

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Hair Alcohol Abuse Test

LAN#: 070218F0001
Specimen ID: 0303004
Date Collected: 14/02/2007 00:00:00
Date Reported: 23/02/2007 00:00:00
Length of Hair Tested (cm): 6
Period covered: up to 6 months
Approx. weight of donor: 8 1/2 st.

Donor ID:

Test(s) performed:

Alcohol markers from determination of fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEE's)

Hair Confirmation Cutoff 1ng/mg

Ethyl myristate	0.1ng/mg
Ethyl palmitate	0.4ng/mg
Ethyl oleate	0.5ng/mg
Ethyl stearate	0.2ng/mg
Concentration (FAEE)	1.2ng/mg

Hair Test Result(s)

Section for alcohol history **POSITIVE**

The sample shows evidence of frequent excessive alcohol consumption in the fatty acid ethyl esters

Certified By: _____

Laboratory Director



HAIR ALCOHOL TESTING RESULTS SUMMARY

Trimega Laboratories Ltd was instructed to conduct Hair Alcohol Analysis on the above individual.

Sample collection and Receipt

A sample of hair was collected and sent to Trimega Laboratories Ltd for analysis. The hair sample was taken as per the chain of custody documentation and was allocated a unique reference number. When the sample was received the sample chain of custody was intact upon receipt, and it was checked and approved in accordance with current laboratory quality control protocols.

General Information

When hair is analysed for alcohol use, a sample of hair is taken from either the head or the body. It is washed to remove dirt and any external deposits and then specific markers that indicate alcohol use are extracted and analysed. The analysis on the extract is performed by a very sensitive technique known as gas chromatography / mass spectrometry (GC/MS) using headspace solid phase micro extraction. The procedure looks for and quantifies several markers that indicate alcohol abuse. These markers are only present when the subject consumes alcohol.

The markers are derived from the effect of consumed alcohol on a range of fatty acids secreted by the body, to produce a homologous series of fatty acid ethyl esters. These esters can only form from consumption and are unaffected by the use of any alcohol in shampoos, conditioners and hair treatments of any kind. The presence of these esters in the hair sample are evidence that the alcohol was ingested and absorbed by the body.

These esters are produced in hair in proportion to their position in the homologous series. To be considered positive for alcohol a sample must also show the correct relationship with each other. This relationship is unique to Trimega and forms part of the quality control procedure for identifying and ruling out any possibility of contamination or adulteration of the sample. This analysis in conjunction with the use of characteristic homologous series ratios is an efficient protection against the possibility of false positive reports.

Medications

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