

REF THC-1PGH13-1, THC-1PGH13-2, THC-1PGH13-3, THC-1PGH13-5, THC-1PGH13-25

## Rapid Response®

### Marijuana (THC) Home Test

## Instructions for Use

For professional and self-testing *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

Please read all instructions and familiarize yourself with the required testing material before performing the test.

### Intended Use

A rapid, one step screening test for the simultaneous, qualitative detection of marijuana metabolites in human urine. It is intended for professional and self-testing *in vitro* use.

The Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Marijuana and its metabolites in urine at the following cut-off concentrations in urine:<sup>1</sup>

Test	Calibrator	Cut-off
Marijuana (THC)	11-nor- $\Delta^9$ -THC-9 COOH	50 ng/mL

This test will detect other related compounds, please refer to the **Analytical Specificity** in the section **Performance Characteristics** of this product insert. **This assay provides only a preliminary analytical test result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are used. It is intended for professional and self-testing *in vitro* use.**

### Summary

THC ( $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary active ingredient in cannabinoids (marijuana). When smoked or orally administered, it produces euphoric effects. Users have impaired short-term memory and slowed learning. They may also experience transient episodes of confusion and anxiety. Long term relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of smoking marijuana occurs in 20-30 minutes and the duration of the effect is typically 90-120. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within 1-3 hours of exposure and remain detectable for 1-7 days after smoking; however, actual clearance rates are dependent on many factors such as frequency of drug use, the amount of drug taken, metabolism rates, and even body fat content. The main metabolite excreted in the urine is 11-nor-  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid ( $\Delta^9$ -THC- COOH).

### Principle

The Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which may be present in the urine specimen compete against the drug conjugate for binding sites on the antibody.

During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. In absence of marijuana metabolites, or if they are present in the urine specimen below 50 ng/mL, it will not saturate the binding sites of the antibody coated particles on the test strip. The antibody coated particles will then be captured by immobilized marijuana conjugate and a visible coloured line will show up in the test line region. The coloured line will not form in the test line region if the marijuana level is above 50 ng/mL because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-marijuana

antibodies. A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a coloured line in the test line region because of drug competition, while a drug-negative urine specimen will generate a line in the test line region because of the absence of drug competition.

To serve as a procedural control, a coloured line will always appear at the control line region if the test has been performed properly.

### Reagents

- The test contains mouse monoclonal anti-marijuana antibody-coupled particles and marijuana-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system.

### Precautions

- For professional and self-testing *in vitro* use.
- Do not use after the expiration date.
- The Test Dip card should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- All specimens should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infectious agent.
- The used Test Dip card should be discarded according to local regulations.

### Storage and Stability

- The pouched Test Dip card should be stored at room temperature or refrigerated [2-30°C (35.6-86°F)].
- The Test Dip card is stable until the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch.
- The Test Dip card must remain in the sealed pouch until use. Keep away from direct sunlight, moisture, and heat.
- DO NOT FREEZE.**
- Do not use beyond the expiration date.

### Specimen Collection and Preparation

#### When To Collect Urine For The Test?

- The minimum detection time is 2 hours, so you may collect urine samples 2 hours after suspected drug use.

#### How To Collect Urine?

- Collect a urine sample in a clean dried specimen container.
- Avoid high temperatures and sunlight.

#### Specimen Storage

- Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C (35.6-46.4°F) for up to 48 hours prior to testing. For prolonged storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below -20°C (-4°F). Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed well before testing.

### Quality Control

The Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test provides built-in process control with a different antigen/antibody reaction at the control region (C) in each strip. This control line should always appear, regardless of the presence of drug or metabolite. If the control line does not appear, the test device should be discarded. The presence of this control line in the control region serves as 1) verification that sufficient volume is added, and 2) that proper flow is obtained.

### Limitations

- The Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test provides only a qualitative, preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.
- There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors, or other interfering substances in the urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
- Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum in urine specimens may produce erroneous results, regardless of the analytical method used. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with another, fresh urine specimen.
- A positive result does not indicate level of intoxication, route of drug administration or concentration of drug in urine.
- A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when the drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
- The test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.
- A positive result might be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.

## Questions and Answers

#### 1. What does this urine test do?

This test indicates if marijuana metabolites are present in urine. The testing is done in two steps. First, you do a quick at-home test. Second, if the test suggests that marijuana metabolites may be present, it is suggested that you send the sample to a laboratory for additional testing to confirm the results.

#### 2. What is “cut-off level” and approximate detection time?

The cut-off level is the specified concentration of a drug in a urine sample that can be detected by the test. Above that concentration the test result is considered positive, and below that concentration it is considered negative.

Drug (Identifier)	THC: 11-nor- $\Delta^9$ -THC-9-COOH
Cut-off level	50 ng/mL
Minimum detection time	2 hours
Maximum detection time	7 days

#### 3. How accurate is the test?

The test is sensitive to the presence of drugs in urine sample. These tests are not as accurate as lab tests. In some cases, certain foods and drugs may cause false positives or false negatives for those who use drug-testing kits.

#### 4. What does a preliminary positive screen test mean?

This means that the test has reacted with something in the sample and the sample should be sent to the lab for a more accurate test.

#### 5. What should I do, if the lab test confirms a positive result?

If you have received a confirmed positive result, please consult with our staff on a proper course of action. We will help you identify counselors who can help you. It is important that you remain calm and do not react in a negative way to the situation. If you do not believe the test result, please consult with your physician. They will have your background medical history and be able to provide you with detailed information on both the test and the meaning of the result.

#### 6. What is a false positive test?

A false positive result is a test result that reads positive when the drug or drug metabolite is not present, or its concentration is less than the detectable cut-off level.

#### 7. What is a false negative test?

A false negative test is a test result that reads negative when the drug or drug metabolite is present but isn't detected by the Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test. If the sample is diluted, or the sample is adulterated that may cause false negative result.

#### Assistance

If you have any question regarding to the use of this product, please call our Technical Support Number: 1-888-339-9964 (9am to 5:30 pm EST).

## Performance Characteristics

#### Important

A professional lab operator performed the study test as follows:

Accuracy, analytical sensitivity, analytical specificity, Precision, Effect of Urine Specific Gravity, Effect of Urinary pH, Cross-Reactivity and Non-Cross-Reacting Compounds.

Lay users did the Lay User Study.

**NOTE: Performance may be negatively impacted if the testing is performed by users with less experience or training.**

#### Accuracy

80 clinical urine specimens were analyzed by GC-MS and by the Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test. Each test was performed by three operators. Samples were divided by concentration into five categories: drug-free, less than half the cutoff, near cutoff negative, near cutoff positive, and high positive. Results were as follows:

Operator	Rapid Response™ Marijuana (THC) Home Test	Drug-free	Low Negative (Less than half the cutoff concentration)	Near Cutoff Negative (Between 50% below the cutoff and the cutoff concentration)	Near Cutoff Positive (Between the cutoff and 50% above the cutoff concentration)	High Positive (Greater than 50% above the cutoff concentration)
Operator A	Positive	0	0	0	13	24
	Negative	10	16	16	1	0
Operator B	Positive	0	0	0	12	24
	Negative	10	16	16	2	0
Operator C	Positive	0	0	0	12	24
	Negative	10	16	16	2	0

% agreement among positives is 95.6%

% agreement among negatives is 100%

#### Analytical Sensitivity

A total of 150 samples, equally distributed at concentrations of -50% Cut-Off, -25% Cut-Off, Cut-Off, +25% Cut-Off, and +50% Cut-Off were tested using three different lots of each test by three different operators. Results were all positive at and above +25% Cut-off and all negative at and below -25% Cut-off for marijuana. The cut-off value 50 ng/mL for the test is verified.

#### Analytical Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are positively detected in urine by the Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test. Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test

Drug	Concentration (ng/ml)	% Cross-Reactivity
Marijuana (THC)	50	100%
Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	50,000	0.1%
11-nor-delta-9-THC-carboxylglucuronide	75	67%
(-)-11-nor-9-carboxy-delta9-THC	75	67%
11-Nor- $\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol	50	100%
11-Hydroxy- $\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol	5,000	1%
11-Nor- $\Delta^8$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol	50	100%
$\Delta^8$ -THC-COOH	50,000	0.1%

#### Precision

For the precision study, two runs per day were performed for 25 days for each format with three lots. Three operators, blinded to the sample number participated in the study. Each of the three operators test two aliquots at each concentration for each lot per day (2 runs/day). A total of 50 determinations by each operator, at each concentration, were made. The results are shown below:

11-nor- $\Delta^9$ -THC-9-COOH concentration (ng/mL)	n	Lot 1		Lot 2		Lot 3	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	50	50	0	50	0	50	0
12.5	50	50	0	50	0	50	0
25	50	50	0	50	0	50	0
37.5	50	50	0	50	0	50	0
50	50	20	30	20	30	20	30
62.5	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
75	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
87.5	50	0	50	0	50	0	50
100	50	0	50	0	50	0	50

#### Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Urine samples of normal, high, and low specific gravity from 1.000 to 1.035 were spiked with drug at 25% below and 25% above the cut-off levels respectively. The Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test was tested in duplicate using drug-free urine and spiked urine samples. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity do not affect the test results.

### Effect of Urinary pH

The pH of an aliquot of negative urine pool is adjusted in the range of 4.00 to 9.00 in 1 pH unit increment and spiked with the target drug at 25% below and 25% above cutoff levels. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with The Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

### Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or marijuana positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the Rapid Response® Marijuana (THC) Home Test at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

### Non-Cross-Reacting Compounds

Acebutolol	Menthol
Acetopromazine d6	Meperidine
Acetyl-L-cysteine	Meprobamate
Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin)	Merperidine
Acetaminophen	Metaraminol
O6-Acetylmorphine	Methamphetamine
Acetazolamide	Methadone
N-Acetylprocainamide	D-methamphetamine
Acetone	Methazolamide
Acetophenetidin	Methoxamine
Alprenolol hydrochloride	o-Methoxyanime HCL
Alprazolam	Methoxyphenamine
Allopurinol	Methylene Blue
Alphenal	Methylphenidate
Amcinonide	Methylenedioxyamphetamine-(+/-)3
Amiloride	Meticrane
Aminophenazoneco	Metoclopramide hydrochloride
Amiodarone	Metronidazole
Hydrochloride	4-Metylumbelliferyl B-D-glucuronide hydrate
Amoxicillin	Mianserin
L-Amphetamine	Midazolam
Ampiciline (Ampicillin)	Milrinone
Amitriptyline	Minaprine
Aminophylline	Morphine hydrochloride
Amantadine	Nabumetone
Hydrochloride	Nadolol
Amphotericin B	Nafcillin
Ammonium Chloride	Nalbuphine
D-Amphetamine	Nalidixic acid
Amobarbital	Nalorphine hydrochloride
Amphetamine sulfate	Naphthol
Amikacin	Naproxen
Amikacin sulfate	Naphazoline hydrochloride
p-Aminobenzoic Acid	1-Naphthylacetic acid1
DL-Aminoglutethimide	Naloxone hydrochloride
Anamycin sulfate	Naltrexone hydrochloride
Aniline	Nalmefene
Antipyrine	Neomycin sulfate
Apomorphine	Nialamide
Aprobarbital	Niacinamide
Aspartame	(+/-) Nicotine
L-Ascorbic Acid	Nimesulidate
L-Aspartic Acid	Nitrazepam
D-Aspartic Acid	Nifedipine
DL-Aspartic Acid	Nicotinic Acid
Atropine	Nitrofurantoin
Baclofen	Norchlordiazepoxide
Benzphetamine	Norclomipramine
Barbituric Acid	Nordazepam
Betamethasone	Nordoxepin
Berberine	Norfloracin
Beclometasone dipropionate	Norethindrone
Benzidine	Norpropoxyphene
Benzilic acid	Noscapine
Benzocaine	Nordazepam
Benzyl alcohol	Nomifensine
Benzoyllecogonine	Nortriptyline hydrochloride
Bendroflumethiazide	Nylidrin
Benzylamine hydrochloride	Octopamine
Bezoic Acid	Orphenadrine hydrochloride
Bisacodyl	Oxalic Acid

Bromazepam	Oxazepam
Bromocriptine Mesylate	Oxycodone
Bupivacaine	Oxymetazoline
Buprenorphine	Oxyphenbutazone
Buspirone	Oxypurinol
Butacaine	Pancuronium bromide
Butalbital	Papaverine
Butabarbital	Paracetamol tablets
Butyrophenone	Paclitaxel
Butethal	PCP Morpholine analog
Cannabidiol	Pentobarbital
Caffeine	Pentylene-tetrazole
Carbamazepine	Pentoxifylline
Carisoprodol	Perphenazine
Cefaclor	Phenelzine
Cefradine Capsules	Penicillin
Ceftriaxone	Phenacetin
Cefotaxime	Phencyclidine
Cefoxitin	Phenformin
Cefuroxime Axetil (Zinnat)	Pheniramine
Cefadroxil	Phenobarbital
Cephadrine	Phenothiazine
Chlordiazepoxide HCL	Phenol
Chloroquine	Phenolphthalien
Chlorpheniramine	Phentermine
Chlorpromazine	P-phenylene
Chlorpropamide	Phenylephrine-L
Chlorprothixene	Phenylbutazone
Chlorthalidone	Phenylethylamine
Chlorzoxazone	Phenylpropanolamine
Cholrali Hydras	Phenyltoloxamine
Cimetidine	Pilocarpine
Cinchonidine	Pimozide
Cinoxacin	Pinacidil
Cicosporin	Pindolol
Citric acid	Pipecolic Acid
Clenbuterol hydrochloride	Piroxicam
Clindamycin	Potassium Iodide
Clobetasone Butyrate	Prazepam
Clomipramine	Prazosin
Clorazepate Dipotassium	Prednisolone acetate
Clonazepam	Prednisone
Clobazam	Prilocaine
Cloxacillin	Primaquine diphosphate
Colchicine	Primidone
Cholesterol	Proadifen
Compound zinc undec	Probenecid
Cotinine(-)	Procainamide hydrochloride
Cocaethylene	Procaine
Cocaine hydrochloride	Prochlorperazine dimaleate salt
Codeine	Procyclidine
Creatinine	Promazine
Cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride	Promethazine
Cyclophosphamide	d-Propoxyphene
L-Cystine	Propranolol
Cyproheptadine hydrochloride	Protriptyline
Cyclopentobarbital	Pseudoephedrine HCL
Dantrolene sodium	Pyridine-2-Aldoxime
Dextromethorphan	Pyridoxine
Dexamethasone	Pyrilamine
Deoxyepinephrine	2,3-pyridine dicarboxylic acid
Decylamine	Quinine
Deferoxamine Mesylate	Quinidine
Desipramine	Quinacrine
Delorazepam	Sodium chloride
Desalkylflurazepam	Ritodrine
Dihydrocodeine	Roxithromycin tablets
Dimethyl Isosorbide	Ranitidine
Diazepam	Riboflavin
Diflorasone diacetate	Salbutamol (Albuterol)
Diflunisal	Salicylic Acid
Digitoxin	Secobarbital
Digoxin	Serotonin
Diazoxide	Sodium Cromoglicate
Dieldrin	Sodium Formate
Dipyron	Stearic magnesium
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	Sulfamethazine
5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Sulfamethoxazole
DL-3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid	Sulfisoxazole
Dihydralazine	Sulindac
Hemoglobin	Sulfathiazole
Disopyramide	Sulfanilamide
Dopamine	Tamoxifen Citrate
Dobutamine	Tannic Acid
Doxepin	Temazepam
Doxycycline Hytclate	Tenoxicam
Doxylamine	Terfenadine
Droperidol	Terbutaline
Ecgonine methylester	Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
Ephedrine and diphenhydramine	Tetracycline
Ephedrine-(+/-)	Tetrahydrozoline

Erythromycin	Thebaine
Eserine	Theobromine
Estazolam	Thioridazine hydrochloride
Estradiol,17B-	Thiamine
Estriol	Theophylline
Estrone	Tobramycin
Estrone-3-sulfate	Tolazamide
Etoposide	Tolbutamide
Ethacrynic Acid	Tolmetin
Ethambutol	Tripolidine
Ethopropazine	Tramadol
Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Trazodone
Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic	2,4,6-trmethylbezamide
Etodolac	Tropic Acid
EthylMorphine	Tropine
Famotidine	D/L-Tyrosine
Fenfluramine	Triamterene
Ferrous Sulfate	Triflupromazine hydrochloride
Fenoprofen	Trichloroacetic acid
Flufenamic Acid	Trimipramine
Flunitrazepam	Tryptamine
Flunisolide	Trifluoperazine
Flurandrenolide	DL-Tryptophan
Flurazepam	Triazolam
Furosemide	Trans-2-phenylcyclopropylamine hydrochloride
Gemfibrozil	Tyramine
Gentamicin Sulfate	Uric Acid
Gentisic acid	Urea
Glutathione reduced	Vancomycin HCL
Glybenclamide	Venlafaxine hydrochloride
Glucose	Verapamil
Griseofulvin	Xylometazoline
Halcinonide	Yohimbine
Heroin	Zearalenone
Hexachlorophene	Zomepirac
Hexobarbital	Zopiclone
Hippuric Acid	Albumin, Human recombinant
Histamine	Atenolol
Hydralazine	Benzthiazide
(1R,9S)-(-)-β-Hydrastine	Beclomethasone
Hydroflumethiazide	Bilirubin
Hydromorphone	Bupropion hydrochloride
Hydrocodone	Chlorothiazide
Hydroxocobalamin	Chlorotrianisene
α-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Camphor
Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride	Clonidine hydrochloride
α-Hydroxyalprazolam	Canrenoic acid
21-Hydroxy Progesterone	Captopril
Hydroxyprogesterone	Desoximetasone
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	Dipyridamole
Hydrocortisone	Clozapine
Hydrochlorothiazide	Chloramphenicol
Hypoxanthine	Cortisone
Ibuprofen	R(-)-Epinephrine
Imipramine	Emetine dihydro-chloride hydrate
Imidazole	Ethyl acetate
Indapamide	Fluphenazine dihydrochloride
Indomethacin	(+/-)-4-Hydroxyamphetamine HCL
Ipratropium bromide	Norcocaine
Isonicotinic Acid	Pargyline
Isopropamide	Hydroxyurea
Isosuprine	Melphalan, minimum
Isoproterenol-(+/-)	Methoxyamine hydrochloride
Ketamine	Metaproterenol hemisulfate salt
Kynurenic Acid	Oxymorphone
Labetalol	Ofloxacin
Lactose	Picrotoxin
Levorphanol	Potassium chloride
Lidocaine	Propionylpromazine
Lithium Carbonate	Methyl salicylate
Lisinopril	Trichlormethiazide
Loperamide	Trimethoprim
Lorazepam (±)	L-Thyroxine
Mannitol	Vincamine
Maprotiline	Vanillic acid diethylamine
Mebendazole	Chlordiazepoxide
Meclofenamic Acid	Norbuprenorphine
Medazepam	Trimethobenzamide
Mefenamic Acid	4-Hydroxy Phencyclidine
Melanin	

### Lay User Study

A lay user study was performed at three intended user sites with 140 lay persons. For the test study, 65 female and 75 male participants tested the marijuana sample. They had diverse educational and professional backgrounds and ranged in age from 21 to >50. Urine samples were prepared at the following concentrations: negative, +/-75%, +/-50%, +/-25% of the cutoff by spiking drug(s) into drug free-pooled urine specimens. The concentrations of the samples were confirmed by GC/MS. Each sample was aliquoted into individual containers and blind-labeled. Each participant was provided with the product insert, 1 blind

labeled sample and a test. The typical results are summarized below.

% of Cutoff	Number of samples	THC Concentration by GC/MS (ng/mL)	Lay person results		Percent agreement (%)
			No. of Positive	No. of Negative	
-100% Cutoff	20	0	0	20	100%
-75% Cutoff	20	12.5	0	20	100%
-50% Cutoff	20	25	0	20	100%
-25% Cutoff	20	37.5	2	18	90%
+25% Cutoff	20	62.5	19	1	95%
+50% Cutoff	20	75	20	0	100%
+75% Cutoff	20	87.5	20	0	100%

### Bibliography

1. “Marijuana”. Oxford English Dictionary. June 2013.
2. Mahmoud A. ElSohly (2007). Marijuana and the Cannabinoids. Springer Science. p. 151. ISBN 978-1- 59259-947-9.
3. FDA Guidance Document: Guidance for Premarket Submission for Kits for Screening Drugs of Abuse to be Used by the Consumer, 1997.

### Additional Information and Resources

The following list of organizations may be helpful to you for counseling support and resources. These groups also have an Internet address which can be accessed for additional information.

#### The Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction

<http://www.ccsa.ca>

1-833-235-4048

#### Canadian Centre for Addiction

<https://canadiancentreforaddictions.org>










1-855-499-9446

#### Public Safety Canada

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca>

1-800-830-3118

### Glossary of Symbols

 Consult instructions for use	 Test per Kit	 Catalogue number
 Store between 2°C to 30°C	 Use by date	 Do Not Reuse
 For <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic use only	 Lot Number	 Manufacturer

**BTNX, Inc.**  
722 Rosebank Road  
Pickering, ON, L1W 4B2, Canada  
Technical Support: 1-888-339-9964 ext.803



# Marijuana (THC) Home Test

Allow the test dip card and urine specimen to come to room temperature [15-30°C (59-86°F)] prior to testing.

## Materials Provided

Unpack the test components from the kit and make sure that all the packaging is intact.

For each test you will need:



Test dip card with desiccant



Product insert (This Document)



Timer (Not provided)



Specimen container (Not provided)

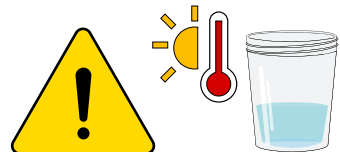
## Setting Up the Test

The minimum detection time is 2 hours, so you may collect urine samples 2 hours after suspected drug use.

Collect a urine sample in a clean, dried specimen container.

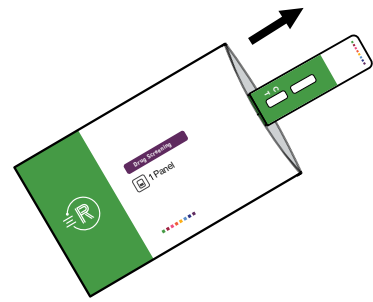


Avoid high temperatures and sunlight.

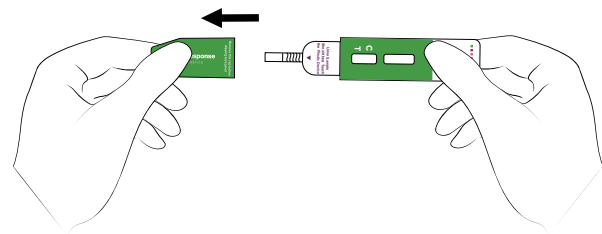


## Instructions

Remove the test dip card from the foil pouch.

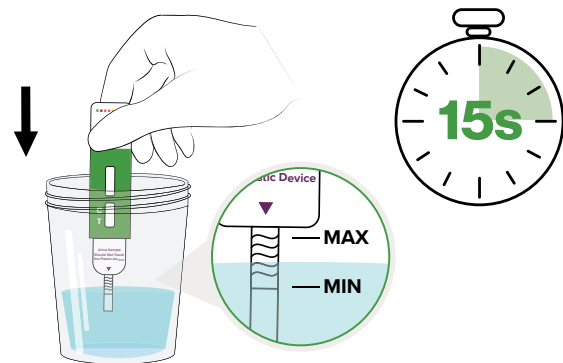


Remove the cap from the test dip card.

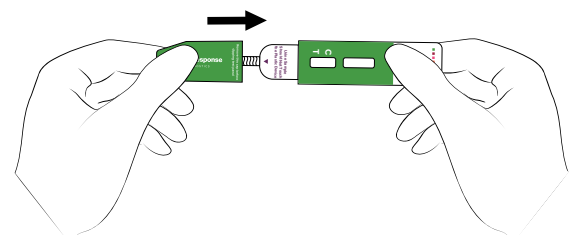


Immerse the absorbent tip into the urine sample for 10-15 seconds.

Urine sample should not touch the plastic holder of the test dip card.

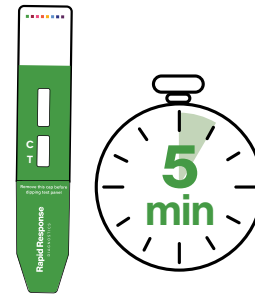


Replace the cap over the absorbent tip and lay the test dip card flat on a non-absorptive, clean surface.

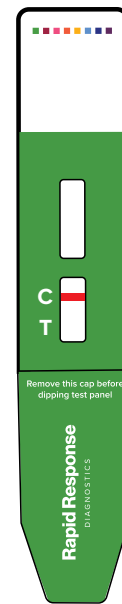


Read the results after 5 minutes.

Do not interpret the results after 5 minutes.

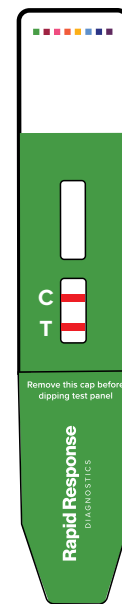


## Reading the Results



### POSITIVE:

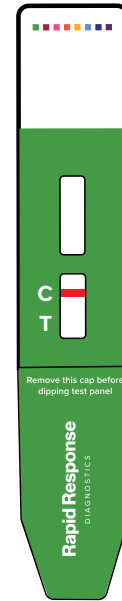
One red line appears in the control region (C). No line appears in the test region (Drug/T). This positive result indicates that the drug concentration is above the detectable level.



### NEGATIVE:\*

Two lines appear. One red line should be in the control region (C), and another apparent red or pink line adjacent should be in the test region (Drug/T). This negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level.

\*NOTE: The shade of red in the test line region (Drug/T) will vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint pink line.



### INVALID:

Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test using a new test panel. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact the manufacturer.

NOTE: There is no meaning attributed to line colour intensity or width. A preliminary positive test result does not always mean a person used marijuana and a negative test result does not always mean a person did not use marijuana. There are several factors that influence the reliability of drug tests. Certain drug tests are more accurate than others.

### Important Information

The Rapid Response™ Marijuana (THC) Home Test is only the first step in a two-step process for determining the presence of drugs of abuse. If you get a "preliminary positive" test result when you use this product, we recommend that you send the urine to a certified laboratory, which can test the urine again with a more accurate and reliable test. The second test is called confirmation testing, which is most often done using a test method called gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. We recommend that you consult with your doctor or another qualified professional to help you understand test results and to address problems such as drug use.