Two drops of sample urine are placed on a slide. A drop of anti-human antibody is added.

One drop of enzyme is added. The drug specific enzyme reacts with any drug which may be present in the urine.

The entire sample is mixed with a toothpick. After approximately 1 minute, the mixture is ready to be read.

Reading Results

If there is **no trace** of the drug, the test will show a **pink color**. If there is drug present, the test will show no change.

Preparation of Materials

The positive urine samples have already been prepared.

All other materials have already been prepared.

You may be able to extend the life of the solution by refrigeration, but this may not always be successful.

Dispose of the chemicals in this kit in an environmentally safe manner consistent with local and federal regulations.

Narc Lab

Narc Lab is a simulation of the test performed by forensic chemists and medical laboratories used to determine the use of narcotics by an individual. While the test cannot determine if the individual has ever taken a drug, it can detect the presence or absence of cocaine, PCP, THC or other controlled substances. The test usually involves the use of urine from the individual and a series of steps with various reagents that either gives or does not give a characteristic color change to the testing solution. Each test for an individual drug uses the same procedure but different reagents. Narc Lab is a generalization of what is called a semi-quantitative enzyme immunoassay of the competitive type. A real narcotic test kit may cost several hundred dollars.

In a real test the following is true and should be deemed as true for this simulation:

1. The individual allows the testing
   Each person has the right to refuse the testing procedure unless required by a court of law. Even under the most dire circumstances, blood urine and tissue sampling is regarded by most legal interpretation as an invasion of privacy.

2. The individual has taken the drug or drugs within a prescribed period.

Most drugs will eventually be eliminated from the body within a certain amount of time. Some drugs linger in the body longer than others. Those that are stored in body fat tend to be trained in concentrations that can be detected more than those which are water-soluble or are rapidly detoxified by the liver.

3. The individual is not taking specific prescription drugs.
   Some prescription drugs, which are legally taken, may interfere with the testing process. The drugs have similar chemical reactivity as the drug being sought. The existing tests are however very specific for an individual drug. The chance of a test for cocaine giving a positive result if the person took only marijuana, are minimal at best.

4. The individual is being monitored by a physician
   Some individuals require medication for an illness that requires constant monitoring. While it is not the same application, the monitoring of blood sugar by a diabetic is a common way for both the physician and the individual to see if medication is of the correct dosage.
   In a similar manner, a physician can monitor the level of a legitimate drug in the same way law enforcement can test for the presence of a drug.

Drug testing is commonly done on those individuals who are seeking employment where the employee alertness and reliability are of paramount importance. Those who wish to become high level government employees are often required to allow testing of bodily fluids before being given security clearance.

Some schools require testing for drugs, hormones or steroids before an individual is granted permission to play in competitive sports. Since drugs can influence the level of play in certain circumstances, it is reasonable to require the testing of an individual for the presence of these substances. Drug testing of this type is common for professional boxing and high-level competition like the Olympics.

Drug testing is not limited to humans. Testing is common for horses which run in prize racing. The urine and blood of horses can be screened in the same way as humans for the presence of a particular drug.

The Testing Process

Your kit contains samples of simulated urine. There is no animal or human urine or sera used in this kit. There is no danger of contamination of any person handling these materials.