

A dark background featuring a close-up of green cannabis leaves on the left side. The leaves are detailed with serrated edges and prominent veins. On the right side, the text 'W42' is faintly visible in a large, dark purple font, serving as a background element for the title.

W42 Cannabinoid Wipe

Instructional Training Course

Instant Colorimetric Detection Technology

Lesson Summary

The W42 Cannabinoid Wipe Instructional Course aims to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively use cannabinoid wipes for surface testing.

Key Points from the Course



Understanding cannabinoids and impairment risks



Basic science behind Trace Eye-D detection wipes



What can the W42 Cannabinoid Wipe detect



Substance forms the W42 Cannabinoid Wipe can test



What Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used



Proper procedures for W42 Cannabinoid Wipe usage
#OWLMMethod



Interpreting W42 Cannabinoid wipe test results accurately



Post-test guidelines for storing and disposing of cannabinoid wipes

What are Cannabinoids?

Cannabinoids are chemical compounds found in the cannabis plant that interact with the body's endocannabinoid system.

THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary psychoactive compound. Cannabis is the most commonly used federally illegal drug in the United States.

Forms of Cannabinoids

Plant-Based Cannabis

Flower, hash, concentrates, oils, and edibles derived directly from the cannabis plant.

Synthetic / Derived Cannabinoids

Delta 8, Delta 10, THC-O, and vape products. Often sold in unregulated markets with inconsistent potency and purity.

Cannabinoid Street Names

Weed, Pot, Grass, Dope, Ganja, Mary Jane, Reefer, Herb, Bud, Flower, Trees, Loud, Gas, Kush, Dabs, Wax, Shatter, Concentrates, Edibles, Devil's Lettuce

How is Cannabis Consumed?

Smoked

Vaped

Edibles

Oils / Tinctures

Topicals

Facts & Impairment Risks

Key Facts

- 64.2 million Americans aged 12+ used cannabis in 2024
- ~3 in 10 cannabis users develop Cannabis Use Disorder
- Average THC potency rose from ~4% (1990s) to over 16% (2022)
- 11% of 12th graders reported Delta-8 THC use in 2023
- Cannabis is Schedule I federally; DEA recommended reclassification to Schedule III



Impaired Driving Risk

- 42% of drivers killed in crashes tested positive for THC
- Drivers on marijuana are 25% more likely to be in a crash (CDC)
- Impairs coordination, reaction time, and attention for hours
- Fatal crashes increased ~4% in states after legalization



How Cannabinoids Affect the Body

- Impaired memory and concentration
- Altered perception of time
- Increased heart rate
- Anxiety, paranoia (high doses)
- Impaired coordination and motor function
- Relaxation, euphoria, altered sensory perception
- Increased appetite

Long-Term Health Risks

- Cannabis Use Disorder (20.6M Americans in 2024)
- Increased risk of psychosis, especially in adolescents
- Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome
- Respiratory issues from smoking
- Links to depression and suicidality

Narcotic Detection Science

How It Works

The W42 detection wipe contains specific chemicals that react with cannabinoids 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 W42 comes in contact with cannabinoids, a **deep purple** color reaction indicates cannabinoids may be present. Color change is on a gradient from pale green to deep purple. Positive result color matches the packaging color.

What Can W42 Detect?

Delta 8 | Delta 9 | Delta 10

THC | CBD | THC-A

THC-V | THC-O

Testable Forms

Powders | Pills

Liquids | Residues

Trace | Bulk

Plant Material

Vape Mouthpieces

Oils



Known false positives: rosemary extracts and some plant-based essential oils



W42 Cannabinoid Detection Wipe | 10 Pretreated Wipes | Made in the USA

PPE + Wipe Storage

When handling cannabinoid wipes, prioritize your safety with appropriate PPE. The wipe itself is not dangerous or toxic, but the potential presence of cannabinoids on tested surfaces must be addressed. PPE helps reduce cross-contamination and protect yourself during detection procedures.

Essential PPE for Cannabinoid Detection



Nitrile Gloves

Recommended to reduce cross-contamination during testing. Nitrile provides better chemical protection than latex.



Safety Goggles

Eye protection to prevent irritation from accidental contact with reagent or tested substances.



N95 Mask (Optional)

Recommended when testing in enclosed spaces or when airborne plant material particles may be present.



Wipe Storage: Store in cool, dry conditions.

How to Use | #OWLMMethod

Activation (Two-Part Pouch): Fold bottom portion of pouch in half. Squeeze folded portion until you hear a "pop" sound. Work the fluid from upper chamber to lower chamber.

1

OPEN

Open the pouch and remove the wipe.

Do not unfold towelette before or after use. Doing so may make results difficult to observe.

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 wipe has changed color.

Most results are instant, however some may take up to 30 seconds for a color reaction to develop.

Note: The Trace Eye-D kit is intended for presumptive identification purposes only. All substances tested should be subjected to definitive examination in a properly equipped crime laboratory.

How to Read Results

NEGATIVE Result // No color change

NEGATIVE // no color change



Color Gradient: Pale Green → Deep Purple



Known false positives: rosemary extracts and some plant-based essential oils

POSITIVE Result // Deep purple

**Positive result color will match the packaging color. Color change is on a gradient from pale green to deep purple.*

POSITIVE // deep purple



Presumptive Identification Only: No drug identification system eliminates false positives and false negatives. All substances tested should be subjected to definitive examination 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 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. No neutralization is required.



WASH HANDS + CHANGE

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