

C34 Cocaine Wipe

Instructional Training Course

Instant Colorimetric Detection Technology

Lesson Summary

The C34 Cocaine Wipe Instructional Course aims to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively use cocaine wipes for surface testing.

Key Points from the Course



Understanding the dangers of cocaine



What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used



Basic science behind Trace Eye-D detection wipes



Proper procedures for C34 Cocaine Wipe usage
#OWLMMethod



What can the C34 Cocaine Wipe detect



Interpreting C34 Cocaine wipe test results accurately



Substance forms the C34 Cocaine Wipe can test



Post-test guidelines for storing and disposing of cocaine wipes

What is Cocaine?

Cocaine is an addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant (*Erythroxylon coca*), native to South America. It is classified as a **Schedule II drug**, meaning it has high potential for misuse but can be administered by a doctor for limited medical uses such as local anesthesia.

Two Chemical Forms

Hydrochloride Salt

Water-soluble powder form that is injected or snorted.

Cocaine Base (Freebase / Crack)

Water-insoluble form processed with baking soda and water, then heated to produce a smokable rock substance.

Cocaine Street Names

Blow, Bump, C, Big C, Coke, Crack, Dust, Flake, Line, Nose Candy, Pearl, Rail, Snow, Sneeze, Sniff, Speedball, Toot, White Rock, Soda Cot

Crack Cocaine Street Names

Black Rock, Candy, Chemical, Cookies, Dice, Gravel, Grit, Hail, Hard Rock, Jelly Beans, Nuggets, Purple Caps, Rocks, Scrabble, Sleet, Snow Coke, Tornado

Cocaine Facts & Health Effects

Key Facts

- Cocaine increases dopamine levels in brain circuits controlling movement and reward
- Street dealers often cut it with cornstarch, talcum powder, or flour to increase profits
- Dealers may mix it with amphetamine or synthetic opioid fentanyl
- Overdose deaths rose from 6,784 (2015) to 27,569 (2022), a 73.5% increase from 2019-2022



Overdose Effects

Overdose can cause paranoia, aggression, vomiting, temperature spikes, and seizures. In severe cases, it can lead to stroke, heart attack, coma, and death.



How Cocaine Affects the Body

- Increased blood pressure and heart rate
- Dilated pupils, insomnia, loss of appetite
- Irregular heartbeat, ischemic heart conditions
- Sudden cardiac arrest, convulsions, strokes
- Chronic snorting erodes the upper nasal cavity
- Long-term inhalation can cause respiratory syndrome



How is Cocaine Consumed?

Snorted / Sniffed

Smoked

Rubbed on Gums

Injection

Dangers of Cocaine

Drug overdose deaths involving cocaine have risen dramatically. The number of deaths in combination with fentanyl has increased significantly since 2015 and is the main driver of cocaine-involved overdose deaths.

6,784

Deaths in 2015

Cocaine overdose deaths

15,883

Deaths in 2019

More than doubled from 2015

27,569

Deaths in 2022

73.5% increase from 2019



Fentanyl contamination in cocaine is the primary driver of the surge in overdose deaths. Many users are unaware their cocaine contains fentanyl.

Source: CDC WONDER, Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2022

Impurities in Street Cocaine

Nearly all street cocaine samples contain some level of contamination from a practice called "cutting." In Europe, purity averages 53-68%. In the U.S., purity ranges from 20-65%. Some samples contain little to no actual cocaine.

Adulterants

Substances added to mimic or intensify cocaine's effects, making impure product feel more potent.

Diluents

Substances added purely to increase weight and volume, allowing dealers to sell less cocaine at higher prices.

Forms of Cocaine and Their Risks

Powder cocaine is most commonly snorted, ingested, or dissolved for injection. **Crack cocaine**, the freebase crystal form, is usually smoked. According to the DEA, crack cocaine is typically between **75% and 90% pure**, making it especially potent with a rapid onset and intense effects.



Even small amounts of cocaine can be harmful, especially when combined with dangerous adulterants or diluents. Awareness of these additives is essential for reducing overdose, poisoning, and death.

Common Cutting Agents

Diluents & Local Anesthetics

Boric Acid

Can cause kidney damage; potentially fatal in large doses

Laundry Detergent

Contains benzalkonium chloride; may damage blood, skin, lungs, and heart

Creatine

Used to add weight; mimics cocaine's powder appearance

Local Anesthetics

Lidocaine, benzocaine, and tetracaine are added to create a numbing effect similar to cocaine. These can cause respiratory issues, cardiovascular complications, and neurological symptoms such as confusion and drowsiness.

Adulterants & Stimulants

Some cutting agents mimic cocaine's stimulant effects, amplifying potency even in highly impure samples. These often include other drugs that dramatically increase health risks.

- Levamisole (veterinary dewormer)
- Methamphetamine
- Caffeine
- Fentanyl and Carfentanil (synthetic opioids)
- Amphetamines and other stimulants

These substances increase the risk of cardiovascular strain and potentially fatal respiratory depression. The uncertainty of what's in street cocaine underscores the need for awareness and testing.

Narcotic Detection Science

How It Works

The C34 detection wipe contains specific chemicals that react with cocaine to produce a color change. This reaction is based on chemical analysis principles, where the target substance interacts with reagents on the wipe to create a detectable signal.

Color-Changing Technology: When C34 comes in contact with cocaine free-base (crack) or others, it turns **sky blue / light blue** to indicate cocaine or its analogues are present. Positive result color will match the packaging color.

What Can C34 Detect?

Cocaine

Testable Forms

Powders | Pills | Liquids |
Residues | Trace | Bulk



C34 Cocaine Detection Wipe | 10 Pretreated Wipes | Made in the USA

PPE + Wipe Storage

When handling cocaine wipes, it is crucial to prioritize your safety by using appropriate PPE. The wipe itself is not dangerous or toxic, but the potential presence of cocaine must be addressed. PPE helps minimize risks and protect yourself during detection procedures.

Essential PPE for Cocaine Detection



Nitrile Gloves

Recommended over latex gloves as they provide better protection against chemicals like cocaine. Any glove is better than no glove if cocaine may be present.



Safety Goggles

Eye protection is necessary to prevent eye irritation or injury from accidental splashes.



N95 Mask or Equivalent

Masking is necessary to protect against potentially airborne chemicals like cocaine.

**While our C34 cocaine detection wipe is safe to use on skin, the risk of exposure to cocaine for the operator can be avoided by wearing proper PPE.*



Wipe Storage: Store in cool, dry conditions.

How to Use | #OWLMethod

Using Trace Eye-D narcotic detection wipes is as easy as Open. Wipe. Look.

VIDEO: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rn6oOH_IUgM

1

OPEN

Open the pouch and remove the wipe.

Do not unfold towelette before or after use. Doing so will result in difficulty observing the results.

2

WIPE

Wipe it across the surface to be tested.

For best results, sample very small amounts of the substance on the margin of the wipe.

3

LOOK

Look to see if the formula on the wipe changes color.

Results may be instant, however allow up to 30 seconds for a color reaction to develop.

Note: The Trace Eye-D kit is intended to be used for presumptive identification purposes only, and all substances tested should be subjected to more definitive examination by scientists in a properly equipped crime laboratory.

How to Read Results

NEGATIVE Result // No color change

POSITIVE Result // Sky blue / light blue

**Positive result color will match the packaging color*

C34 // RESULTS



Open. Wipe. Look.

NEGATIVE Result
no color change



POSITIVE Result
test turns sky blue/light blue



trace-eye-d.com // 1.866.TRACE91

Presumptive Identification Only: Presumptive identification is generally recognized within our legal system as a component of probable cause. No drug identification system on the market eliminates false positives and false negatives. All substances tested should be subjected to more definitive examination by scientists in a properly equipped crime laboratory.

Post-Test Procedures

All Trace Eye-D products are **safe for disposal in the common waste stream without neutralization** or other special treatment, provided the wipe is not contaminated with drug or explosive residue.



PHOTOGRAPH + STORE

Photograph the wipe with a date/time stamp, if required for evidence retention, as the color of the wipe may change over time.



DISPOSE

Dispose of wipe in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental laws.



WASH HANDS + CHANGE

Wash hands and change your gloves before conducting additional tests after a positive result is found.