Starting around 2019, however, we began noticing cocaine samples sent in to DrugsData.org that turned orange with Marquis but did not contain amphetamines. After consulting with numerous laboratories and scientists, a consensus is emerging that a non-psychoactive substance is likely responsible for this orange color in the absence of amphetamines. This may be one or more inert compounds left over from the cocaine extraction process.

**WARNING!** Fentanyl-laced cocaine kills thousands of people a year. Always test your cocaine for fentanyl. See instructions to the right for using both our fentanyl and amphetamine test strips.
Fentanyl and its analogs are highly potent synthetic opioids that are many times stronger than heroin. In North America alone, tens of thousands of people have died from unknowingly ingesting fentanyl- contaminated drugs.

### How to Test Your Drugs

**Fentanyl Strips**

Fentanyl strip testing does NOT destroy your drugs. If you suspect cocaine, ketamine, or other crystal or powdered drugs, you can get your powder back by evaporating the water. You can do this by pouring the water into a flat-bottomed glass or ceramic dish (like a Pyrex pie dish) and heating it. The most popular method is using an oven (like a Pyrex pie dish) and heating it. The most popular method is using an oven.

1. **Weigh your drugs.** Use a milligram scale to get the weight of the crystals or powder you are going to test. Write it down so you don’t lose it.

2. **Add one teaspoon of water (5 ml) for every 50 mg of powder.**

3. **CRUSH THE ENTIRE TABLET INTO A FINE POWDER.**

4. **Pour the powder into a small cup.**

5. **Stir with a level scoop of finely crushed powder (not rounded) as necessary.** That's ok. (Binder material may not completely dissolve. That's ok.)

6. **Soak it in a teaspoon of water for 10 minutes.**

7. **Liquid to travel up the strip into the test area.**

8. **Proceed to STEP 3.**

9. **Simply dilute 10 mg of crystals or powder into a teaspoon (5 ml) of water, and follow STEP 2 and STEP 3 to the left of your tablet for fentanyl.**

10. **Remove the strip and let it cool.** The results will appear after three minutes. Proceed to STEP 3.

**Amphetamine Testing**

Amphetamines have sometimes been adulterated with other drugs, such as cocaine and ketamine. Our amphetamine test strips can detect only amounts of amphetamines in a drug sample.

1. **Simply dilute 10 mg of crystals or powder into a teaspoon (5 ml) of water, and follow STEP 2 and STEP 3 to the left of your tablet for fentanyl.**

2. **For the presence of fentanyl.**

3. **Two red lines is a NEGATIVE result.**

**Our amphetamine strips are green.**

**Interpreting the Results**

One red line on top after waiting three minutes is a **POSITIVE result** for the presence of fentanyl.

Two red lines is a **NEGATIVE result.** The top red line may be significantly lighter than the upper red line. If you see it at all after waiting three minutes, no matter how faint, it is still a positive result.

No red lines (one red line on the bottom means the test is invalid. Usually this happens because the liquid did not travel far enough up the test strip.

**Important:**

**Red line = Positive for Fentanyl**

**Red line = Negative for Fentanyl**

**Top red line = Positive for fentanyl**

**Top red line = Negative for fentanyl**

**Do not disturb the dotted section.**

**Capture the liquid inside the test area.**

**Hold this end and let it cool.**
BEFORE
MDMA. Can also detect MDA ("sass"), 2-fluorodeschloroketamine (2-FDCK), deschloroketamine (DCK) and ketamine and distinguish it from levamisole. Includes one fentanyl test strip and one amphetamine test strip.

KETAMINE
$20.00

LSD
$22.00

INDIVIDUAL REAGENTS
$20.00 each

FENTANYL
TEST STRIPS
$18.00

AMPHETAMINE
TEST STRIPS
$18.00

STANDARD SET OF 6 REAGENTS
$91.00

Complete test of all 9 reagents
$119.00

Contact us for larger bulk discounts
500 Pack:
100 Pack:
10 Pack:
1 Strip:
$18.99
$139.00
$99.00
$1.99
$18.99
$139.00
$99.00
$1.99

Contact us for larger bulk discounts

SAFETY MERCH

Contact us for larger bulk discounts

DANCE SAFE TODAY

DanceSafe today is a national harm reduction organization that provides drug testing services to thousands of participants at live, public events. We were inspired by a group of community organizers who developed a checked-out drug checking program in the 90s in response to a drug tragedy that killed a young man in their community. As community organizer Emanuel Sferios, we were inspired to form a 501c3 nonprofit organization to help the #1 cause of death in people aged 18-45 in 2021.

Fentanyl contamination is responsible for tens of thousands of overdose deaths each year. Since we started DanceSafe, Dr. Scott northeast served as our Medical Director, and today we use a combination of nine reagents, fentanyl testing strips, and laser-based spectroscopy machines in our effort to help people identify their drugs and decide whether or not they want to consume them. With no government regulation of illicit drug markets, music and festival culture has grown dramatically over the past two decades, and so has the scope of the problem. Harm reduction is ultimately about people. This whole thing has never just been about drugs to us. It’s about compassion, a lack of information, and a lack of resources to promote safer and more fulfilling experiences. None of this would be possible without the resounding passion of our staff and contractors, our dedicated volunteers who saw the need and stepped up, and you, the community who support us.

It is impossible to overstate the impact that DanceSafe has had. Since we published the ingredients of thousands of mailed-in ecstasy tablets, helping people avoid dangerous presses and revealing the scope of the problem. Thanks to everyone who has supported us for over 25 years!

DanceSafe is currently comprised of a small team of professionals, volunteers who keep the gears turning. We remain committed to being an accessible, affordable, and sustainable harm reduction service that reaches tens of thousands of people each year. We are focused on harm reduction education and awareness to provide safer and more fulfilling experiences at raves and nightclubs. We would test ecstasy at raves and nightclubs. We would test ecstasy using a combination of nine reagents and laser-based spectroscopy machines to help people identify their drugs and decide whether or not they want to consume them.

We're here to help you prep for the before, during, and after of your best day ever. Visit the DanceSafe website and check out our cutting-edge reagent kits, One-Page Drug Spotter Guides, and legendary drug info cards. Plus, we've always got a new rotation of cool stuff, like posters and custom blotter art. Harm reduction is bigger than just drug checking!