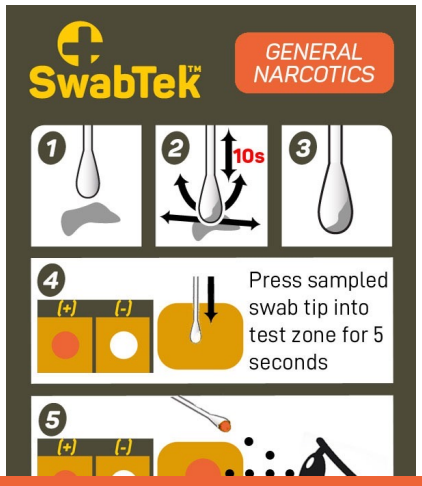
SwabTek

Veriteque USA, Inc.



General Narcotics Test Kit (GEN)

User Manual

Document · GEN-MANUAL
Version · 1.1

Document · GEN-MANUAL / Version · 1.1

CONTENTS

GEN - MANUAL

Liability Notice & Terms of Use

Notice to Users

Veriteque USA Inc. (SwabTek) field tests are presumptive only and, as such, they indicate the presumed presence of chemical groups and precursors which may be present in a given sample. ALL SWABTEK TEST RESULTS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY AN APPROVED ANALYTICAL LABORATORY. All SwabTek tests must be administered in strict accordance with the specific instruction and reference materials that accompany the products for best results.

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If you believe your product has any defects in materials or workmanship, cease use immediately and contact Veriteque USA, Inc. for a remedy. If a product proves to be defective in materials or workmanship, we will repair or replace the defective product and send it to you at our expense.

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Procedure

If SwabTek's test swabs are used to collect a sample from a consumable good — i.e. plant material, cookies, gummies, candies, etc. — said item should NOT be consumed, regardless of outcome of the test, and should be disposed of in accordance with local regulation. If SwabTek's test swabs are used to collect a sample from a reusable product that users come into direct contact with — i.e. vape pens, pipes, bongs, etc. — said items should be cleaned thoroughly with soap and wiped dry prior to use.

SwabTek Narcotics Test Kits | Background

Veriteque USA, Inc.'s SwabTek Narcotics Test Kit (NTK) is a simple, intuitive identification test that can be used to screen for various types of narcotics. The test is available in class-specific varieties (amphetamines, cannabinoids, opiates or cocaine compounds), as well as in broad-spectrum varieties that screen for multiple classes (general narcotics, fentanyl+ other adulterants, nicotine+ other adulterants).

The NTK is a single use, dry reagent-based spot test that can be used to test liquid and solid samples and residue from nearly any surface for the presence of drugs of abuse. The test consists of two separate pieces, a test swab and a test reagent card, that come sealed in air- and water-proof packaging.

The use of a test swab and reagent card helps simplify sample collection and analysis to a single step, and the entire process takes less than 20 seconds.

Unlike the industry standard tests that are dangerous and overly complex, the NTK does not require any hazardous liquid chemicals, dropper bottles, or pressurized spray cans. The test also avoids any multi-stage testing that often includes procedures like breaking glass ampoules, or scooping, mixing and pouring samples.

Since the NTK are lightweight, durable, and non-hazardous, they can easily be stored in wallets, pockets, or glove compartments for easy access and use on the go.

General Narcotics Test Kit | Classes

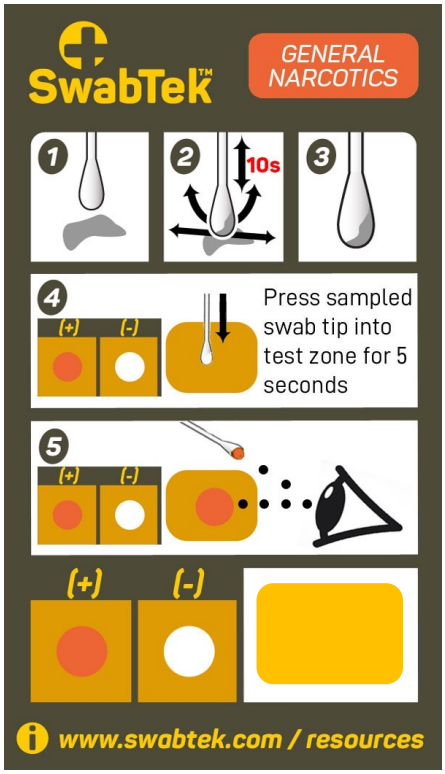
The SwabTek General Narcotics Test Kit is designed to screen for a broad spectrum of narcotics, precursors, synthetics, and other adulterants like nicotine.

Since this test screens for a wide array of targets, it can be used as a preliminary screen in conjunction with more targeted field tests (amphetamines, cocaine, etc.), or as a standalone.

In addition, the broad scope of this test makes it is a useful tool for enforcing zero-tolerance drug policy in environments such as corrections, private workplaces, and schools.

The three classes of narcotics that are screened for by this test are as follows:

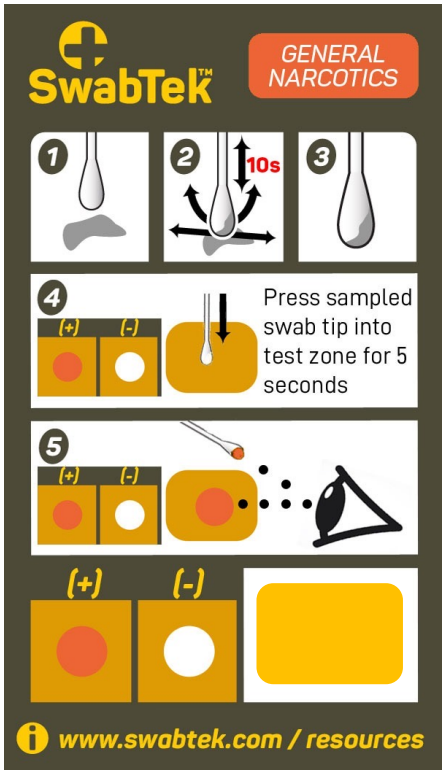
1. Common Street Drugs
2. Illicit Drug Precursors
3. Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2 & Spice)



General Narcotics Test Kit | Classes

1. **Common Street Drugs:**
   This class of target compounds covers many scheduled narcotics, including amphetamines (MDMA, methamphetamine, etc.), synthetic opioids (heroin, etc.), cocaine, LSD and benzodiazepines. Other common adulterants are also detected, such as nicotine.

2. **Illicit Drug Precursors:**
   The General Narcotics test kit is also capable of screening for a wide array of precursors to narcotics, including primary, secondary and tertiary amines and alkaloids.



3. **Synthetic Cannabinoids (K2 & Spice)**
   This class of target compounds refers to a group of chemicals which induce physiological/psychoactive effects that are similar to, or consistent with, the use of THC, the major psychoactive constituent in cannabis/marijuana. However, unlike cannabis, Synthetic Cannabinoids are laboratory made.

   There are thousands of distinct chemicals that belong to the Synthetic Cannabinoid Class, which can largely be categorized into four compound groups: Indoles, Pyrroles, Phenols, and natural cannabinoid analogs (which have similar chemical structure to natural plant-derived cannabinoids).

   SwabTek's General Narcotics Test Kit is capable of screening for the first three compound groups, Indoles, Pyrroles and Phenols, which make up the most popular varieties of illegally distributed Synthetic Cannabinoids. This group, referred to as JWH cannabinoids are distributed under the names **K2** and **Spice**, and are commonly found in correctional institutions due to the inability for traditional field tests to detect them.

   The General Narcotics Test Kit is able to detect K2 and Spice in solid form, liquid form (such as vape oil), and when impregnated into paper material, another common distribution method.

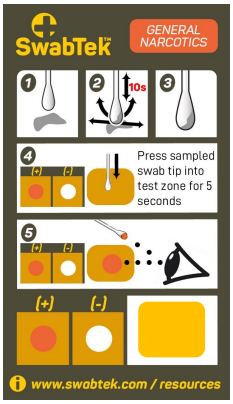
General Narcotics Test Kit | Test Components

SwabTek's GSR test consists of two pieces, delivered in a single, sealed sachet:

- 1 x pre-treated swab
- 1 x reagent-treated dry paper test card

Dual-Compartment Sachet

Test Card



Pre-Treated Swab

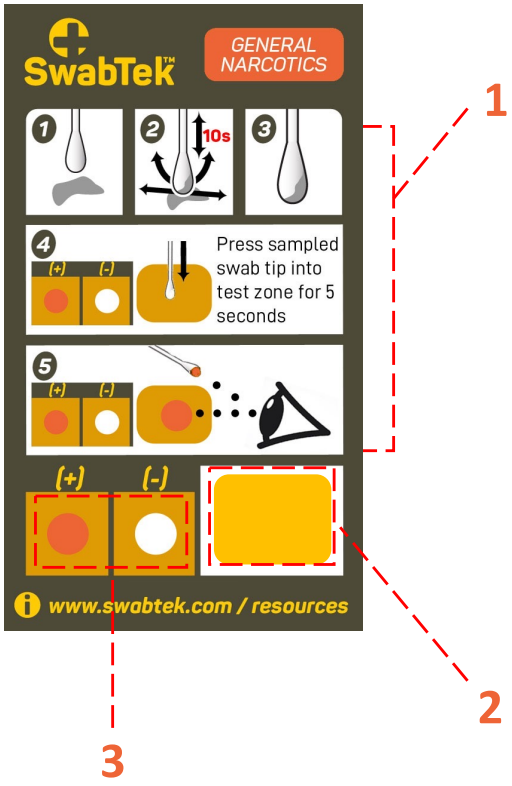
General Narcotics Test Kit | Test Components

SwabTek's GSR Test Card 3.5" x 2" paper card that consists of three separate sections. The top right corner of the test card is printed with the name of the test.

1. **Instructions:** The five panels at the top of the card have instructions for conducting the test.

2. **Test Zone:** This is the site of the reagent that will be used in conducting the test.

3. **Color Reference Panel:** This color panel provides a quick reference guide for the color patterns that are indicative of positive and negative results. The user is looking for the development of a distinct dark orange color as an indication of a positive result.



General Testing Procedure

When residue containing a detectable narcotic is transferred to, and mixed with, the dry reagent zone on the test card, the presumptive identification of the narcotic in question is indicated by an intense and rapid color change in the reagent. Depending on the nature of the sample, this color change may occur on the test swab, on the test card, or on both surfaces. For this reason, it is essential that the user check both the swab and card for indication of color change.

The color development for a positive result should be rapid and will often be permanent. Due to the variance in purity that may be present in any given sample, the intensity of the color development could range from weak to very strong. It is advised that users familiarize themselves with the expected color development of a positive result prior to conducting tests in the field in order to help assess test outcomes. Users can become familiar with test outcomes through use of this manual, studying the color reference panel on the test card and, if a safe and viable option, through secure and controlled first-hand practice on known positive samples.

Following the testing procedure, it is recommended that users take photographic record of the test result, both the test card and test swab, as well as the sample itself, and note the date, time, and conditions of the test (location, lighting, temperature, etc.). Although the color change present in a positive test result is permanent, the hue and intensity of the color may change over time with continued exposure to air, even if the test components are sealed, so a test result that is more than a few minutes old can no longer be considered valid for visual analysis. If a proper reading or a well-lit and color-balanced photograph is not captured in this timeframe, the user may be required to redo the test.

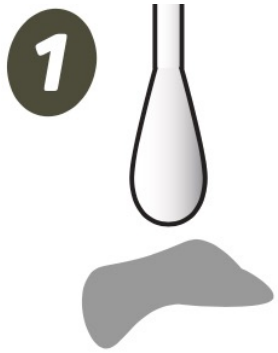
Following the completion of this procedure, the test card, test swab, and sample in question should be sealed in separate, secure, dry and air-tight storage if required for evidence. Otherwise, the test can be disposed of via recycling, or in accordance with local waste regulations. The test card and test swab do not contain any dangerous or hazardous materials, and do not require any special disposal procedures (acid neutralization, HAZMAT disposal, etc.)

Setup – Preparing the Test

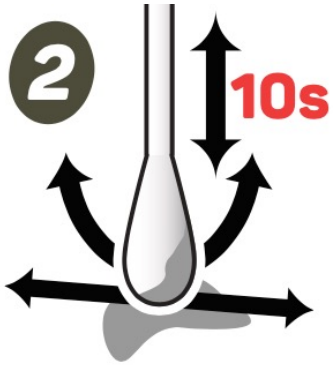
The user should tear the dual compartment sachet open and extract the test card and test swab. Be sure to hold the swab by the shaft, and to not make contact with the test card's reagent zone, in order to avoid contamination of the test's reagents.

Sample Collection

The user should then dab on and around the sample for a minimum of 10 seconds. During this process, the swab should be held perpendicular to the test substance to ensure that the sample collection is concentrated on the tip. The swab should be dabbed with enough pressure to embed the test substance into the tip of the swab, but not so vigorously that the substance is disturbed or that the sample is knocked off of the swab's tip.



The user should aim to collect as much test substance as possible directly on the tip of the swab and avoid tilting or swiping the swab across the test surface. A more highly concentrated sample collection will help to ensure that any potential positive result creates a strong and definitive color change. If the test substance is visible to the naked eye, the user may inspect the tip of the swab to ensure that the substance is being collected properly.



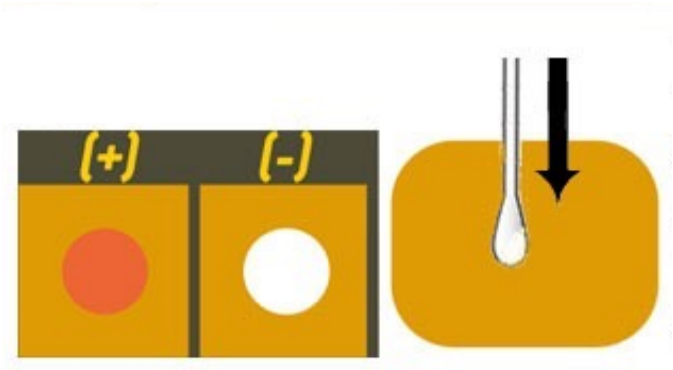
Once a reasonable amount of test substance has been collected, the user should proceed immediately to the next phase of the testing procedure.

Conducting the Test

Directly following sample collection, the user should begin the sample testing procedure. The user should remove the test card from its compartment of the sachet, and secure it against a stable backing (tabletop, counter, notebook, palm of gloved hand, etc.) to prepare for testing.

The tip of the test swab should be pressed onto the reagent zone for 5 seconds. It is important to make firm contact between the sample on the swab and the reagent printed on the card, as the reagent and sample will need to be combined in order to conduct the test.

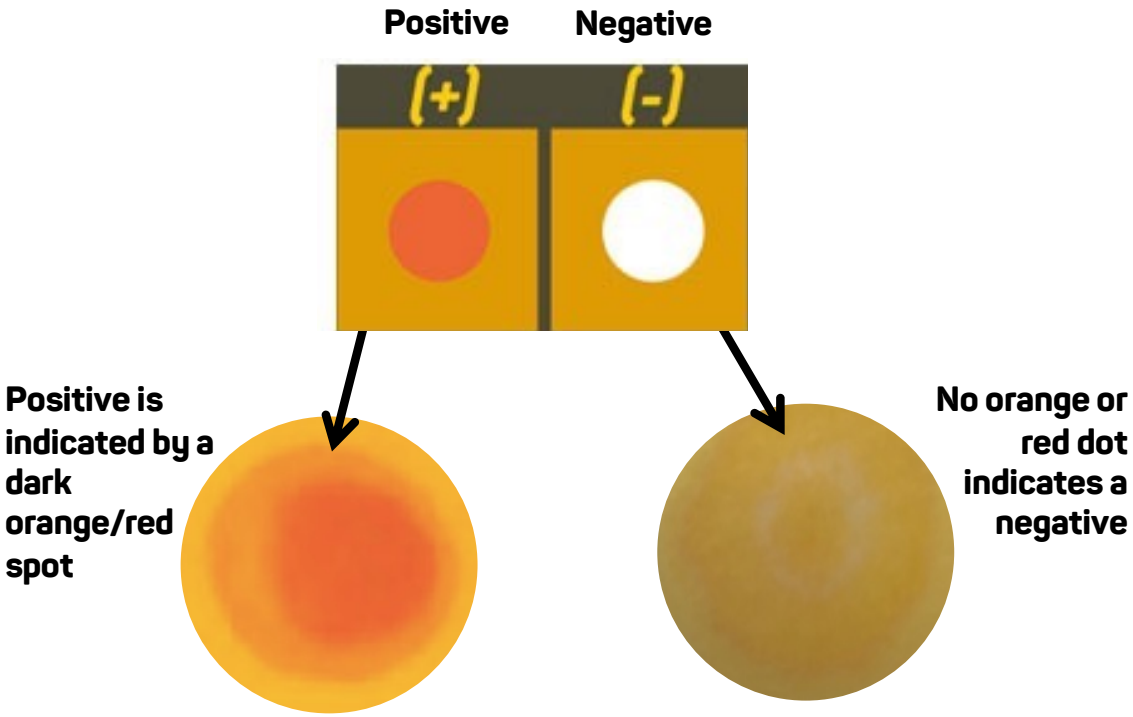
After 5 seconds, the swab can be withdrawn from the test card, and the user must immediately proceed to the final stage of the the test, analyzing the results.



Analysis - Inspect the Reagent Zone for Color Indication

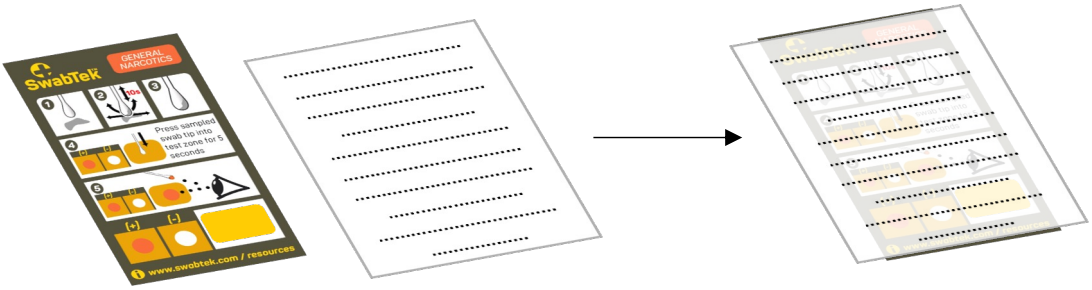
If the sample collected contains any of the target compounds, the reagent zone of the test card will produce a DARK ORANGE or RED color where the sample had been pressed to the reagent zone. This orange/red hue may vary in size and strength.

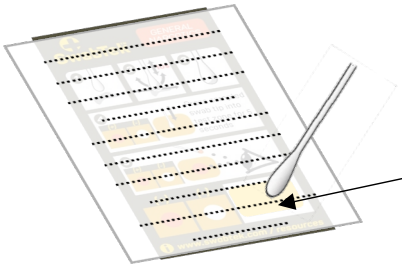
Upon completion of the test, the user should immediately look for signs of this color development. It is essential that the user inspect the reagent zone under bright, non-colored lighting. It may be necessary to use a magnifying glass to check results.



Testing Paper Samples

In cases where the user suspects that a sheet of paper or similar material has been impregnated with a narcotic, a special procedure can be undertaken to collect the best possible sample. The user should place the sheet of paper directly onto or across the test card, and dab straight through the sample material to the test zone. This process allows the solvent in the pre-treated swab to dissolve any narcotic in the paper, which is then dabbed through directly onto the test's reagent. The user should hold the swab in place for 5 seconds, withdraw the swab and paper from the test card, and proceed with analysis as under normal test circumstances.





Ensure the swab tip is making contact with the test paper <u>right</u> <u>above</u> the reagent zone

Troubleshooting

SwabTek test kits are designed to detect the presumed presence of target compounds in samples. The results of the test are presumptive only, indicating to the best of the test's capability a presumption that the target compound is or is not likely to be present in a given sample. Presumptive tests should not be used to determine the legitimacy or legality of the presence of the target compound.

As SwabTek's tests are a color change test that rely on the user to draw conclusions about the results, there are a number of factors to consider about the use of the test. The following can result in mistaken readings that are based on human or procedural error, rather than an error with the color chemistry:

- Improper/non-white lighting used in the test procedure
- Partial to full color blindness of the operator
- Highly colored/color-producing samples used in testing (wet or dry paints, dyes, tea leaves, etc.)
- Highly viscous or thick samples used in testing (candle wax, silicone oil, engineering grease, etc.)
- Testing conditions where the test swab, test card, or sample may have been compromised (heavy rain, smoke, extreme temperatures, etc.)

For certain test kit varieties, there are known False Positive compounds that will produce similar test results to the target compound. These False Positive compounds are typical of all presumptive color change tests and are detailed in the Color Reference Charts at the end of this manual, if applicable. It is important that users be cognizant of the known False Positives and use their best judgment in applying this knowledge in the context of their testing.

If the user is ever unsure about the procedure or result of a test, the test should be re-done. If the user is uncertain about an element of conducting or analyzing the test, and cannot find answers in the reference materials, they should contact a member of SwabTek's team with relevant support (photographs, descriptions, test information) if applicable.

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