

SwabTek Test Kits - Overview

SwabTek's Test Kits are used for presumptive testing for a category of either drugs or explosives. These colormetric tests indicate a positive result by changing color. A presumptive test for drugs allows the drugs to be quickly classified into a particular chemical group, but do not unequivocally identify the presence of a specific chemical compound. The SwabTek Test Kits are manufactured and validated to standards established by centralized presumptive testing authorities.

Product Standards

Based on direct and third-party testing validation, SwabTek test kits are certified to meet or exceed the relevant testing standards established by:



As presumptive color tests, SwabTek Narcotics Test Kits are classified as a Category C analytical technique for analysis of seized drugs under the guidelines outlined by Scientific Working Group for the analysis of seized Drugs (SWGDRUG). Presumptive tests cannot be used to determine the legitimacy or legality of the presence of the target compound but can be used as a base to further test using laboratory analysis. In most jurisdictions, they can be used to detain a suspect but not convict one.

SwabTek Kit	Relevant Standard	Testing Authority
Dry Explosives Test Kit	ASTM E2677-20 SCC	UK-HOSBD UK-MPS DfT
Liquid Explosives Test Kit	ECAC Standard 3 Performance Requirements for Type A Device SCC	ECAC
Narcotics Test Kits: Amphetamine, Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin	ASTM E2329-17 ASTM E2548-16 ASTM E2882-19 NIJ Standard-0604.01 SWGDRUG SCC	MRI Global

Note: Definitions for acronyms are provided at the end of this document.

SwabTek Test Kits Use Case

SwabTek Test Kits are designed to detect the presumed presence of threat compounds in samples. These kits have a much different use case than the Itemizers and the Raman products sold by Rapiscan. These test kits are targeted for end users that require ultra-portability in-field use where a presumptive analysis is desired and a confirmatory analysis will be conducted after its use. A positive result is indicated by a color change and depending upon the amount of

material this color may be faint. Color change is subjective to the operator and these kits have limits of detection in the microgram (1 millionth of a gram) range compared to IMS where it is in the nanogram (1 billionth of a gram) range.

Note: SwabTek Test Kits are an ideal solution for the safe and accurate detection of visible and bulk quantities of hazardous or banned substances. These kits can reliably detect quantities down to microgram or milligram levels. TRACE detection systems are the preferred solution to detect substances that are not visible. Due to the sensitivity of IMS technology, trace systems can detect at nanogram and picogram levels. Reference: [Trace Detection](#).

Table of Definitions for Referenced Abbreviations and Codes

Reference	Definition
ASTM E2677-20	Standard Test Method for Estimating Limits of Detection in Trace Detectors for Explosives and Drugs of Interest
ASTM E2329-17	Standard Practice for Identification of Seized Drugs
ASTM E2548-16	Standard Guide for Sampling Seized Drugs for Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis
ASTM E2882-19	Standard Guide for Analysis of Clandestine Drug Laboratory Evidence
ECAC	European Civil Aviation Conference
DfT	United Kingdom Department for Transport
SCC	Standard Council of Canada
SWGDRUG	Scientific Working Group for the Analysis of Seized Drugs
UK-HOSBD	United Kingdom (UK) the Home Office Scientific Development Branch (HOSDB)
UK-MPS	United Kingdom Ministry of Public Safety
NIJ Standard-0604.01	Color Test Reagents/Kits for Preliminary Identification of Drugs of Abuse, is an equipment standard developed by the Office of Law Enforcement Standards of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.