

Effective 1 April 2025

URINE LABORATORY APPLICATION FORM



RTI International
3040 East Cornwallis Road
Durham, North Carolina 27713

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NATIONAL LABORATORY CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

URINE LABORATORY APPLICATION FORM

A. Applicant Laboratory

1. Name of Laboratory: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Telephone: (____) ____ - _____ FAX: _____ (____) ____ - _____

e-Mail: _____

2. Express delivery address (if different from above)

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

3. Designated Responsible Person (RP): _____

Title/Position: _____

Telephone: ____ (____) ____ - _____ Ext. _____

e-Mail: _____

If applicable:

Designated Alternate RP (Alt-RP): _____

Title/Position: _____

Telephone: ____ (____) ____ - _____ Ext. _____

e-Mail: _____

4. **I understand that the answers provided in this application will be used to determine the applicant laboratory's potential eligibility for the National Laboratory Certification Program. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the answers recorded herein are true and complete as of this date.**

Signature, Designated RP

Date

NOTE: Any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or information presented in this application form could subject you to prosecution, monetary penalties, or both. See Sec. 18 U.S.C. 1001; 31 U.S.C. 3801-812.

B. General Laboratory Information

1. To be eligible for certification, the laboratory must test for all drug analytes in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Authorized Drug Testing Panel. The laboratory must also use the initial and confirmatory drug test methods specified by the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs using Urine.

1a. Does the laboratory have validated initial drug test assays for the drug analytes required by the Mandatory Guidelines?

Yes

No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

1b. Does the laboratory have validated confirmatory test assays for the drug analytes required by the Mandatory Guidelines? (*Note: testing for amphetamine and methamphetamine enantiomers is optional.*)

Yes

No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

1c. Does the laboratory use methods combining separation and mass spectrometry (e.g., gas chromatography-mass spectrometry [GC-MS], liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry [LC-MS/MS], GC-MS/MS, ion mobility spectrometry-mass spectrometry IMS-MS) for the confirmatory drug tests?

Yes

No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

1d. Does the laboratory have validated tests to assess specimen validity (i.e., at a minimum, tests for creatinine, pH, specific gravity, and one or more oxidizing adulterants as required by the Mandatory Guidelines)?

Yes

No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

1e. Does the laboratory perform testing for amphetamine and methamphetamine enantiomers?

Yes → **COMMENT BELOW**

No

Briefly describe the procedure for analysis and reporting of the enantiomers:

2. Is the laboratory registered with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)?

Yes → **ATTACH PHOTOCOPY OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE**
 No → **COMMENT BELOW**

If YES, which schedules are covered by the registration?

1 2 2N 3 3N 4 5

If NO, explain how reference materials containing controlled substances are acquired: _____

3. Describe the relevant State licensure requirements for urine forensic toxicology for the State in which the laboratory is located:

4. List laboratory certifications/licenses:

States (List): _____

CLIA/HCFA¹ (List Specialties): _____

CAP² (List Specialties): _____

NLCP (Specify Matrix): _____

Others (Specify): _____

¹Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments(CLIA)/Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)

²College of American Pathologists (CAP)

4a. ATTACH PHOTOCOPIES OF ALL LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS INDICATED ABOVE.

C. Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Manual

1. For certification, the laboratory must have a complete SOP manual that will apply to testing of regulated specimens under the Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs using Urine.

Note: Manufacturers' package inserts or instrument manuals are not considered formal procedures. A written SOP manual is required to be eligible to apply for certification and it must be completed before the laboratory is eligible to receive NLCP performance testing (PT) samples.

- 1a. Does the laboratory have a complete SOP manual for regulated urine drug testing?

Yes
 No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

LABORATORY SOP MANUAL INDEX

Indicate the location for each of these topics in the laboratory's SOP manual:

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Security		
Procedure for controlling access to the drug testing facility	_____	_____
Procedure for controlling access to individual secured areas	_____	_____
Procedure for documenting visitor access	_____	_____
Accessioning (specimen receipt)		
Procedure for receipt and processing of specimens	_____	_____
Procedure for accessioning specimens received from another laboratory	_____	_____
Procedure for problem/rejected specimens	_____	_____
Chain-of-Custody		
Procedure for documenting all transfers of specimens	_____	_____
Procedure for documenting all transfers of aliquots	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for maintaining security of specimen bottles	_____	_____
Procedure for maintaining security of specimen aliquots	_____	_____
Procedure for sending a specimen to another laboratory	_____	_____
Procedures for documenting all transfers of specimens received from another laboratory	_____	_____
<i>Aliquot Preparation</i>		
Procedure for preparing initial drug test aliquots	_____	_____
Procedure for preparing screening/differential specimen validity test aliquots	_____	_____
Procedure for preparing initial specimen validity test aliquots	_____	_____
Procedure for preparing confirmatory specimen validity test aliquots	_____	_____
Procedure for preparing confirmatory drug test aliquots	_____	_____
Procedure for automated aliquoting equipment	_____	_____
<i>Initial Drug Test</i>		
<i>Note: For alternate technology initial drug tests [as applicable], provide the following information based on the current Authorized Drug Testing Panel (i.e., list initial test analytes below, either individually or grouped, as appropriate for the topic).</i>		
Principle of analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedure for calculating results	_____	_____
Quality control (QC) procedure, acceptance criteria (including partial batch acceptance criteria) and corrective actions	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of initial drug test methods	_____	_____
Procedure for verifying new lots of test materials (including immunoassay reagents)	_____	_____
Procedure for periodic re-verification of alternate technology initial drug test methods	_____	_____
References	_____	_____
<i>Second Initial Drug Test</i>		
Criteria for use	_____	_____
Principle of analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedure for calculating results	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
QC procedure, acceptance criteria, (including partial batch acceptance criteria) and corrective actions	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of second initial drug test methods	_____	_____
Procedure for verifying new lots of test materials (including immunoassay reagents)	_____	_____
References	_____	_____

Specimen Validity Tests

Note: Provide the following information for each specimen validity test (initial, confirmatory, screening, differential)

Creatinine

Principle of analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedures for conducting creatinine tests	_____	_____
QC procedure, acceptance criteria (including partial batch acceptance criteria), and corrective actions	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of creatinine test methods	_____	_____
Procedure for periodic re-verification of creatinine test methods	_____	_____
Special requirements, etc.	_____	_____
References	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Specific Gravity		
Principle of analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of calibrators and controls	_____	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedures for conducting specific gravity tests	_____	_____
QC procedure, acceptance criteria, and corrective action for specific gravity tests	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of specific gravity test methods	_____	_____
Special requirements, etc.	_____	_____
References	_____	_____
Criteria for identifying acceptable, dilute, invalid, and substituted specimens based on creatinine and specific gravity test results	_____	_____
Procedure for designating reconfirmed results for split specimens as substituted	_____	_____
pH		
Principle of analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedures for conducting pH tests	_____	_____
QC procedure, acceptance criteria (including partial batch acceptance criteria) and corrective action for pH tests	_____	_____
Criteria for identifying acceptable, invalid, and adulterated specimens based on pH test results	_____	_____
Procedure for designating reconfirmed results for split specimens as adulterated based on pH	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of pH test methods	_____	_____
Special requirements, etc.	_____	_____
References	_____	_____
Oxidants		
Principle of analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedures for conducting oxidant tests	_____	_____
QC procedure, acceptance criteria (including partial batch acceptance criteria), and corrective action for oxidant tests	_____	_____
Criteria for identifying acceptable, invalid, and adulterated specimens based on oxidant test results	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for designating reconfirmed results for split specimens as adulterated with a specific oxidant	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of oxidant test methods	_____	_____
Procedure for periodic re-verification of oxidant test methods	_____	_____
Special requirements, etc.	_____	_____
References	_____	_____

Other Specimen Validity Tests

Note: Provide the following information for each specimen validity test

Measurand: _____	
Principle of analysis	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____
Procedure for set-up and normal operation of instruments	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____
Procedures for conducting the test	_____
QC procedure, acceptance criteria (including partial batch acceptance criteria) and corrective actions	_____
Criteria for identifying acceptable, invalid, substituted, and adulterated specimens based on the test results	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for designating reconfirmed results for split specimens as adulterated or substituted	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of the test methods	_____	_____
Procedure for periodic re-verification of the test methods	_____	_____
Special requirements, etc.	_____	_____
References	_____	_____

Confirmatory Drug Tests

Note: Provide the following information for each confirmatory drug test based on the current Authorized Drug Testing Panel (i.e., list analytes below, either individually or grouped, as appropriate for the topic).

Principle of each analysis	_____	_____
Preparation of test materials, calibrators, and controls	_____	_____
Specimen preparation procedures	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument maintenance	_____	_____
Procedure for verifying the performance of mass spectrometer(s)	_____	_____
Procedure for instrument set-up and operation	_____	_____
Procedure for assay calibration	_____	_____
Procedure for analyte identification	_____	_____
Procedure for calculating results	_____	_____
Procedure when results exceed linearity	_____	_____
Procedure to detect and prevent carryover	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for designating positive results	_____	_____
Procedure for designating reconfirmed results for split specimens	_____	_____
QC procedure, acceptance criteria (including partial batch acceptance criteria), and corrective action	_____	_____
Special requirements, etc.	_____	_____
References	_____	_____
Procedure for validation of confirmatory drug test methods	_____	_____
Procedure for periodic re-verification of confirmatory drug test methods	_____	_____
<i>QC and Test Materials</i>		
Procedures for preparing stock standards, etc.	_____	_____
Procedures for preparing and verifying calibrators	_____	_____
Procedures for preparing and verifying controls	_____	_____
Corrective action procedure when calibrator and control verification results are unacceptable	_____	_____
Procedures for preparing and verifying test materials	_____	_____
Corrective action procedure when test material verification results are unacceptable	_____	_____
<i>Quality Assurance (QA) Procedures</i>		
Procedures for monitoring calibrator and control results	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Corrective action procedure when QA review of calibrator and control results shows problems or potential problems (e.g., trends, shifts, bias)	_____	_____
<i>Equipment and Maintenance</i>		
Wash procedure for labware	_____	_____
Procedure for determining accuracy and precision of pipetting devices	_____	_____
Procedures for temperature-dependent equipment	_____	_____
Procedures for centrifuges	_____	_____
Procedures for analytical balances	_____	_____
Safety procedures	_____	_____
<i>Administrative/Reporting Procedures</i>		
Procedure for reviewing/certifying the test result(s) of a primary specimen	_____	_____
Procedure for reporting the test result(s) of a primary specimen	_____	_____
Procedure for reviewing/certifying the test result(s) of a split specimen	_____	_____
Procedure for reporting the test result(s) of a split specimen	_____	_____
Procedure to detect and correct clerical errors	_____	_____
Procedure for electronic reporting of results	_____	_____
Procedure for preparing statistical summary reports	_____	_____
Procedure for updating the SOP Manual	_____	_____
Procedure for preparing data packages	_____	_____

<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Procedure for preparing the Non-Negative Specimen List (NNSL)	_____	_____
<i>Laboratory Computers and Information Systems Procedures</i>		
Computer and Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) security procedures	_____	_____
Computer and LIMS maintenance procedures	_____	_____
Procedure for computer and software validation	_____	_____
Procedure for requesting, verifying, and implementing software and configuration changes	_____	_____
Procedure for LIMS records archival and retrieval	_____	_____
Procedures for system monitoring, incident response, and disaster recovery	_____	_____
Procedure for obtaining audit trail reports	_____	_____
System Security Plan (SSP)	_____	_____
Validation of second party software used on mass spectral instruments	_____	_____

D. Chain of Custody, Accessioning, and Security

The laboratory must have chain of custody, accessioning, and security procedures that ensure integrity is maintained for the original specimens and their aliquots. Procedures must address specimens received from collectors, Instrumented Initial Test Facilities (IITFs), and other laboratories. The chain of custody forms and procedures must account for all individuals who handle the specimens and aliquots and should provide a clear picture of the handling/transfers of specimens and aliquots from initial receipt to final disposition. The laboratory must ensure the security of specimens and aliquots during processing and placement in any storage locations. If the laboratory plans to use an electronic Federal Custody and Control Form (ECCF), the laboratory must submit supporting documentation separately to the NLCP. Requirements for an ECCF Submission are in Section P of the NLCP Manual for Urine Laboratories.

1. Provide a description of the laboratory's procedures for the following:

Specimen Receiving/Accessioning

- Receipt of specimen packages, how they are handled (if received outside the secured forensic laboratory)
- Review of the Federal CCF and each specimen bottle
- Completing accessioner CCF entries, assembling specimen batches, assigning laboratory accession numbers
- Handling and resolution of problems with specimen bottles and/or Federal CCFs
- Description of collection kit to be used
- Location of all temporary storage area(s)

Aliquoting Procedures

- Aliquoting from the original specimen bottles (i.e., who and where)
- The aliquoting procedure (method, amounts, handling bottles and tubes, labeling) for initial and confirmatory drug tests, screening/differential specimen validity tests, and initial and confirmatory specimen validity tests
- Transfer of aliquots from the individuals performing the aliquoting to those who will be testing the aliquots
- Transfer and storage of original specimen bottles after aliquoting is complete

Initial Drug Tests (First and Second Tests)

- Handling and testing of aliquots by laboratory personnel
- Maintenance of chain of custody and aliquot identity during the testing
- Location of all temporary storage area(s)

Specimen Validity Tests (Initial, Confirmatory, Screening, Differential)

- Handling and testing of aliquots by laboratory personnel
- Maintenance of chain of custody and aliquot identity during the testing
- Location of all temporary storage areas

Confirmatory Drug Tests

- Handling and testing of aliquots by laboratory personnel
- Maintenance of chain of custody and aliquot identity during the testing
- Location of all temporary storage area(s)

Disposition of Specimens and Aliquots

- Handling of original specimen bottles and aliquots after testing is completed
- Procedure for transferring positive, adulterated, substituted, and invalid specimens to long-term frozen storage

Note: (1) Insert here.

(2) Do not exceed a total of 4 pages.

2. Will the laboratory use an electronic (digital) or combination (electronic and paper) Federal CCF?

- Yes → The laboratory will be required to provide the items on the Electronic CCF System Submission List (see Section P of the NLCP Manual for Urine Laboratories) **after the laboratory has received its certification letter from HHS**
- No

3. Attach a flowchart and/or examples of chain of custody documents showing how regulated specimens and aliquots will be processed and their custody documented (chain of custody documents may be referenced and/or provided as examples for clarification).

4. Will regulated specimens be accessioned in a limited access, secure area?

- Yes
- No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

5. Will regulated specimens be tested in a limited access, secure area?

- Yes
- No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

6. Attach a floorplan of the laboratory indicating the areas to be used for accessioning, testing of specimens, and storage of specimens, aliquots, and records. Include information to describe how the areas are secured and what security devices are utilized (e.g., which walls are outside walls; which are secured up to the ceiling; the location and type of security devices such as magnetic key cards, cipher locks, padlocks; location of secured storage areas such as refrigerators or freezers and how they are secured).

7. Will the original specimens be maintained in a limited access, secured area at all times?

- Yes
- No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

7a. Where will the original specimens be stored?

Before testing? _____

During testing? _____

After testing is complete? _____

7b. Who will have access to the specimen storage areas?

Before testing? _____

During testing? _____

After testing is complete? _____

8. When testing is complete, will all positive, adulterated, substituted, and invalid specimens (A and B Bottles) and split specimens be retained in long-term frozen storage in their original containers?

Yes → **# of days to be stored:** _____

No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

8a. Describe how specimens (A and B Bottles) and split specimens will be stored: _____

E. Records

The laboratory must maintain records to support test results (i.e., including but not limited to all associated calibrator and control results, analytical data, chain of custody documents and associated administrative records) for at least two years. The laboratory must also maintain method validation records for past and current procedures, instrument validation records, records documenting the standard operating procedures used at any given time period, and records of the education, training, and certification of all employees associated with regulated testing. The laboratory must have security measures in place to limit access to electronic and hardcopy records to essential authorized personnel.

1. Will the laboratory maintain records supporting specimen test results for at least two years?
 - Yes
 - No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**
- 1a. Will there be a secured area for the storage of records supporting specimen test results?
 - Yes
 - No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**
2. Will the laboratory limit records access to authorized personnel?
 - Yes
 - No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**
3. Attach data packages using the format described in Section R of the NLCP Manual for Urine Laboratories to support (1) a positive drug test result and (2) an adulterated, substituted, or invalid result based on specimen validity testing.
4. In addition to the data packages described above: if the laboratory will use more than one technology for initial drug tests (e.g., immunoassay, LC-MS/MS) or confirmatory drug tests (e.g., GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, LC-MS/MS), the laboratory must also provide drug test batch data and associated documents for a drug positive sample tested using each technology.

F. Personnel

To be eligible to apply for certification a laboratory must have a Responsible Person (RP) candidate that meets all eligibility requirements listed in Section 11.3 of the Mandatory Guidelines. A laboratory may not apply for certification unless they can affirmatively answer questions 2 and 3 below regarding the RP Candidate.

Qualifications for a Responsible Person Candidate

1. RP Candidate's Name: _____

LAST

FIRST

MIDDLE

The candidate must provide the following for review of his/her eligibility:

- (a) A detailed description of the experience and qualifications specifically addressing the RP requirements as stated in the Mandatory Guidelines (Section 11.3);
- (b) A current résumé or curriculum vitae; and
- (c) Official copies with raised seal of all academic undergraduate and graduate transcripts.

2. To be eligible for review as an RP, at least one of the following questions must be answered "Yes":

2a. Is the candidate certified/licensed by the State in which the laboratory is located and any other State requiring personnel licensure as a Laboratory Director in forensic or clinical laboratory toxicology?

_____ Yes → **In which State(s)?** _____
_____ No

2b. Does the candidate have a Ph.D. in one of the natural sciences?

_____ Yes → **In which field?** _____
_____ **GO TO QUESTION 3.**
_____ No → **GO TO QUESTION 2C.**

2c. Does the candidate have training and experience comparable to a Ph.D. in one of the natural sciences, such as a medical or scientific degree with additional training and laboratory/research experience in biology, chemistry, and pharmacology or toxicology?

_____ Yes → **Describe:** _____

_____ No

3. An RP must have extensive experience in forensic toxicology with emphasis on the collection and analysis of biological specimens for drugs of abuse. To be eligible for review as an RP, both of the following questions must be answered "Yes":

3a. Does the candidate have two years or more of postdoctoral experience or at least six years of experience in forensic toxicology beyond any other degree?

Yes → **Describe:** _____

No → **CANDIDATE NOT ELIGIBLE AS RP**

3b. Does the candidate have appropriate experience in forensic applications of analytical toxicology (e.g., publications, court testimony, conducting research on the toxicology of drugs of abuse) or qualify as an expert witness in forensic toxicology?

Yes → **Describe:** _____

No → **CANDIDATE NOT ELIGIBLE AS RP**

4. In the table below, enter the RP candidate's education.

Education	Name of School	Major and Minor Fields of Study	Diploma, Certificate or Degree Received
College or University			
Other Schools Attended			

5. How long has the RP candidate been associated with the laboratory?

_____ YEARS

6. Is the RP candidate a full-time or part-time employee of the laboratory?

Full-time (at least 40 hours per week)
 Part-time _____ hours per week

If not a full- or part-time employee, describe the candidate's relationship with the laboratory:

7. If approved as the RP for the certified urine laboratory, how many hours per week would the candidate work in the regulated forensic urine drug testing laboratory?

_____ HOURS PER WEEK

8. If approved as the RP for the certified urine laboratory, what additional duties (i.e., other than regulated forensic urine drug testing) would the candidate perform for the company? (List here.)

Qualifications for an Alternate Responsible Person Candidate

1. Alt-RP Candidate's Name: _____

LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
------	-------	--------

The candidate must provide the following for review of his/her eligibility:

- (a) A detailed description of the experience and qualifications specifically addressing the RP requirements as stated in the Mandatory Guidelines (Section 11.3);
- (b) A current résumé or curriculum vitae; and
- (c) Official copies with raised seal of all academic undergraduate and graduate transcripts.

2. An alt-RP must be capable of fulfilling RP duties for a limited time (i.e., up to 180 days). An alt-RP candidate's qualifications are compared to RP requirements as follows:

2a. Is the candidate certified/licensed by the State in which the laboratory is located and any other State requiring personnel licensure as a Laboratory Director in forensic or clinical laboratory toxicology?

____ Yes → **In which State(s)?** _____
____ No

2b. Does the candidate have a Ph.D. in one of the natural sciences?

____ Yes → **In which field?** _____
GO TO QUESTION 3.
____ No → **GO TO QUESTION 2C.**

2c. Does the candidate have training and experience comparable to a Ph.D. in one of the natural sciences, such as a medical or scientific degree with additional training and laboratory/research experience in biology, chemistry, and pharmacology or toxicology?

Yes → **Describe:**

No

3. An alt-RP candidate must have appropriate experience in forensic toxicology.

3a. How many years of experience does the candidate have in forensic toxicology (including experience with the collection and analysis of biological specimens for drugs of abuse) beyond any degree?

_____ YEARS

3b. Does the candidate have appropriate training and/or experience in all operations of the forensic drug testing laboratory (i.e., including training and experience as a certifying scientist)?

Yes

No → **CANDIDATE NOT ELIGIBLE AS AN ALT-RP**

4. In the table below, enter the alt-RP candidate's education.

Education	Name of School	Major and Minor Fields of Study	Diploma, Certificate or Degree Received
College or University			
Other Schools Attended			

5. How long has the alt-RP candidate been associated with the laboratory?

_____ YEARS

6. Is the alt-RP candidate a full-time or part-time employee of the laboratory?

Full-time (at least 40 hours per week)

Part-time _____ hours per week

If not a full- or part-time employee, describe the candidate's relationship with the laboratory:

7. If approved as the alt-RP for the certified urine laboratory, how many hours per week would the candidate work in the regulated forensic urine drug testing laboratory?

_____ HOURS PER WEEK

8. If approved as the alt-RP for the certified urine laboratory, what additional duties (i.e., other than regulated forensic urine drug testing) would the candidate perform for the company? (List here.)

Personnel Certifications and Licenses

1. List the name, job title, education, and licenses/certifications for the following key staff:

Note: (1) Attach a résumé for each individual listed below.

(2) Attach a separate sheet as needed to list all individuals in these positions.

	Name	Job Title	Education	License/ Certification
Certifying Technician(s)				
Certifying Scientist(s)				
Supervisor(s)				
Other Key Staff				

2. Is licensure and/or certification required for any of the above positions in the State in which the laboratory is located?

Yes

No → **GO TO SECTION G**

If YES, describe requirements:

G. Quality Control (QC)

For certification, the laboratory must have clearly defined QC procedures that are consistently applied, subject to review, and prompt appropriate corrective action upon failure to meet established acceptance criteria.

1. Are instrument function checks reviewed prior to batch analysis?

Yes → **COMPLETE 1a**
 No

- 1a. What is the title and/or position of the person responsible for these checks?

Title/Position: _____

2. Are corrective actions documented when calibrators/controls, instrument responses, etc., fail defined acceptance criteria?

Yes
 No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

3. Are all calibrator and control results reviewed by the Certifying Technician/Scientist prior to the release of the results?

Yes
 No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

4. Is the QA/QC program under the direct supervision of a Quality Control Supervisor?

Yes
 No → **COMPLETE 4a**

- 4a. What is the title/position of the person responsible for the QA/QC program?

Title/Position: _____

5. Is the QA/QC program reviewed periodically by the Responsible Person Candidate?

Yes
 No → **CANDIDATE NOT ELIGIBLE AS RP**

- 5a. What is the title/position of the person responsible for the periodic review?

Title/Position: _____

6. Are there written procedures that are employed to routinely detect clerical and analytical errors prior to reporting results?

Yes
 No → **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

7. For certification, the laboratory must have a QC program that includes both blind (for initial testing) and open controls. At a minimum, these must include the number and type of calibrators and controls described in the Mandatory Guidelines for drug and specimen validity tests.

Provide a description of the laboratory's procedures for the following:

Specimen Accessioning

- Introduction and/or aliquoting of blind samples into the test batches by accessioners
- Content and concentration of each blind sample
- If applicable, preparation and submission of blind samples as donor specimens from external sources

Initial Drug Tests (First and Second)

- How batches are constituted (e.g., how many specimens are in a batch, whether a batch is constituted in one session or specimens are added to the batch throughout the day)
- The distribution of the donor specimens, calibrators, and controls within each batch
- The procedure(s) and acceptance criteria for calibration and when and by whom the calibration data are evaluated and documented and (as applicable for alternate technologies) criteria for exclusion of unsatisfactory calibrators
- The acceptance criteria for each control (open and blind) in each batch and when and by whom these are evaluated and documented
- The criteria for accepting all donor specimen results or only a partial number of donor specimens in a batch
- For alternate technologies (as applicable), the criteria for accepting, re-extracting, or reinjecting a specimen

Specimen Validity Tests (Initial, Confirmatory, Screening, Differential)

- How batches are constituted (e.g., how many specimens are in a batch, whether a batch is constituted in one session or specimens are added to the batch throughout the day)
- The distribution of the donor specimens, calibrators, and controls within each batch
- The procedure(s) and acceptance criteria for calibration and when and by whom the calibration data are evaluated and documented
- The acceptance criteria for each control (open and blind) in each batch and when and by whom these are evaluated and documented
- The decision points for each test and what constitutes abnormal results
- The criteria for accepting all donor specimen results or only a partial number of donor specimens in a batch
- Include an outline or a legible flowchart that comprehensively describes the laboratory's specimen validity testing. The laboratory's submission must identify any "reflex" testing, the use of two separate aliquots, the initial and confirmatory methods for each specimen validity test measurand, and any screening or differential tests.

Confirmatory Drug Tests (Primary and Alternate)

- How batches are constituted (e.g., how many specimens are in a batch, whether a batch is constituted in one session or specimens are added to the batch throughout the day)
- The distribution of the donor specimens, calibrators, and controls within each batch
- The procedure and acceptance criteria for calibration, including criteria for exclusion of unsatisfactory calibrators
- The acceptance criteria for each control (open and blind) in each batch and when and by whom these are evaluated and documented

- The criteria for accepting, re-preparing, or reinjecting a batch (including partial batch acceptance criteria)
- The criteria for accepting, re-preparing, or reinjecting a specimen
- Procedures for preventing and detecting carryover
- The criteria for acceptable chromatography

Note: (1) Insert here.

(2) Do not exceed a total of 4 pages.

H. Review and Reporting

The laboratory must have adequate procedures to ensure the thorough review and accurate reporting of results.

1. Briefly describe the procedures for reviewing initial drug test data and certifying negative results (i.e., title/position of reviewers, electronic/hardcopy documents reviewed, QC review, criteria for instrument flags): _____

2. Briefly describe the procedures for reviewing specimen validity test data/results (i.e., screening, differential, initial and confirmatory tests): _____

3. Briefly describe the procedures for reviewing confirmatory drug test data and certifying results (i.e., title/position of reviewers, electronic/hardcopy documents reviewed, QC review): _____

4. Briefly describe the procedures for the reporting of results. If the laboratory will use electronic reporting for any regulated specimens, describe procedures to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data and to limit access to any data transmission, storage, and retrieval system: _____

5. Is the laboratory's Federal CCF identical to the OMB-approved Federal CCF to be used for all specimens submitted for testing under the Mandatory Guidelines?

Yes→ **ATTACH EXAMPLE OF LABORATORY'S CUSTODY AND CONTROL FORM**
 No→ **LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY**

6. Does the laboratory's report form for split specimens contain all required elements as described in Section U of the NLCP Manual for Urine Laboratories?

Yes→ **ATTACH EXAMPLE OF LABORATORY'S SPLIT SPECIMEN REPORT FORM**
 No

7. Will the laboratory use computer-generated electronic reports for urine specimens submitted for testing under the Mandatory Guidelines?

Yes →**ATTACH EXAMPLE REPORTS (SEE BELOW)**
 No

If YES, attach an example of the laboratory's computer-generated electronic report for each of the following laboratory results:

- Negative
- Negative, Dilute
- Rejected
- Cocaine Metabolite Positive
- 6-AM/Codeine/Morphine Positive
- Hydrocodone/Hydromorphone Positive
- Amphetamine/Methamphetamine Positive
- d-Methamphetamine (if applicable)
- Invalid Result
- Substituted: Creatinine and Specific Gravity:
- Substituted: Biomarker (if applicable)
- Adulterated: pH
- Adulterated: Others as Pertinent
- Split Specimen: Reconfirmed
- Split Specimen: One or More Primary Specimen Results Not Reconfirmed

8. Will the laboratory send a data file report in lieu of a formatted electronic report?

Yes → **ATTACH EXAMPLE DATA FILE REPORTS** (reflecting what will be sent)
 No

9. Does the laboratory plan to use an electronic (digital or combination electronic and paper) Federal CCF for reporting? Note: Section D of the NLCP Manual for Urine Laboratories describes the allowable formats for the Federal CCF.

Yes
 No

If YES, specify the CCF type(s) and supplier(s):

I. Laboratory Computers and Information Systems

Laboratory computer systems include any computer system used in processing regulated specimens. Such systems are typically used for accessioning specimens, batch assignment and scheduling, capturing test results, tabulating QC data, and reporting final results. HHS-certified laboratories are prohibited from transmitting data to an IITF through a computer interface. Any computer interface communicating any form of data from an HHS-certified IITF to a laboratory must be approved by the NLCP prior to implementation. The applicant IITF and/or laboratories must submit a detailed plan to the NLCP for review.

1. Give a brief description of the computer system (and back-up computer system, if any) to be used by the laboratory. Is it a "stand alone" system used solely by the laboratory, part of a local system (e.g., a hospital system), or part of a multi-laboratory corporate system? (If not onsite, provide information on location and organizational control of each system.)

2. Give a brief description of how the laboratory plans to use the computer system in regulated specimen processing: _____

3. Is the laboratory computer system maintained in a secure area?

Yes
 No

Attach a floorplan identifying the laboratory computer system location. Include information to describe how the area is secured and what security devices are utilized (e.g., which walls are outside walls; which are secured up to the ceiling; the location and type of security devices such as magnetic key cards, cipher locks, padlocks).

4. Does the laboratory limit functional access to the laboratory computer system?

Yes
 No

5. Does the laboratory have a System Security Plan (SSP) for each information system used for regulated drug testing, including corporate systems and external service provider systems?

Yes

No

LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY

6. Will the laboratory use an external service provider (e.g., LIMS provider, software service provider, report provider) to perform services on the laboratory's behalf related to regulated drug testing?

Yes → **List the names of external service providers, and complete 6a**

No

6a. Does the laboratory have a signed contract/agreement with each external service provider that includes the priority elements listed in the Priority Elements for Contracts/Agreements with External Service Providers (attached)?

Yes

No

LABORATORY NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY

7. Does the laboratory use data analysis software (in-house or third party) to process mass spectral results?

Yes → **List the software and provide a description of its operation and use in data processing and review**

No

Complete the NLCP Application Tables-Urine:

Contact the NLCP for Application Tables focused on technologies other those in the tables.

Table 1-a-1. Immunoassay Initial Drug Test Methods and Instruments

Table 1-a-2. Alternate Technology Initial Drug Test Methods

Table 1-a-3. Initial Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Liquid Chromatography

Table 1-a-4. Initial Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Mass Spectrometry

Table 1-b. Immunoassay First Initial Drug Test Calibrators and Controls

Table 1-c. Immunoassay Second Initial Drug Test Calibrators and Controls

Table 1-d.	Initial Drug Test Calibrators and Controls – Alternate Technology
Table 2-a-1.	Initial Specimen Validity Test Methods and Instruments (continued on Table 2-a-2 as needed)
Table 2-b-1.	Confirmatory Specimen Validity Test Methods and Instruments (continued on Table 2-b-2 as needed)
Table 2-c-1.	Screening/Differential Specimen Validity Test Methods and Instruments (continued on Table 2-c-2 as needed)
Table 2-d-1.	Initial Specimen Validity Test Calibrators and Controls (continued on Table 2-d-2 as needed)
Table 2-d-3.	Confirmatory Specimen Validity Test Calibrators and Controls (continued on Table 2-d-4 as needed)
Table 2-d-5.	Screening/Differential Specimen Validity Test Calibrators and Controls
Table 3-a.	Confirmatory Drug Test Methods
Table 3-b-1.	Primary Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Gas Chromatography
Table 3-b-2.	Alternate Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Gas Chromatography
Table 3-b-3.	Primary Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Liquid Chromatography
Table 3-b-4.	Alternate Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Liquid Chromatography
Table 3-c-1.	Primary Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Mass Spectrometry
Table 3-c-2.	Alternate Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Mass Spectrometry
Table 3-c-3.	Primary Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Tandem Mass Spectrometry
Table 3-c-4.	Alternate Confirmatory Drug Test Methods and Instruments – Tandem Mass Spectrometry
Table 3-d-1.	Primary Confirmatory Drug Test Calibrators and Controls
Table 3-d-2.	Alternate Confirmatory Drug Test Calibrators and Controls
Table 4-a.	AMPS Enantiomer Test Methods
Table 4-b.	AMPS Enantiomer Calibrators and Controls
Table 4-c.	AMPS Enantiomer Result Calculation

Priority Elements for Contracts/Agreements with External Service Providers

1. Limiting access to regulated specimen information
2. Implementing appropriate safeguards to prevent unauthorized use or disclosure of the information, including implementing applicable federal requirements with regard to regulated specimen and drug test information and records
3. Reporting to the HHS-certified test facility any use or disclosure of the information not provided for by the contract, including incidents that constitute data breaches of unsecured regulated specimen and drug test information
4. Disclosing information to HHS related to regulated specimens and drug tests
5. Arranging for disposition of regulated specimen data (i.e., disposal in accordance with specified record retention periods; transfer of records to the HHS-certified test facility upon termination of the agreement)
6. Notifying the HHS-certified test facility prior to allowing any subcontractors to have access to regulated specimen and drug test information
7. Ensuring that any subcontractors agree to the same restrictions and conditions that apply to the external service provider with respect to regulated specimen and drug test information