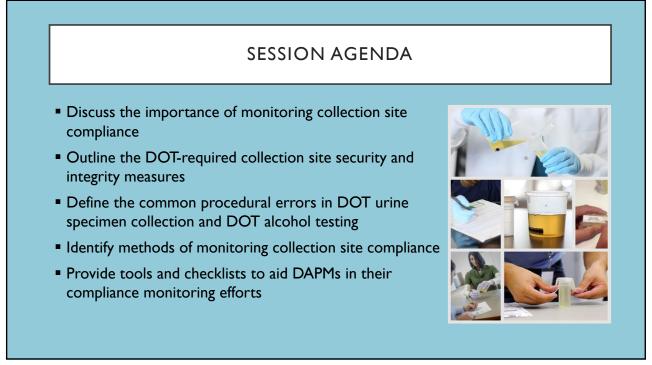
# HOW TO MONITOR COLLECTION SITE COMPLIANCE

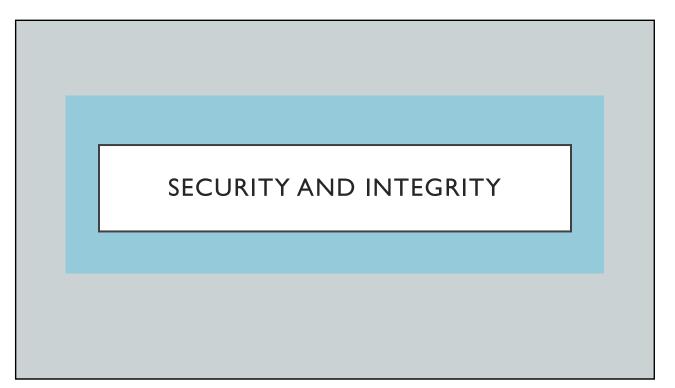
FTA Drug & Alcohol Program National Conference March 2023 Diana Byrnes, CSAPA



#### IMPORTANCE OF MONITORING COLLECTION SITE COMPLIANCE

- Urine specimen collection and alcohol tests require critical procedural steps that are subject to human error
  - Procedural errors can lead to incomplete employer records, canceled tests, infringement on the rights of the donor and potential legal challenges for employers
- FTA-covered employers are required to comply with testing regulations and must ensure that all testing is performed in accordance with USDOT's 49 CFR Part 40
  - Your agency's compliance is contingent on your service agent's compliance with the regulations
  - When audited, the findings and corrective action requirements are attributed to the employer, not the service agent

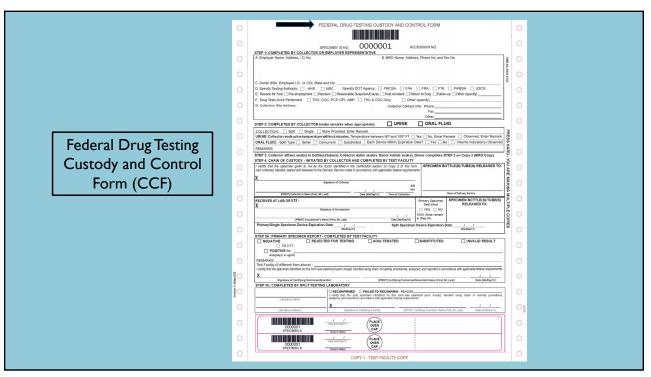




# <section-header> COLLECTION SITE SECURITY AND INTEGRITY Maintaining "security and integrity" = removing opportunities for donors to thwart the DOT drug testing process, to include: Closely monitoring the donor's behavior, and verifying proper ID. Requiring donor to empty pockets and remove outer clothing Maintaining control of the specimen and the CCF Securing water sources and using bluing agent in toilet Removing all potential contaminants Securing any areas that could conceal contaminants ODAPC poster can be downloaded here:



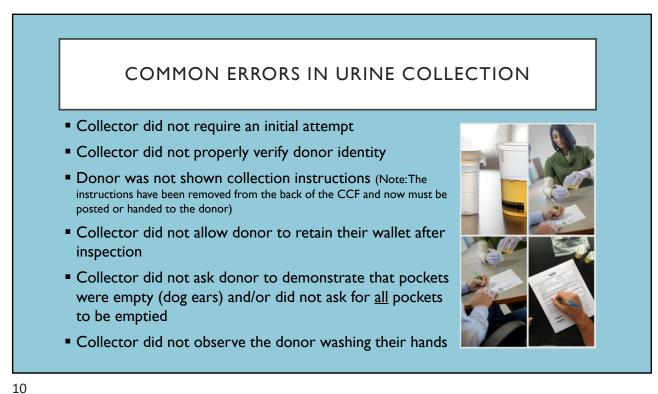




# URINE COLLECTION PROCEDURES



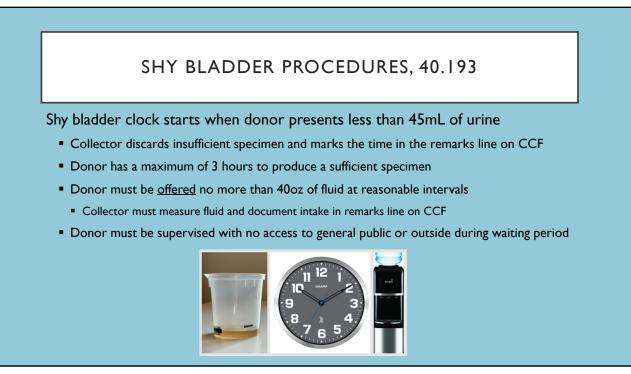
Excerpt from the ODAPC Mock Collection video. Full video: https://www.transportation.gov/odapc/dot-mock-collection-instructional-video



# COMMON ERRORS IN URINE COLLECTION, CONT.

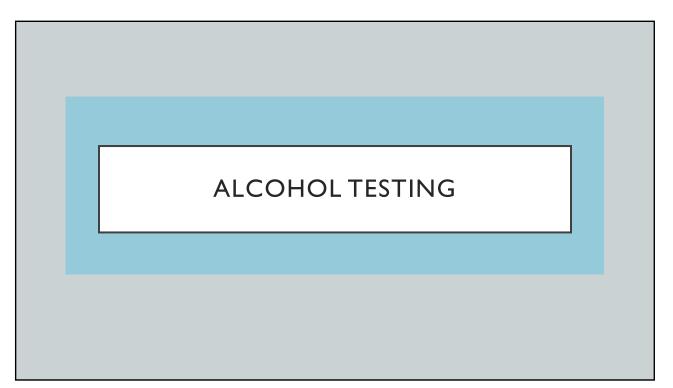


- Collector did not check restroom for signs of tampering after donor provided the specimen
- Collector did not keep the specimen in view or left the donor alone with specimen
- Collector used FTA-covered employee's DL instead of ID
- Collector did not complete the CCF in the correct order
  - Correct order is 1,2,3,5,4
- Collector asked donor to initial specimen labels while still affixed to the CCF
- Collector did not transmit Copy 4 to the DER within 24 hours or the next business day, as required



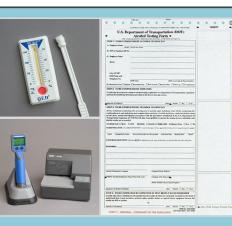
# SIGNS OF TAMPERING, 40.67(C)

- Direct observation collections must take place immediately following one of these circumstances:
  - Donor's specimen is not within the temperature range of 90-100 degrees Fahrenheit
  - Donor's specimen appears to have been tampered with (odd color, odd odor, etc.)
  - Collector has observed materials or conduct indicating an attempt to tamper (inspection of the restroom after the donor provides specimen is vital)
- Collector must <u>not</u> offer fluids or a waiting period to the donor- an initial attempt under direct observation must take place immediately



#### ALCOHOL TESTING DEVICES

- Saliva and breath specimens are approved for <u>screening</u> tests; an Evidential Breath Testing (EBT) device must be used for confirmation testing
- Devices used in alcohol testing must be approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and are posted on the ODAPC's website
- DOT Alcohol Testing Form (ATF) must be used for all FTA required tests



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# ALCOHOL TESTING PRIVACY AND SECURITY

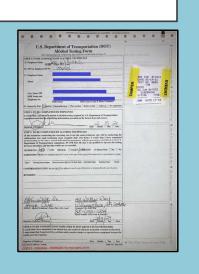


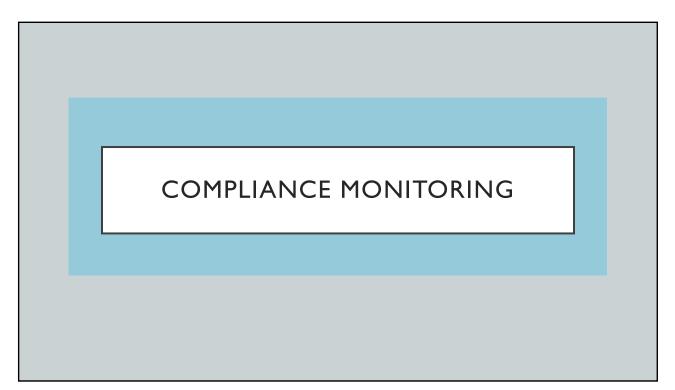
Training requirements: 49 CFR Part 40.213 Procedures: 49 CFR Part 40.241 & 40.251

- Must provide aural and visual privacy to the greatest extent possible
- Must prevent unauthorized access to the testing area and devices
- Must always supervise employee/donor
- Must not permit anyone other than the technician, the donor and a DOT agency representative to observe an alcohol test
- Devices must be secured when not in use

# COMMON ERRORS IN ALCOHOL TESTING

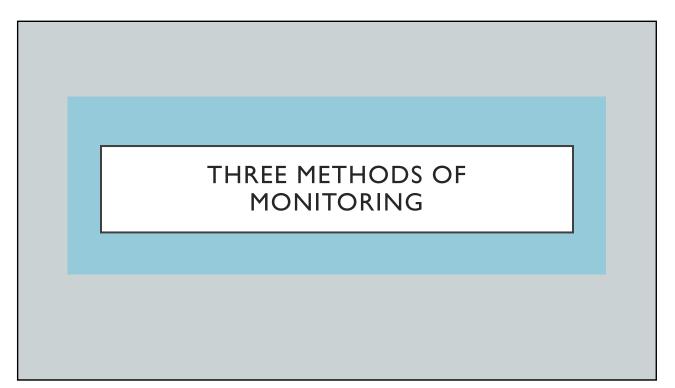
- Alcohol test was not performed *before* the urine test, (when applicable)
- ATF was not completed in full
- EBT device time is incorrect
  - Especially following Daylight Saving Time/Standard Time
- EBT printer fails to print confirmation results
  - Handwritten on ATF and not printed, as required





#### WHERE TO BEGIN

- Start with the RFP process
  - Set clear expectations
  - Cite specific regulations
  - Consider a liquidated damages clause
- Obtain collector and BAT qualifications
  - Remember: DOT does not certify collectors
- Review Employer Copies of the CCF and ATF for errors and omissions
- Track canceled tests
- Conduct collection site inspections

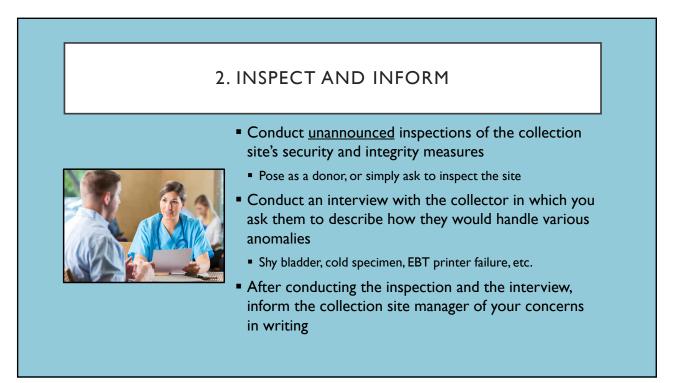




#### I. RAPPORT AND REVIEW

- Build a rapport with your collectors
  - Set a meeting with the collection site manager and provide a copy of your policy, 49 CFR Part 40 and the Urine Specimen Collection Guidelines
  - Ask to see a mock collection performed
  - Ask for documentation that all collectors are qualified (per 40.33)
  - Ask if all collectors are subscribed to the ODAPC list-serve, as required
  - Note: <u>each</u> individual collector must subscribe, not just the collection site manager
- Review your expectations
  - Will they prioritize your reasonable suspicion and post-accident tests? Will they conduct after hours collections for you? How and when will they transmit the employer copies of CCFs and ATFs?





# 3. DOCUMENT AND DEMAND

- Document all findings
  - Unresolved areas of concern from prior inspections/interviews
  - Errors or omissions discovered on the employer copies of the CCFs and ATFs
  - Canceled tests caused by collector error (fatal flaws)
  - Use of NON-DOT forms for FTA tests
  - Testing that was ordered but not performed

