

Adulterated specimen – A specimen that contains a substance that is not expected to be present in human urine, or contains a substance expected to be present but is at a concentration so high that it is not consistent with human urine.

Blind Specimen or Blind Performance Test Specimen – A specimen submitted to a laboratory for quality control testing purposes, with a fictitious identifier, so that the laboratory cannot distinguish it from an employee specimen.

Cancelled Test – A drug or alcohol test that has a problem identified that cannot be or has not been corrected, or which otherwise requires to be cancelled. A cancelled test is neither a positive nor a negative test.

Chain of Custody – The procedure used to document the handling of the urine specimen from the time the employee gives the specimen to the collector until the specimen is destroyed. This procedure uses the Federal Drug Testing Custody and Control Form (CCF).

Collection Site – A place selected by the employer where employees present themselves for the purpose of providing a urine specimen for a drug test.

Confirmation (or confirmatory) Drug Test – A second analytical procedure performed on a urine specimen to identify and quantify the presence of a specific drug or drug metabolite.

Confirmation (or confirmatory) Validity Test – A second test performed on a urine specimen to further support a validity test result.

Confirmed Drug Test – A confirmation test result received by an MRO from a laboratory.

Consortium/ Third-Party Administrator (C/TPA) – A service agent that provides or coordinates the provision of a variety of drug and alcohol testing services to employers. C/TPAs typically perform administrative tasks concerning the operation of the employers' drug and alcohol testing programs. This term includes, but is not limited to, groups of employers who join together to administer, as a single entity, the DOT drug and alcohol testing programs of its members.

Dilute Specimen – A specimen with creatinine and specific gravity values that are lower than expected for human urine.

Medical Review Officer (MRO) – A person who is a licensed physician and who is responsible for receiving and reviewing laboratory results generated by an employer's drug testing program and evaluating medical explanations for certain drug test results.

Primary Specimen – In drug testing, the urine specimen bottle that is opened and tested by a first laboratory to determine whether the employee has a drug or drug metabolite in his or her system; and for the purpose of validity testing. The primary specimen is distinguished from the split specimen, defined in this section.

Refusal to Test (RTT) – A final result disposition that is billable and reportable. Many employers treat this type of result as a positive, at least for employment eligibility.

Split Specimen – In drug testing, a part of the urine specimen that is sent to a first laboratory and retained unopened, and which is transported to a second laboratory in the event that the employee requests that it be tested following a verified positive test of the primary specimen or a verified adulterated or substituted test result.

Substituted Specimen – A specimen with creatinine and specific gravity values that are so diminished that they are not consistent with human urine.

Verified Test – A drug test result or validity testing result from an HHS-certified laboratory that has undergone review and final determination by the MRO.