



DANCESAFE®

DRUG

CHECKING

KITS

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.



DANCESAFE.ORG

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READ THIS PAGE FIRST



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 pinhead. 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.



Approximate sample size



Pressed pills Blotter paper

- 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.



Add one drop onto your 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.

Add a second drop from bottle B if using Simon's, Folin or Morris.



- 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.



If using Morris, stir for 30 seconds.

- 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

SUBSTANCES	MARQUIS	A SIMON'S B	FROEHDE	LIEBERMANN	A MORRIS B	EHRlich'S	MANDELIN	MECKE	A FOLIN B
ENTACTOGENS									
MDMA "Molly/Ecstasy"						NO REACTION			
MDA "Sass"		NO REACTION				NO REACTION			
5-APB / 6-APB		NO REACTION				NO REACTION			
5-MAPB / 6-MAPB						NO REACTION			
CATHINONES (BATH SALTS)									
Methamphetamine			NO REACTION			NO REACTION		NO REACTION	
Amphetamine		NO REACTION	NO REACTION			NO REACTION		NO REACTION	
Methylone						NO REACTION			NO REACTION
N-Ethyl-Pentylone				NO REACTION		NO REACTION			NO REACTION
Mephedrone 4-MMC	NO REACTION		NO REACTION			NO REACTION			NO REACTION
Alpha-PVP "Flakka"	NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION			NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION	
Cocaine	NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION			NO REACTION		NO REACTION	UNKNOWN
Ketamine	NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION			NO REACTION		NO REACTION	UNKNOWN
DCK/2-FDCK	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
2C-B		NO REACTION				NO REACTION			
2C-I		NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION		NO REACTION			UNKNOWN
Mescaline		NO REACTION				NO REACTION			NO REACTION
PIPERAZINES									
LSD	INCONSISTENT	INCONSISTENT	INCONSISTENT	INCONSISTENT			INCONSISTENT	INCONSISTENT	INCONSISTENT
BZP	NO REACTION	UNKNOWN	NO REACTION			NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION	
TFMPP	NO REACTION	UNKNOWN	NO REACTION	NO REACTION		NO REACTION	NO REACTION	NO REACTION	
PMA 	NO REACTION	NO REACTION				NO REACTION		NO REACTION	
PMMA 	NO REACTION					NO REACTION		NO REACTION	
OPIODS									
Oxycodone		NO REACTION		NO REACTION		NO REACTION			UNKNOWN
Heroin		NO REACTION				NO REACTION			UNKNOWN
Aspirin		NO REACTION				NO REACTION		NO REACTION	UNKNOWN
Sugar		NO REACTION				NO REACTION			UNKNOWN

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](https://www.drugsdata.org) (in the US) and [EnergyControl-International.org](https://www.energycontrol-international.org) (in Europe).

WARNING! Some sellers also make false claims that reagents can tell the purity or potency of your drugs, and they sell "purity kits." This is scientifically impossible, as reagents cannot detect purity. Additionally, be wary of secret or "proprietary" formulas. Reagent ingredients are standardized and contain predetermined sets of chemicals to work properly.



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.



Marquis will turn black in the presence of MDMA.

Froehde reactions:



MDA/MDMA



APBs/MAPBs

MDMA COLOR CHART

SUBSTANCES

	MARQUIS	A SIMON'S B	FROEHDE
MDMA "Molly/Ecstasy"			
MDA "Sass"		NO REACTION	
5-MAPB / 6-MAPB			
5-APB / 6-APB		NO REACTION	



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.

1 Cut off a tiny corner of your blotter paper or gel tab and place it on a white, ceramic plate (or put a drop of your suspected LSD liquid on the plate).

2 Hold the bottle an inch or two above the sample and carefully place one drop of reagent onto it.

3 Observe the color change over the next few minutes. The reaction can take several minutes, so be patient. Be careful not to confuse the reaction with purple dye in the blotter art. A purple reaction strongly indicates LSD.

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.

LSD COLOR CHART

SUBSTANCES

	EHRlich's
LSD (or other indoles)	
25i-NBOMe (or other non-indoles)	UNKNOWN



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).



HOW TO TEST KETAMINE

WHY TEST KETAMINE

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.

- 1 Use Morris A.** Crush any crystals into a fine powder and then place a drop of the pink liquid (bottle A) onto a small amount of your powder.
- 2 Then Morris B.** Place a drop of the **clear** liquid (bottle B) on top of the same sample.
- 3 Stir the mixture** with a toothpick or the sharp point of a knife for a full 30 seconds.



Stir after adding the second drop.



WARNING

Although still rare, we are seeing increasing cases of ketamine being contaminated with fentanyl and/or amphetamines. Use our immunoassay test strips to test your ketamine before you consume it. Read and follow the instructions carefully for each type of strip.

HELP US LEARN MORE ABOUT MORRIS REAGENT

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 (that does not turn dull green), please email a photo of the reaction to eman@dancesafe.org.

KETAMINE COLOR CHART

SUBSTANCES

	A	MORRIS	B
Ketamine			
DCK and 2-FDCK			
Most other drugs (negative result)			

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.



Many drugs produce blue specks after the first drop.

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-PCE)
- 3-methoxy-PCP (3-MeO-PCP)
- 3-chloro-PCP (3-Cl-PCP)
- 3-methoxy-PCE (3-MeO-PCE)
- 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 deworming 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.

1 Start with Morris Reagent to identify cocaine.

Morris reagent consists of two liquids (bottle A and bottle B). When combined onto a small drug sample and stirred, Morris reagent produces a unique blue color in the presence of cocaine, like the Jolly Rancher hard candy. *Follow the instructions to the left for testing ketamine (including stirring) and look for the Jolly Rancher blue color.*



2 Next use Marquis. After using Morris reagent to identify the presence of cocaine in your sample, next use Marquis reagent. (No need to stir Marquis or Liebermann.)

In the presence of cocaine, Marquis will either produce a light pink color or not change color at all. If your cocaine doesn’t react with Marquis or turns light pink, this is normal and indicates that your sample does not contain amphetamines (or at least not a significant amount).

If your cocaine turns orange with Marquis, it might contain amphetamines, but it’s also possible that the orange color is the result of a leftover byproduct in the cocaine from the extraction process. If your sample turns orange, use an amphetamine strip to determine which of these is the case. (See test strip instructions to the right.)

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.

COCAINE COLOR CHART

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



In the presence of cocaine Morris will turn bright blue.

SUBSTANCES

	MARQUIS	LIEBERMANN
Cocaine without amphetamines, lidocaine, or levamisole	NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK	
Cocaine with possible amphetamines, without lidocaine or levamisole		
Cocaine without amphetamines, plus levamisole and/or lidocaine	NO REACTION or LIGHT PINK	
Cocaine with possible amphetamines, plus levamisole and/or lidocaine		

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](https://www.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.



HOW TO TEST YOUR DRUGS FOR FENTANYL

dancesafe.org/fentanyl

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.

If used correctly, our fentanyl testing strips can detect fentanyl and most of its known analogs, including carfentanil. They cannot, however, detect all of them. A negative result does not guarantee that your drug sample is free of all synthetic opioids. **Carry Naloxone and never use alone.**

WARNING: Fentanyl test strips from other sources may not work the same as ours do. We conducted an independent study in conjunction with the University of California assessing five brands of strips sold on the market. Four of them could not detect carfentanil, and one didn't work at all.



Prince died after accidentally consuming counterfeit Vicodin pills that actually contained fentanyl.

GETTING YOUR POWDER BACK

Fentanyl strip testing does NOT destroy your drugs. If you dilute cocaine, ketamine, or other crystal or powdered drugs, you can get your powder back by evaporating away 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. **Don't leave your drugs in the oven for too long after they're dry. They won't burn right away, but they will eventually.**

- 1 Put the pan in the oven on the lowest heat setting, no higher than 225°F.
- 2 Keep the oven door cracked and keep a close eye on the pan. This process can take minutes to hours depending on how much water you're evaporating.
- 3 When all the water has evaporated, a film/residue will appear on the bottom of the pan. Take the pan out and let it cool.
- 4 Scrape up the residue using a straight razor or other sharp tool.

BEFORE USING THE STRIPS, READ ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS TWICE

BEST METHOD

TESTING EVERYTHING YOU INTEND TO CONSUME

This requires dissolving your entire dose in water. For drugs consumed orally, you can simply drink the water after testing. The strips do not contaminate the water. For drugs like cocaine or meth that people like to insufflate (snort), you can get the powder back by evaporating the water.

BACKUP METHOD

TESTING ONLY A PORTION OF YOUR DRUGS

If you choose this method, first crush any crystals, shards, or rocks into a fine powder and mix it up as thoroughly as possible by stirring or shaking the baggie. This will help distribute any fentanyl that might be clumped up inside due to the chocolate chip cookie effect. There's no guarantee, but this increases the likelihood that if fentanyl is inside the baggie, some will be present in your smaller sample. Always have Naloxone on hand and never use alone.

STEP 1

PREPARING AND DILUTING YOUR DRUGS

Whether you are testing everything you intend to consume or a smaller portion of your drugs, you need to dilute the powder in the correct amount of water. Follow the instructions below for each form of drug **carefully**.

FOR CRYSTALS OR POWDERED DRUGS

- 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 forget. If you don't have a milligram scale, you can use one of our 10 mg micro scoops.



A level scoop of finely crushed powder (not rounded) is approximately ten milligrams (available at dancesafe.org/product/micro-scoop).

- 2 **Place your drugs into a small container.** If you are testing 50 mg or less, a standard bottle cap from any 20 oz soda bottle works great. If you are testing more than 50 mg, use a small glass or ceramic cup.

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



This equals five level micro scoops (50 mg total) into a standard bottle cap of water (one teaspoon or 5 ml).



Five level micro scoops into a plastic bottle cap works great.



You can also use a 5 ml pipette to measure the water (available at dancesafe.org/product/pipette). Whatever you use to measure, make sure the ratio of powder to water is 10 mg / ml.

20 mg into 2 ml	100 mg into 10 ml
50 mg into 5 ml	1 gram into 100 ml

- 4 **Stir the mixture until completely dissolved. Proceed to STEP 2.**

WARNING: If you have the older, blue strips they can give false positives with meth and MDMA, as well as cocaine that contains levamisole. Instructions and info: dancesafe.org/older-fentanyl-strips

FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PILLS

Counterfeit pharmaceutical tablets that contain fentanyl kill thousands of people every year. They can look exactly like the real ones, and there is no way to know whether illicitly-purchased pharmaceuticals contain fentanyl without testing them first.

- 1 **Crush the entire tablet into a fine powder.**
- 2 **Pour the powder into a small cup.**
- 3 **Add approximately 4 tablespoons or a quarter cup of water.**
- 4 **Stir the mixture well.** (Binder material may not completely dissolve. That's ok.) **Proceed to STEP 2.**



Unless you have your own prescription, always test pharmaceutical pills. As of 2022, opioids like Oxycontin and Vicodin are the ones most likely to be counterfeit and contain fentanyl.

FOR PRESSED MDMA ("ECSTASY") TABLETS

- 1 **Use the same steps above for testing pharmaceutical pills.**

WARNING: Only DanceSafe-branded fentanyl test strips work on pressed ecstasy tablets. Other strips give false positives. See dancesafe.org/older-fentanyl-strips

FOR BLOTTER LSD

- 1 **Cut off a small corner of the blotter.**
- 2 **Soak it in a teaspoon of water for 10 minutes. Proceed to STEP 2.**



FOR IV DRUG USERS

If you inject heroin or other drugs, you should test every time you inject. The easiest method is to test the residue from your spoon or cooker.

- 1 **After preparing your shot, set the needle aside and wait to inject.**
- 2 **Add about 1 ml (1/5th of a teaspoon, or 1 cc) of clean water into the spoon or cooker. Proceed to STEP 2.**

IMPORTANT

When fentanyl is mixed with other drugs, it is never mixed evenly. Powder from one side of a baggie may contain no fentanyl at all, yet powder from the other side could contain a fatal dose. This is called the "chocolate chip cookie effect" and it's why it is best to test everything you intend to consume.



UNDERSTANDING AND PREVENTING OVERDOSES

Except for suicides, overdose deaths are always accidental. The word "overdose" has sometimes carried a moral judgment that the individual was "pushing their limits" in order to get as high as possible, as if it were their own fault. This is not true. "Overdose" simply means taking too much of a drug, and it is always accidental. Even daily opioid users who know that fentanyl is in their product have no way of knowing the amount. Instead of blaming others, let's work together to end accidental overdoses.

STEP 2

USING THE STRIPS

After following STEP 1 to dilute your drugs, it's time to use the strips.

- 1 **Hold the yellow end of the test strip** and insert the other end into the liquid, no higher than the top of the dotted section.
- 2 **Allow the liquid to travel up the strip into the test area.** Hold the strip in the liquid for a full 15 seconds.
- 3 **Remove the strip and set it down on a flat surface.** The results will appear after three minutes. **Proceed to STEP 3.**



STEP 3

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 lower red line may be significantly lighter than the upper red line. **If you can see it at all after waiting three minutes, no matter how faint, it is still as negative result.**

No red lines (or 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.

1 RED LINE = POSITIVE FOR FENTANYL



2 RED LINES = NEGATIVE FOR FENTANYL



Do not insert above dotted section Capillary action pulls the liquid into the test area Hold this end

IMPORTANT: Sometimes a very faint red line will initially appear in the lower area, then quickly fade away. Do **NOT** confuse this with a negative result. Always wait three minutes before interpreting the results.

USING OUR AMPHETAMINE TEST STRIPS

Amphetamines have sometimes been found adulterating other drugs, such as cocaine and ketamine. Our amphetamine test strips can detect even tiny amounts of amphetamines in a drug sample.

Simply dilute 10mg of crystals or powder into a teaspoon (5ml) of water, and then follow **STEP 2** and **STEP 3** to the left as you would for fentanyl. (One red line is positive. Two red lines is negative.)

Our amphetamine strips are green.



IMPORTANT

Many drugs, like MDA and MDMA, are in the amphetamine class and sometimes can produce a positive result with these strips. For this reason, you should only use these strips to test drugs that are not supposed to contain any amphetamines (like cocaine and ketamine) to see if any are present when they shouldn't be.



ALWAYS TEST YOUR DRUGS • NEVER USE ALONE • CARRY NALOXONE WHENEVER POSSIBLE

TEST BEFORE YOU INGEST™



MDMA KIT \$49.99

Marquis, Simon's, and Froehde reagents. Contains everything you need to identify MDMA. Can also detect MDA ("sass"), cathinones ("bath salts"), 2C-B, the benzofurans (5-MAPB, 6-APB, etc.), and other drugs. Includes one fentanyl test strip.



CHECKING YOUR DRUGS FIRST CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

Unlike alcohol and other legally regulated drugs, the illicit drug market is unregulated. From psychedelics to stimulants to opioids, there are hundreds of different drugs (including counterfeit pharmaceuticals) manufactured in clandestine laboratories around the world. These drugs can come in the form of powders, crystals, liquid, blotter paper, gel tabs, or pills/tablets. Some are made to look like legitimate pharmaceutical pills.

Illicit drugs can be purchased on the deep web, at music festivals, or from a trusted friend, but no matter what they look like or where they came from, it's impossible to know what they contain without testing them first. Even the most ethical, well-intentioned dealers may not know the actual ingredients of what they're selling.

Perhaps most urgently, illicit drug markets are becoming increasingly contaminated with fentanyl, a highly potent synthetic opioid. The number of counterfeit pharmaceutical tablets

containing fentanyl is rapidly increasing. Fentanyl contamination is responsible for tens of thousands of deaths per year, and the numbers keep growing. Accidental fentanyl overdose was the #1 cause of death in people aged 18-45 in 2021.

Prohibition has created a quality control crisis. With no government regulation of illicit drug markets, it's up to you — the individual consumer — to find out what's inside of the products you purchase. DanceSafe reagent kits and testing strips are your first line of defense.

A SHORT HISTORY OF DANCESAFE AND DRUG CHECKING

DanceSafe began as an all-volunteer, grassroots response to the emerging crisis of counterfeit MDMA in the San Francisco Bay Area rave community in the 90s. Founded by activist and community organizer Emanuel Sferios, we were the first organization in the world to provide what was then known as "ecstasy pill testing" at live, public events.

COCAINE KIT \$49.99

Marquis, Lieberman, and Morris reagents. Contains everything you need to identify cocaine. Can also detect the presence of amphetamines as well as lidocaine and/or levamisole. Includes one fentanyl test strip and one amphetamine test strip.



KETAMINE KIT \$20.00

Morris reagent can reliably identify ketamine and distinguish it from deschloroketamine (DCK) and 2-fluorodeschloroketamine (2-FDCK). Includes one fentanyl test strip and one amphetamine test strip.



LSD KIT \$20.00

Ehrlich's reagent is used to identify LSD and other drugs in the indole class. It will not turn purple with any drug that is not an indole. Includes one fentanyl test strip.



Every weekend DanceSafe would set up booths at raves and nightclubs. We would test ecstasy for hundreds of ravers each night, using Marquis reagent to help them avoid ingesting the dangerous (and often deadly) PMA tablets that had begun killing young people around the world. We also started the first laboratory pill testing program for the general public (formerly known as ecstasydata.org, now called drugsdata.org) that published the ingredients of thousands of mailed-in ecstasy tablets, helping people avoid dangerous presses and revealing the scope of the counterfeit ecstasy problem to the world.

With sponsorship from The Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies (MAPS) and financial support from the new Bay Area tech community, we launched a nationwide training program in 1999 to teach others how to do what we were doing. By the summer of 2000, we had more than 25 chapters of volunteers across the U.S. and Canada.

Music and festival culture has grown dramatically over the past two decades, and so has the availability and use of psychoactive drugs. Hundreds of novel psychoactive substances have appeared on drug markets in the last decade



The early days: DanceSafe in Oakland, CA, 1999

alone, and today we use a combination of nine different 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. "Ecstasy pill testing" is now more generally called "drug checking," and drug checking services have become a central component of municipal and state harm reduction programs across North America and Europe.

INDIVIDUAL REAGENTS \$20.00 each

Mix and match:
5 or more: \$15.00 each
10 or more: \$12.50 each
30 or more: \$10.00 each

STANDARD SET OF 6 REAGENTS \$89.00

Marquis, Simon's, Froehde, Liebermann, Morris, and Ehrlich's reagents. Everything in our MDMA, LSD, cocaine and ketamine kits together in one lower-cost package. Includes one free fentanyl test strip.

COMPLETE SET OF ALL 9 REAGENTS \$119.00

Marquis, Simon's, Froehde, Liebermann, Morris, Ehrlich's, Mandelin, Mecke, and Folin reagents. All our reagents together in one lower-cost package. Includes 5 free fentanyl test strips.

DANCESAFE TODAY

DanceSafe is currently comprised of a small team of staff members and contractors (DanceSafe National), as well as hundreds of dedicated volunteers who keep the gears turning. We remain the only nonprofit drug checking kit manufacturer in the country, and we're the largest online seller of fentanyl test strips in the U.S., distributing over 60,000 strips per month. Our services reach hundreds of thousands of people each year (in-person and digitally), providing information and resources to promote safer and more fulfilling experiences.

This whole thing has never just been about drugs for us. The war on drugs is driven by a lack of compassion, a lack of information, and a lack of attention to where things have gone wrong in the past. Harm reduction is ultimately about people. As such, we've been increasing our focus on social justice initiatives in recent years. We're currently developing new material for our #WeLoveConsent program, engaging in an ongoing process of anti-racism work, digitally amplifying content around social issues, and revamping our internal processes to be more equitable and sustainable. None of this would be possible without the

resounding passion of our staff and contractors, and the generous contributions of our incredible volunteers, who are the backbone of the on-the-ground work that we do. There is always more to be done, but so much progress has already been made.

Thanks to everyone who has supported us for over two decades. We couldn't do this without you.



DanceSafe at Asteria, Orlando, FL, 2021

SAFETY MERCH

Harm reduction is bigger than just drug checking! We're here to help you prep for the before, during, and after of your best day ever. Visit the DanceSafe website to check out our safer snorting tubes, hi-fi earplugs, and legendary drug info cards. Plus, we've always got a new rotation of cool stuff, like posters and custom blotter art.

Discreet packaging.
Overnight shipping available.

