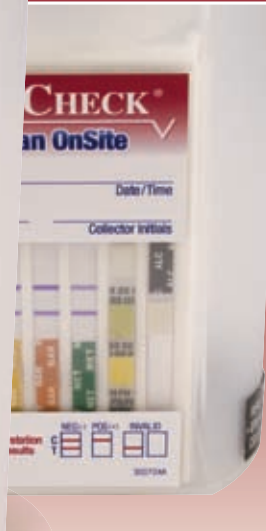


NEW

Copy/Scan Results for Permanent Record

NxScan OnSite

- ✓ NO ASSEMBLY
- ✓ NO MOVING PARTS
- ✓ NO TILTING OR TIPPING TO ACTIVATE
- ✓ NO CROSS CONTAMINATION



Available with alcohol and/or adulterants (Specific Gravity, pH, Oxidants)

Temperature strip

- ✓ Photocopy or scan results for permanent record (template included)
- ✓ Cup lies flat on copier or scanner for clear copying
- ✓ Results in 5 minutes
- ✓ Simultaneous detection of up to 14 drugs, adulterants and/or alcohol
- ✓ Easy interpretation and better sensitivity
- ✓ Lab accuracy
- ✓ Unbreakable cup surface
- ✓ Tamper-proof strip insert
- ✓ Patented technology
- ✓ FDA cleared
- ✓ Made in the U.S.A.

	Amphetamine	1000 ng/ml
	Barbiturate	300 ng/ml
	Benzodiazepine	300 ng/ml
	Buprenorphine	10 ng/ml
	Cocaine	300 ng/ml
	Ecstasy	500 ng/ml
	Marijuana	50 ng/ml
	Methamphetamine	1000 ng/ml

	Methadone	300 ng/ml
	Opiates	300/2000 ng/ml
	Oxycodone	100 ng/ml
	Propoxyphene	300 ng/ml
	Tricyclic Antidepressants	1000 ng/ml
	Phencyclidine (PCP)	25 ng/ml
	Alcohol	



Preparation, Specimen Collection, Test Procedure, and Interpretation of Results

Collectors should be trained on the procedures for operating the tests. Do not break the seal of the protective pouch until ready to begin testing. Visually inspect the foil package to ensure it has not been compromised before beginning the test. If the package is not intact, the integrity of the test cup may be compromised.

Fresh urine specimens should be collected directly into the cup and do not require any special handling or pre-treatment.

The **DRUGCHECK®** Test Cup employs a temperature strip to validate that the urine is a freshly voided specimen. This device should be checked immediately after collection.

NOTE: *Urine specimens can be transferred from a urine collection container into the **DRUGCHECK®** Test Cup, if necessary.*

Procedure

1. Have available for use a Chain of Custody form (COC) or Test Results Record template.
2. Require the donor to present a photo identification.
3. Ask donor to remove any unnecessary outer clothing and empty all pockets.
4. Keep all backpacks and purses out of the restroom. Insure that all backpacks, wallets and purses are secured, preferably in a locked cabinet. If using a lockable cabinet or container, make sure that the donor is given the key.
5. Secure the collection site (restroom).

Turn off water sources (sink faucets), ensure blue toilet water, inspect site for and remove

cleaners and other substances, secure toilet tank top or blue tank water.

6. Tear open the foil pouch and remove the test cup.
7. Issue the device to the individual to be tested. Instruct the donor not to flush the toilet or turn the water on and to open the door when they are done.
8. Have the individual urinate directly into the **DRUGCHECK®** Test Cup. Ensure that the specimen is above the minimum level (30 mL) line on the test label.
9. Check temperature (normal range between 90°-100°F or 32°-38°C) and observe specimen for foreign material and/or discoloration.
10. Pull privacy label and read drug test strip results at 5 minutes and adulterant and/or alcohol strips at 2 minutes.
11. Secure container by tightening lid as far as it will turn, apply security seal and have donor/professional both sign and date seal, as well as initial and date the NxScan label.
12. Ensure that lid is firmly tightened. With Test Results Record template on copier or scanner, place NxScan cup face down in the Results Window opening in the template (optional).
13. Copy or scan results using Test Results Record template (optional).
14. Fill out Test Results Record with complete donor and test information.

Drug Test Results

Presumptive Positive and Confirm:

One colored line only is visible in each Control Zone. No colored line whatsoever appears in the appropriate Test Zone, indicating a presumptive positive result for the corresponding drug of that specific Test Zone. Send this urine specimen to a certified laboratory for confirmation.

Negative: Two colored lines are visible in each Control Zone and in the appropriate Test Zone, indicating that the concentration of the drug is below the detection limit of the test or the drug is not present.

Retest: No Lines - If a colored line is not visible in the Control Zone, the test is invalid. Another test should be run to re-evaluate the specimen. Each strip in the **DRUGCHECK®** Test Cup is read and functions independently. An invalid result on one test strip does not invalidate other results derived from the same device.

NOTE: *There is no meaning attributed to line color intensity or width. Any evidence of a line should be considered a line. In order to prevent any incorrect results, the test results should not be interpreted after 10 minutes.*

If confirmation is required, secure specimen in appropriate shipping container and send to a confirmation lab with signed COC.



Collect the specimen right into the cup.



Peel the privacy label.



Read results in just 5 minutes.



Firmly tighten cup lid to avoid leakage. Copy or scan results for permanent record.

Facts About Urine Alcohol

Alcohol Urine

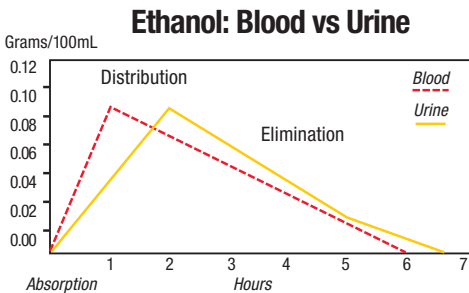
Upon the ingestion of alcohol into the body, absorption occurs directly from the proximal small intestine and is distributed throughout the entire fluid space of the body. Once equilibrium has been reached, alcohol will be found in all tissues of the body in proportion to their water content. Urine is the most practical specimen for alcohol testing in the workplace, specifically when the purpose of testing is to demonstrate that alcohol consumption has occurred. Peak urine alcohol levels are reached 45 to 60 minutes after alcohol ingestion. At this time urine alcohol levels are typically approximately 1.3 times greater than the corresponding blood alcohol concentration. This ratio is only valid during the elimination phase which occurs after the blood alcohol level has peaked and is decreasing. **Alcohol may be detected in the urine for 1 to 2 hours longer than it is detected in the blood.**

Urine Alcohol Testing

When urine is used as a specimen for alcohol testing, employers and MROs should consider the following points:

Alcohol levels in blood and urine after drinking

- When a subject uses alcohol the level in the bloodstream rises during the absorptive phase (the period in which alcohol is being absorbed from the intestine), plateaus during the distribution phase (during which ethanol is equilibrating with tissue) and falls during the elimination phase (the time in which the kidneys are excreting ethanol into the urine).



- During the elimination phase the average person eliminates approximately .015 - .02 g/100 mL per hour (equivalent to one beer per hour).

- During the elimination phase the urine alcohol level is approximately 1.3 times the corresponding blood alcohol level. Thus, the fact can be firmly established that the subject stopped drinking and was in the elimination phase at the time the urine specimen was collected. Therefore, it may be possible to use a urine alcohol level to calculate the corresponding blood alcohol level and the degree of intoxication. At other times it is impossible to correlate the urine alcohol concentration with the blood concentration.

- Regardless of which phase the subject is in, the blood alcohol level is considered, by both the legal system and the scientific community, to be an indicator of the degree of impairment or intoxication at the time the specimen was obtained.

Specimen collection for urine alcohol

- A random urine specimen (such as those collected for workplace drug testing) reflects the average alcohol concentration for the time period during which the urine collected in the subject's bladder. Therefore, even if the subject is in the elimination phase, the ethanol concentration in a random urine specimen does not always reflect the subject's current blood alcohol concentration.

- A two-step urine collection can give a result that correlates with the blood alcohol level. In a two-step collection the collector asks the subject to void completely and subsequently discards the first urine collection. Next, the collector obtains a second specimen 20-30 minutes after the first one and submits the second specimen to the lab. The alcohol concentration in the second specimen represents the urine alcohol concentration during the narrow 20-30 minute time period during which the urine formed in the subject's bladder. If the subject is known to be in the elimination phase, the alcohol concentration of the second urine specimen should be approximately 1.3 times the corresponding blood alcohol level. Two-step collections are impractical for workplace forensic urine drug testing and they are rarely done.

Positive urine ethanol from a subject who was not drinking

One drawback to urine alcohol testing is that it is possible to have production of ethanol in the specimen

from a subject who did not consume ethanol. This phenomenon is uncommon yet it can occur if all three of the following conditions are present:

- The urine must contain glucose (subject is diabetic).
- The urine must be infected with certain microorganisms, such as yeast or bacteria.
- The urine must be stored at room temperature without a preservative for one day or more prior to analysis. (This is the usual situation for urine specimens shipped to the lab for workplace drug testing.)

Conclusions

- Random urine specimens, such as those collected for workplace drug testing, do not always indicate the corresponding blood alcohol level and therefore cannot be used to indicate unequivocally whether the subject was impaired or intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken.

- Two-step urine collections can indicate the corresponding blood alcohol concentration, but the collection procedure is impractical for workplace urine drug testing.

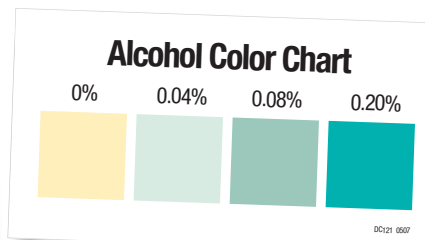
- If a urine ethanol result is positive the MRO should always question whether the subject is diabetic and whether the subject may suffer from a vaginal or urinary tract infection. Microorganisms present in urine under these conditions can metabolize into ethanol.

- Assuming that the subject is not diabetic and does not suffer from a vaginal or urinary tract infection, a positive urine alcohol result (>0.02 g/100 mL) on a random specimen, indicates that the subject consumed ethanol in the time period prior to giving the specimen, but does not prove that the subject was impaired or intoxicated.

- For post-accident or reasonable suspicion testing, or any situation in which test results may be used for legal or employment purposes, urine alcohol testing is not recommended. In such cases, ethanol testing using blood, saliva, or breath – all of which can give defensible results – is preferred.

Test Strip	Test Reading Time	Abnormal (Low)	Normal	Abnormal (High)
Oxidants (OX)	30 seconds	Blue	Negative	Positive
Specific Gravity (SG)	45 seconds	1.000	1.005, 1.015, 1.025	>1.030
pH	Immediate	2, 3	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	>10

For use with adulterant test strips



For use with alcohol test strips

	ABNORMAL (LOW)	NORMAL	ABNORMAL (HIGH)
Creatinine (CR)	Negative	20, 50, 100, 200 mg/dl	>500 mg/dl
Nitrite (N)	Negative	0, 0.1-0.2, 0.5-5.0	>10 mg/dl
pH	2, 3	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	>10
Specific Gravity (SG)	1.000	1.005, 1.015, 1.025	>1.030

Four-panel adulterant test strips available (special order)



Example: Negative (0%) ALC



Example: Positive (0.20%) ALC

Read ALC results between 2 and 5 minutes
(Drug results at 5 minutes)



DrugCheck® NxStep OnSite Test Cup

- Available with up to 15 drugs plus alcohol and/or adulterants
- Peel-back privacy label with integrated temperature strip
- Results in 5 minutes
- Leak-proof technology
- No activation required
- Tamper-proof insert

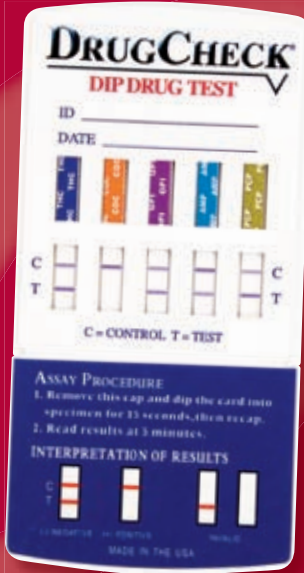
AlcoMate Prestige® Breath Alcohol Detector

- Simple one-button operation
- Digital results in seconds
- Professional grade
- Advanced semiconductor-oxide sensor



Express Check® Breath Alcohol Screen

- Pass/fail design detects alcohol at specific threshold levels
- Available in four threshold levels: .02, .04, .05 and .08
- Compact, plastic tube construction allows test to be carried anywhere

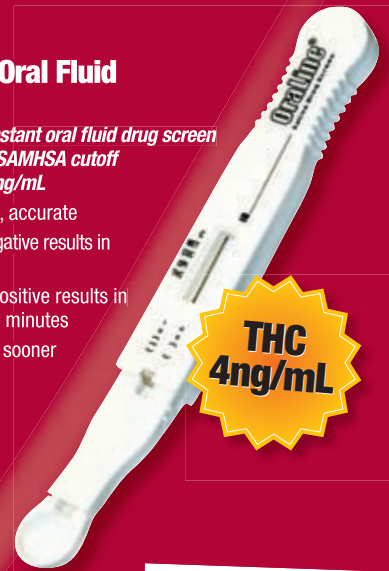


DrugCheck® Dip Drug Test

- Rapid, qualitative immunoassay
- Detect up to 10 drugs of abuse
- Read test results at 5 minutes

OraLine® Oral Fluid Drug Test

- The **ONLY** instant oral fluid drug screen that meets SAMHSA cutoff for THC – 4ng/mL
- Fast, simple, accurate
- Indicates negative results in 3-5 minutes
- Presumed positive results in less than 10 minutes
- Detects use sooner and longer



**THC
4ng/mL**

ExpressCheck® Saliva Alcohol

- Easy to use
- Gender-neutral, observed collection
- Results in 2 minutes
- Indicates recent alcohol usage
- Easy-to-read interpretation chart

EXPRESS CHECK® Saliva Alcohol Screening Test

For approximate blood alcohol concentration (BAC)

Do not place anything in mouth for at least 10 minutes prior to testing!

- Test: Open the pouch and saturate the reactive pad on the end of stick with saliva in mouth or cup for 10 seconds.
- Remove stick from mouth or cup.
- After exactly 2 minutes, match the color on the pad to color chart (below).

Interpretation	Color
Negative	No color change on reactive pad
Positive	Reactive pad changes color in 2 minutes

BAC	Color
0.0%	Yellow
0.02%	Light Green
0.08%	Dark Green
0.30% BAC	Black

Lot number: _____

Use before: _____

Store in cool place (2 - 30°C)

Warning: Please read the detailed instructions before use.
Manufactured by Express Diagnostics Int'l www.express-check.com



Oralert® Oral Fluid Drug Test



QED A150



Express Check® Pipette Test

Cost-Effective Support Products

Adulterant Tests

- Cups
- Beakers and vials
- Gloves
- Security/biohazard bags
- Mouthpieces (for AlcoMate Pro™ & Prestige™)
- Clinical controls
- Adulterant tests



Collection Kits and Cups

Contact your distributor for these and other test and support products