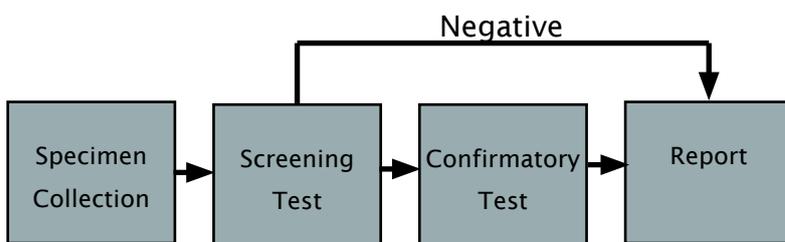


1. Drug screens tell us a person has a specific drug present in their urine, but do not tell us:

- How the drug was taken, or how long ago the drug was taken
- How impaired the drug user was or if the use was legal or illegal
- Whether it was one drug that was taken, or a combination of similar drugs

2. The drug testing pathway is:



- Photo ID
- Supervision of collection
- Sealed containers transport to lab
- Chain of custody
- Special lab.

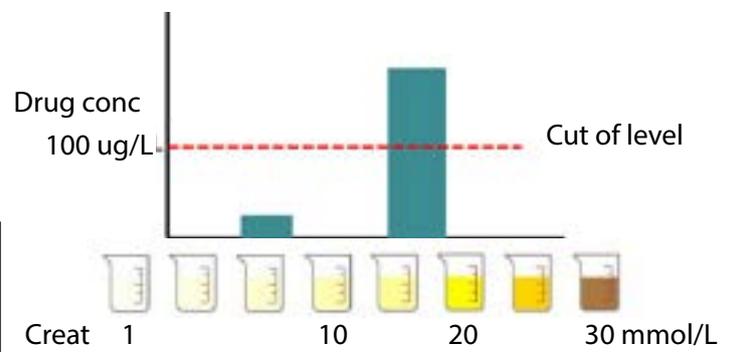
Relatively quick test

Slower more complex and expensive test

3. Reading drug screen reports means understanding the key terms:

Creatinine is a by-product of muscle tissue that is produced in the body at a constant rate.

Measuring levels shows concentration (and possible dilution) of urine samples.



Immunoassay results tell us that specific drug classes are detected above a minimum threshold.

RFT means 'requires further testing', where an initial basic screen indicates the presence of a drug type.

GCMS (Gas-chromatography-mass spectrometry) confirmation is a more complex subsequent test required to confirm the presences of specific drugs.

4. Know your commonly detected drugs:

Cannabis, opiates, benzodiazepines and amphetamines are the drugs most detected in drug screens

When reading a urine drug screen, ask yourself these three questions:

- How confident am I that I understand this test result?
- Do I understand the drug screen process from looking at this test result?
- Is anything in this test result that is out of the ordinary?