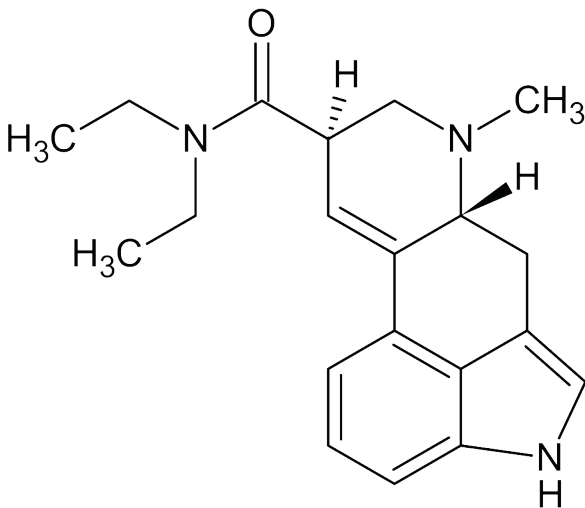


LSD

QTest





- INSTRUCTION MANUAL -

FIRST QUANTITATIVE LSD TEST KIT FOR DETERMINING THE POTENCY OF BLOTTERS AND LIQUIDS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - READ THIS FIRST!

- Use this kit at room temperature (if stored in a refrigerator, let it warm up for one hour first).
- Perform the test on a flat surface during the daytime.
- Evaluate the result in good light conditions immediately after the 12-minute development time (the color can change if you wait too long).
- Use a white A4 sheet of paper as a background when evaluating the color (see section 4 for evaluation details).
- Each QTest (reagents packed in a zip-lock bag) is intended for single use only.
- Read all the instructions at least once before beginning the test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. IMPORTANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION!

You can use this kit to detect the presence and concentration of the active ingredient LSD-25 (Lysergic-Acid-Diethylamide) in blotter papers, aqueous or alcoholic liquids, and sugar cubes. **Note:** The kit does not detect analogs such as 1P-LSD, 1cP-LSD, or 1D-LSD. Only AL-LAD also shows a positive color reaction.

For blotters: Each perforated square in a blotter sheet typically has the same LSD potency. However, if you have individual blotter squares that are no longer connected (for example, if the perforations were broken when you obtained them), they may come from different sheets with varying concentrations. Additionally, there can be variations between batches. Therefore, concentration results from a tested blotter should only be applied to contiguous blotter pieces from the same batch.

For liquids: Liquid LSD tends to settle at the bottom of the vial. To ensure even distribution, always shake your vial of liquid LSD well and empty and refill the dropper a few times before dosing out a drop. The liquid in a vial of LSD can evaporate over time, increasing its concentration (the LSD doesn't evaporate away - only the liquid evaporates). This is particularly true with alcohol solutions, and it can happen even when the lid is tightly closed. Make sure to take this into account especially with older vials that have been stored for months they can become more potent over time.

It is important to understand that **NBOMe** compounds (such as 25I-NBOMe) are synthetic substances that can be dangerous and are more potent than LSD. If your kit's test shows no color result, the sample could potentially contain a dangerous adulterant. In this case, we strongly advise conducting further testing to determine if it is an LSD derivative, NBOMe, or compounds from the DO-x family. For this purpose, use qualitative drop reagents such as Marquise, Mecke, and Mandelin.

2. PREPARING FOR THE TEST

Take out all the items from your kit. Along with these instructions, you should have:

Per box:

- One pair of protective gloves
- One evaluation color chart with quick reference guide

Per test: single-use application

- Glass vial with screw cap (with clear extraction solution)
- Plastic dropper bottle with colored lid (slightly yellow detection reagent)

When testing a blotter: You should only use **half** of the blotter. The result will show you how many micrograms of LSD is in **half of a blotter**. So for knowing the total amount in

an entire blotter you have to double the number you read on the color scale.

When testing liquid LSD: Always shake your vial of liquid LSD (and empty and refill the dropper a few times) before dosing out a drop. Use only **one** drop for the test.

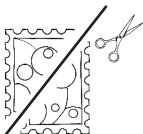
Do you want to test a sugar cube? Please follow the QR code in section 5 for detailed instructions online.

3. PERFORMING THE TEST

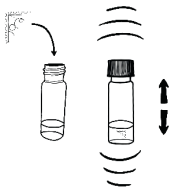
3.1



First, put on the enclosed nitrile gloves and wear appropriate protective clothing and safety glasses. If you wear contact lenses, remove them. The vials' liquids contain acids that may cause skin irritation or severe eye damage. If you come in contact with the liquid, remove the affected clothing immediately and rinse the affected skin area with water for several minutes. In case of eye contact, rinse the affected eye with running water for several minutes (Keep pets, especially cats, away from the testing area). If you are testing a blotter, carefully cut it diagonally from one corner to the other using scissors.



3.2



Open the glass vial and add the **half piece of blotter**. If you are testing liquid LSD, just add **one drop**. Put the lid back on the vial, close it tightly, and shake it for about **one or two minutes**.

Only for blotter testing: Let the vial rest for **five minutes** and then **repeat the process two more times** to make sure all the LSD is extracted. During the five-minute resting periods, ensure the blotter is fully suspended in the liquid, not stuck to the bottom, side of the glass or the underside of the lid. Shaking the vial three times with a five-minute resting period in between is enough to extract all the LSD, even from thicker blotters (For thinner blotters, you don't need to repeat this process three times, but we suggest it anyway just to ensure complete extraction).

3.3



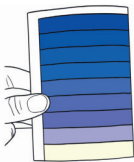
Open the extraction vial again and place it in a safe position. Remove only the colored cap from the plastic dropper and carefully empty the entire content into the glass vial by squeezing it with even pressure. Put the lids back onto both vials and close them tightly.

3.4



Gently invert the glass vial four or five times to mix the reagents, then place the vial down. In the presence of LSD, the liquid will begin to turn a lilac-blue color immediately.

3.5



Set a timer and wait **12 minutes** for the color to fully develop. You can read the result and interpret it using the enclosed color chart. See the next section, "Evaluating the result", for further details.

IMPORTANT! If you see blue spots or streaks on the blotter, this means that not all the LSD has been extracted from the blotter. In this case, the result will be inaccurate (your blotter is more potent than the test indicates). This issue can occur with thicker blotters if the instructions in step 3.2 are not followed carefully.

4. EVALUATING THE RESULT

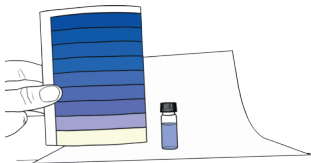
Coloration begins within a few seconds and takes 12 minutes at room temperature to fully develop and deepen. You should read the result **after the 12-minute development time**. The coloration changes after a few minutes and is no longer reliable afterward.

You can visually determine the result by comparing the intensity or saturation of the liquid in the vial with the enclosed color chart. In the presence of LSD-25, the detection reagent turns bluish over time. **The best place would be a bright room during the daytime, but no direct sunlight should be on the vial.** If using artificial light, the influence of different color temperatures may slightly change the hue. You can still perform the evaluation, but consider this (e.g., high blue content in energy-saving lamps, green discoloration when using LED light from cell phones, etc).

SPECIFIC EVALUATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Use a white A4 sheet of paper as a background.
- Under good light conditions, hold the glass vial next to the color chart **about 15 to 20 centimeters** in front of the white sheet of paper and look through the glass vial **head-on**. For best results, your eyes should be pretty close to the vial but no closer than **about 15 to 20 centimeters**.
- Now, match the final color of the liquid in the vial to a color on the color scale.

- The corresponding concentration of LSD listed on the color chart is the amount of LSD that you tested.



- **For blotter:** If you tested **half** a square of blotter, the concentration listed indicates the amount of LSD in **half of a square**. To calculate the total amount in the entire square, you need to double the amount shown.
- **For liquid:** If you tested **one** drop of liquid, the corresponding result indicates how much LSD is in **one drop of the remaining liquid drops**.
- You can also easily evaluate the color reactions with our QTest photometer. You can find more information at: <https://www.miraculix-lab.de/en/faq-photometer>

5. TIPS AND FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

For assistance in evaluation, our website provides comparison images that show the colored vials for all concentrations and answers to commonly asked questions. Follow the QR code or visit <https://www.miraculix-lab.de/en/faq-ld>



You can take a photo of your evaluation similar to ours, and you can digitally analyze the colors using programs like ImageJ. Do you want even more precise and reproducible results without evaluating the color yourself? Then check out our new open-source QTest Photometer, which we provide with laboratory-calibrated reference curves tailored explicitly for our QTests.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

You can find factual information about individual substances on websites like psychonautwiki.org or erowid.org. These sites provide much information about pharmacology, subjective effects, possible side effects, and other harm reduction measures. If you have further questions, feel free to reach out to us. We can often direct you to local Safer Nightlife or Harm Reduction projects for counseling and support.

6. LIMITATIONS

- A variety of substances do not show a color reaction or show a different color when using the quantitative detection reagent. If a completely different substance is present, this is indicated by the absence of color or a different color result. Statistically, these false declarations in the past years were limited to NBOMe and DOx derivatives. Typically, there is no case of a mixture of these derivatives with LSD-25, but this would be problematic because the derivatives show no color reaction with the QTest.
- This Qtest cannot distinguish between stereoisomers (iso- LSD/LSD-25).
- Results can be affected by other substances (see section 9, "DISCLAIMERS").
- It is best to evaluate the colors during the day in a bright room, look from the front at the height of the vials, and keep the distance between the vials and the white background. Individual visual interpretation can lead to users misjudging the concentration, typically just by one color field. Correct usage and the use of our comparison images significantly reduce these variations among participants. Validations have shown that even inexperienced users, without knowledge of the instruction guidelines, could confidently assess whether it was a weak, medium, or strong concentration.
- Sources of potential inaccuracies in concentration results: inaccurate cut of the blotter, variations in drop size and quantity when testing liquids, expired/discolored detection reagents, not all LSD was extracted due to short extraction time (blotter in liquid is stained), too short or too long incubation time. Variations between batches: Concentration results from a tested blotter should only be applied to contiguous blotter pieces (from the same batch).

7. STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

Store the reagents at room temperature (2 - max. 20° C) and out of direct sunlight for a shelf life of at least 18 months after production. If possible, it is always best to store the chemical reagents chilled in the refrigerator. The detection liquid may turn slightly brownish over time. The test can still be used, but take it into account when evaluating the color.

8. WARNINGS

- Pay attention to the warnings on the zip bag. Always keep the ingredients in this bag even after use.
- The test kit must always be kept away from children and animals.
- When using the test kit, suitable gloves, protective clothing, and face/eye protection must be worn.
- If you wear contact lenses, remove them before use of the test kit.
- All delivered materials and liquids should not be ingested or inhaled.
- The included liquids in the test kit contain various acids that can cause skin

irritation or severe eye damage/irritation. Skin, eyes, mouth, or clothing contact should be avoided.

- If contact occurs with the above-mentioned areas, remove the relevant clothing immediately. Rinse or flush affected skin areas immediately with plenty of water for several minutes.
- In case of contact with the eyes, rinse them immediately with plenty of water for several minutes.
- Liquids are flammable.

9. DISCLAIMERS

- Miraculix QTests are to be used for research purposes and quantification of unknown substances only.
- Your sample may be contaminated with one or more unknown substances that cross-react with the reagents and affect the quantitative result.
- The result does not mean your sample is safe to consume. It could still contain unwanted substances and impurities that can be harmful or even deadly.
- The result of a tested sample should not be considered definitive. Many factors, including mixtures of multiple substances, cross-reactions, and/or lighting conditions play a role in chemical reactions.
- Miraculix assumes no responsibility for using or misusing the test kit or the results.
- Samples processed with the test kit are not to be consumed.
- Patent pending technology.

10. DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS

Check your local regulations for proper disposal of acids and flammable liquids.

MIRACULIX COMMUNITY RESEARCH

Submit your QTest result and tell us about your experience. Together with the Charité - Universitätsmedizin Berlin, we investigate the psychedelic experience induced by LSD, including data such as the measured concentration of active ingredients, body weight, gender, and prior experience with psychedelics.

The university ethics committee has approved the survey, so we can ensure that the data can be published as open source afterward, and all participants are guaranteed anonymity. You can find more information by following the QR code below: <https://survey.charite.de/miraculix/>

Join our community and be an essential part of open-source science.

