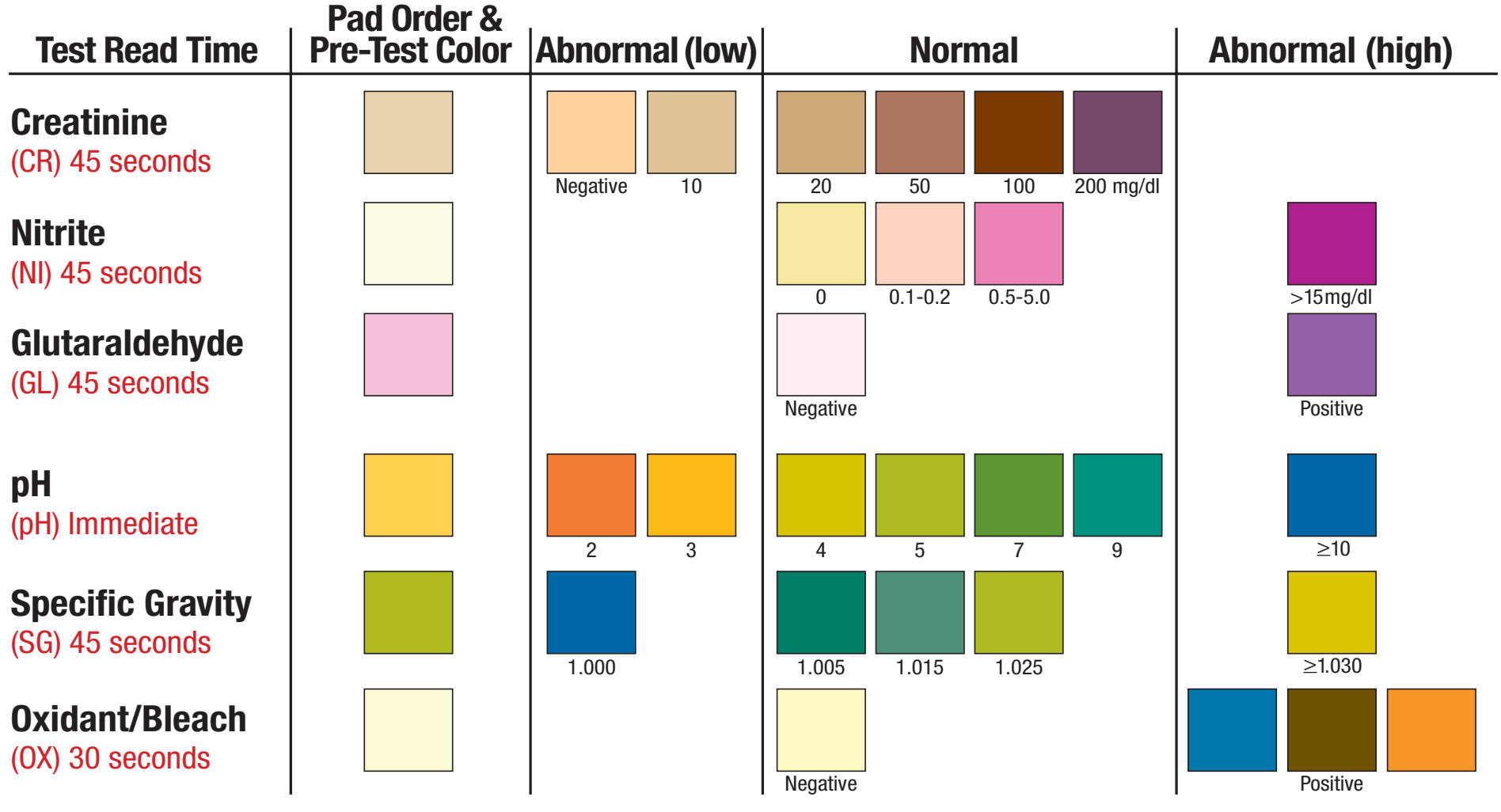
Adulterant Color Chart

Adulterant (specimen validity) pads must be read at Test Read Time below as pad color may change.



ADULTERATION TEST STRIPS

Adulteration results are obtained by direct comparison of the reacted strips with the color blocks on the enclosed cards. Adulterated urine will show result colors similiar to those in the "Abnormal" columns of the color chart enclosed. Unadulterated samples will show strip colors similar to those in the "Normal" column of the color chart enclosed.

Creatinine: Daily creatinine excretion, related to muscle mass of the human body, is usually constant. A urine specimen with creatinine levels of less than 5 mg/dL is an indication of substitution. Although these ranges are affected by age, sex, diet, muscle mass and local population distribution, samples with creatinine level of lower than 20mg/dL should be considered diluted.

Nitrite: Although nitrite is not a normal component of urine, nitrite levels of up to 3.6 mg/dL may be found in some urine specimens due to urinary tract infections, bacterial contamination or improper storage. Adulteration nitrite levels above 15 mg/dL are considered abnormal.

Glutaraldehyde: Glutaraldehyde is not a normal component of human urine and it should not be present in normal urine. The presence of glutaraldehyde in the urine sample indicates the possibility of adulteration. However, false positives may result when ketone bodies are present in the urine. Ketone bodies may appear in urine when a person is in ketoacidosis due to starvation or other metabolic abnormalities.

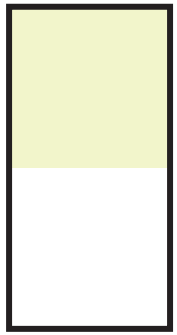
pH: Normal pH ranges from 4.5 to 8.0. Values below pH 4.0 or above pH 9.0 are indicative of adulteration.

Specific Gravity: Random urine may vary in specific gravity from 1.003 – 1.030. Normal adults with normal diets and normal fluid intake will have an average urine specific gravity of 1.016 – 1.022. Elevated urine specific gravity values may be obtained in the presence of moderate quantities of protein. A urine specimen with a specific gravity level of less that 1.003 can be an indication of substitution. Specific gravity and creatinine values should be considered together to provide a better picture of whether the sample is substituted.

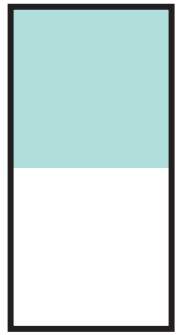
Oxidants: The presence of oxidizing reagents in the urine is indicative of adulteration since oxidizing reagents are not normal constituents of urine. Oxidizing reagents include hydrogen peroxide, ferricyanide, persulfate, and pyridinium chlorochromate.

Alcohol Color Chart

Urine



Negative
= 0.0%



Positive
> 0.02%

Alcohol strips must be read at 2 minutes as pad color may change.

Saliva

0%

0.02%

0.08%

0.30%

DC410C 1014

URINE ALCOHOL TEST STRIP

Intended use: The Urine Alcohol Test Strip is a rapid, highly sensitive method to detect the presence of alcohol in human urine.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Negative: No color change appears on the reaction pad. The color should match the color block on the color chart corresponding to a negative (-) result. This indicates that alcohol has not been detected.

Positive: A color change appears on the reaction pad. The color on the reaction pad varying from a light blue to a dark blue. This indicates that alcohol has been detected.

Invalid: The outer edges of the reaction pad produce a slight color but the majority of the reaction pad remains colorless. Repeat the test with a new test strip, ensuring complete saturation of the reaction pad with urine. If the problem persists, do not continue the test and contact your local distributor.

SALIVA ALCOHOL TEST STRIP

Intended for use as a rapid method to detect the presence of alcohol in saliva for blood alcohol concentration (BAC) greater than 0.02%.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Negative: Almost no color change by comparing with the background. The negative result indicates that the saliva alcohol concentration (SAC) is less than 0.02%.

Positive: A distinct color developed all over the pad. The positive result indicates that the saliva alcohol concentration is 0.02% or higher.

Invalid: The test should be considered invalid if only the edge of the reactive pad turned color that might be ascribed to insufficient sampling. The subject should be re-tested.