

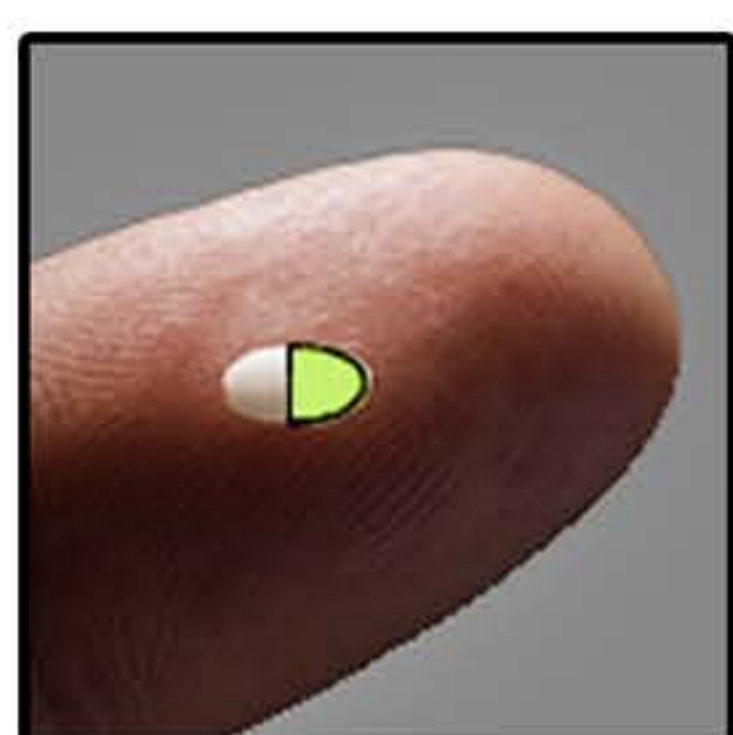




How to Use Reagents

Step 1: Collect Your Sample

- **Powder:** Use the included **pre-measured micro spoon** for the perfect sample size. If the spoon is unavailable, take an amount about the size of **half a grain of rice**.  Use **2x** for Morris and **4x** for BZD.
- **Blotter Paper:** Cut a tiny corner, **1/8th** (my preference) or **1/16th** of the paper. 
- **Liquid:** Only **1 drop** is needed.



(Grain of Rice)



(Blotter Paper)

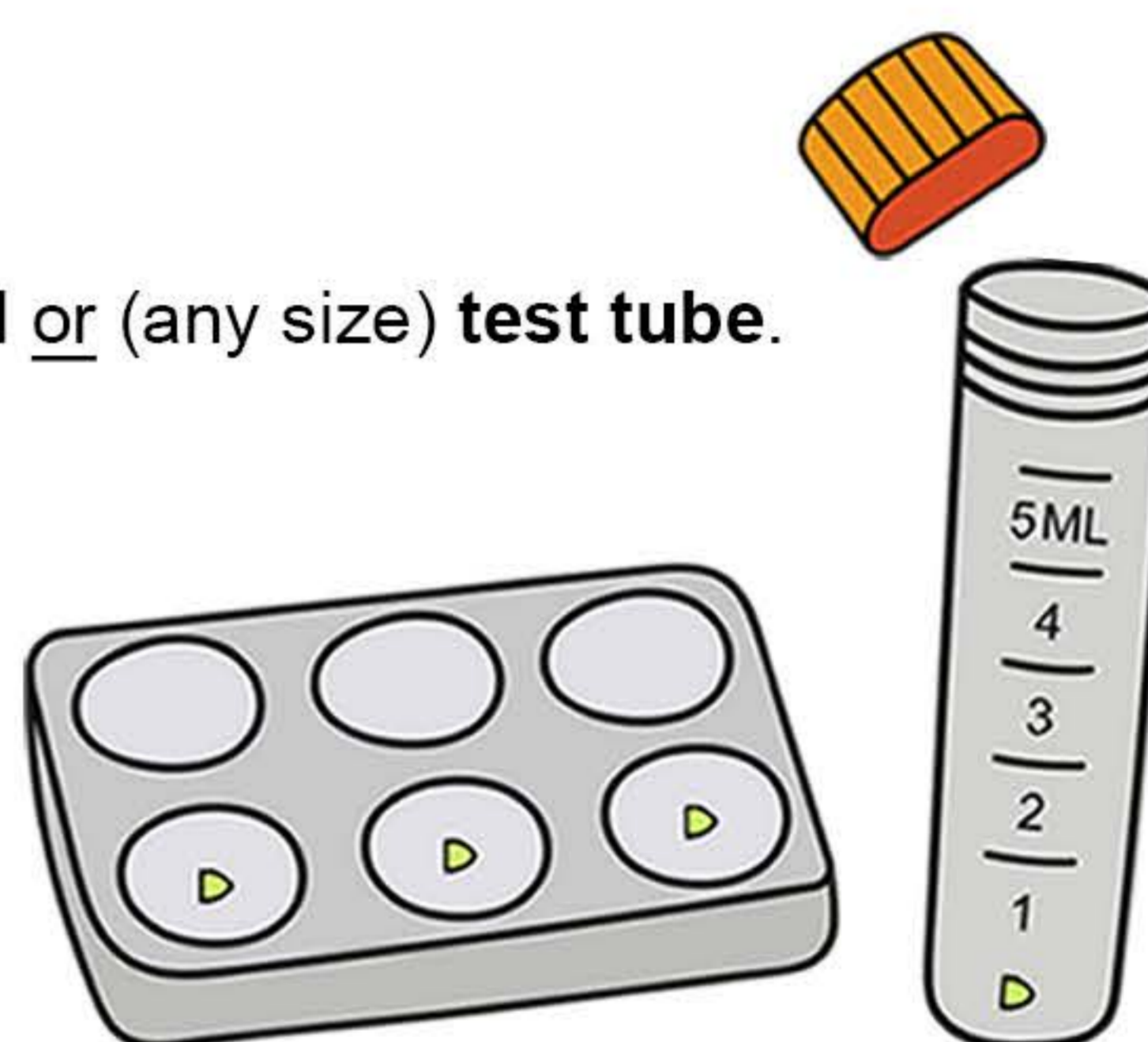


(Drop of Liquid)

Again: Use **double** the sample size for **Morris** and **quadruple** the sample size for the **BZD Reagent**.

Step 2: Prepare Test Area

- Place the sample in or on a testing surface, such as a **spotting well** or (any size) **test tube**.
- Alternatively, you can use **ceramic** or **glass kitchen plates** (but be sure to never eat off that plate again).
- Also, the **underside of the lid from the secondary container**. Just make sure to remove the paper seal from the lid first.



Step 3: Use the Reagent(s)

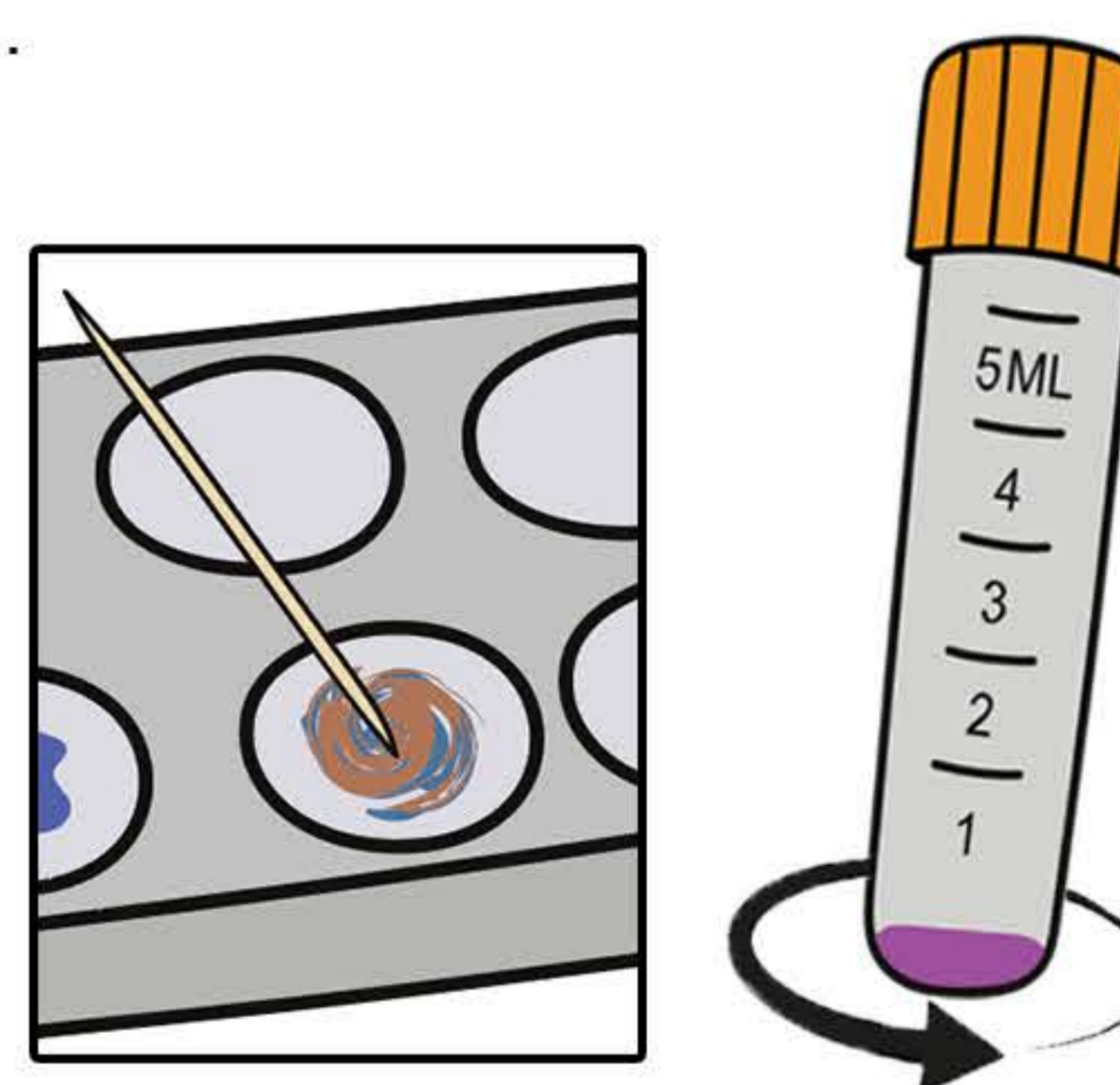
- Add **1-3 drops** of the reagent to your sample.
- **Two part reagents** get equal drops **A & B** onto the same sample.
- **Morris reagent** requires **20 seconds of stirring** (swirl a test tube).



(Single Reagent)



(Two Part Reagent)



(Morris Reagent)

Step 4: Observe the Reaction

- Match the observed reaction color to the corresponding chart for interpretation.
- Most reagent reactions are accurate within **1-60 seconds**.
- **Ehrlich & Hofmann** reagent reactions may take up to **20 minutes**, with results accurate for up to an **hour**.
- If the color does **not** match any expected results, **proceed with caution**.

Step 5: Clean Up

- Reagent can be **neutralized with baking soda**.
- Wash the testing surface **first with water**, then with **soap and water**.
- Wipe dry with **paper towels**.
- Small amounts can be disposed of in the **trash** or **down the drain**.
- **Warning:** Will stain stainless steel...