

**Name of Procedure:**

Preliminary Tests  
Marquis Reagent

**Suggested Uses:**

The Marquis reagent consists of a solution of formaldehyde in concentrated sulfuric acid. Aromatic compounds that typically undergo electrophilic substitution will react with the Marquis reagent to produce colored intermediates. A positive response with the Marquis reagent is indicated by a significant color formation within 1-2 minutes.

**Apparatus Needed to Perform Procedure Including Preparation of Reagent:**

Fume hood  
Gloves  
Eye protection  
Laboratory coat  
Pipet with bulb  
Graduated cylinder  
50ml beaker  
Glass stirring rod  
Sulfuric acid (concentrated)  
Formaldehyde solution (40%)  
Funnel  
Reagent bottle  
Porcelain spot plate  
Spatula

**Formula for Preparing Reagent:**

1. Measure out 10 milliliters of concentrated sulfuric acid in a beaker.
2. Add 8-10 drops of formaldehyde solution (40%) and stir.
3. Pour solution into a reagent bottle.
4. Properly label reagent bottle.

**Formula for Preparing Reagent (continued):**

Alternate Method

1. Pour 15-20 milliliters of concentrated sulfuric acid into a reagent bottle.
2. Add 0.2 - 0.3 gram of trioxane (trioxymethylene) and stir until completely dissolved.
3. Properly label reagent bottle.

**Quality Control Check:**

A quality control check of this reagent will be performed using a known standard of heroin and following the application procedure listed below.

**Expiration Date of Chemical Reagent:**

The Marquis reagent should be prepared every 30 days.

**Application of Procedure on Evidence:**

1. Place 1-2 drops of the reagent into a clean well on a spot plate.
2. With a spatula, add approximately 0.1 milligram of the unknown powder/tablet to the reagent in the spot plate.
3. Observe color produced.
4. Record results.

**Safety Concerns:**

Always wear eye protection, gloves and a laboratory coat when preparing this reagent.

Eye protection and a laboratory coat should be worn when using this reagent for color tests.

Sulfuric acid is a strong oxidizing agent and corrosive.

**Literature References:**

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Noller, C.R., **Chemistry of Organic Compounds**, W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1965, p. 244.

Feigl, F., **Spot Tests in Organic Analysis**, 5th ed., Elsevier, New York, 1956, pp. 133-36.

Moffat, A. C., ed., **Clarke's Isolation and Identification of Drugs**, 2nd Ed., Pharmaceutical Press, London, 1986, p. 139.

Johns, S. H., "Spot Tests: A Color Chart Reference for Forensic Chemists," **Journal of Forensic Science**, July 1, 1979, pp. 631-649.

Butler, William P., **Methods of Analysis**, IRS Publication #341, December 1966, p. 136.