

CheckPoint Breath Alcohol Test Training and Certification for Test Administrators

The information provided is intended to educate test administrators in the use of the CheckPoint breath alcohol test device. The following information covers the intended use of the device, warnings and precautions, test principle, steps to administer the test, and interpreting results. Students who satisfactorily complete a written exam included with this material receive a certificate as test administrator for this device.

Intended Use

The CheckPoint is a pass/fail test to test for alcohol in human breath. The CheckPoint is a disposable device designed for one-time use. The CheckPoint alcohol test is a screening test that gives preliminary results.

Limitations on Use

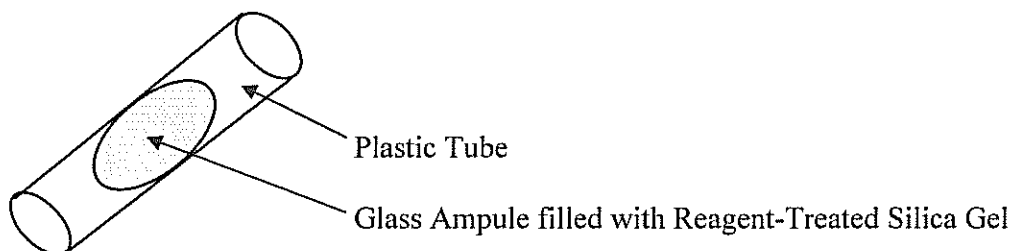
The CheckPoint breath alcohol test gives preliminary screening test results. Test results obtained with the CheckPoint breath alcohol test are not intended to be used as evidential results. Non-negative preliminary test results obtained with the CheckPoint breath alcohol test should be confirmed with an evidential quality breathalyzer when evidential results are required.

Principle of Operation

The CheckPoint uses a chemical reaction that changes color to indicate the presence of alcohol. When alcohol is present in the breath at a high enough concentration, the chemical reaction causes the yellow crystals to change to a green/blue or blue/green color. The CheckPoint devices are calibrated to change color, indicating a positive test, at a specific breath alcohol level. The CheckPoint comes in four different alcohol levels: .02, .04, .05, and .08%. The alcohol level for each device is printed on the label of the device.

Description of CheckPoint Breath Alcohol Test Device

The CheckPoint device consists of: A plastic tube containing a glass ampule filled with reagent-treated silica gel.



Instructions for Using the CheckPoint Breath Alcohol Test

Wait 15 minutes after the last alcoholic beverage to allow remnants of alcohol in the mouth to dissipate. Alternatively, drink 10 ounces of water before use.

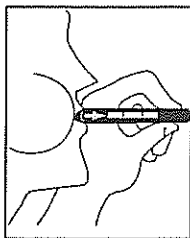
1. Inspect the test device to ensure that the glass ampoule inside the device has not broken, and that the crystals inside the glass ampoule are yellow. If the glass ampoule is broken, discard the device. If the crystals are not yellow, discard the device.

Squeeze the middle of the CheckPoint® device once with the thumb and fingers to break the glass ampoule inside the plastic sleeve.

Avoid repeatedly squeezing the device to minimize the chance that glass from the broken ampoule might puncture the plastic sleeve. Shake the device several times to evenly distribute the reagent-treated silica gel and the broken glass of the ampoule.

Without a Volumetric Bag

2.



Instruct the subject to take a deep breath, and to blow steadily through the CheckPoint® test device for 12 seconds. The subject may hold the CheckPoint® test device while blowing through it.

3.



WAIT
2:00

When the subject has finished blowing, take the test device from the subject. Start a timer or observe a clock to count down a two minute waiting period.

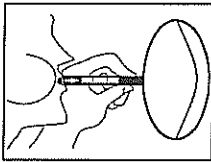
At the end of two minutes, observe the color of the reagent-treated silica gel of the test device. Test results may be read for up to three hours.

With a volumetric bag

4. Ensure that the volumetric bag is fully deflated, and attach the volumetric bag by inserting one end of the test device into the plastic fitting on the volumetric bag. Inspect the bag to ensure there are no tears or holes. Discard any volumetric bag with holes or tears.

The CheckPoint® device is calibrated to work specifically with the volumetric bags provided with the CheckPoint® device. Do not use volumetric bags intended for use with other test devices. Each volumetric bag may be reused up to 10 times.

5.



Instruct the subject to take a deep breath, and to blow steadily through the CheckPoint® test device until the volumetric bag is fully inflated. Encourage the subject to inflate the volumetric bag with one breath. If necessary, the subject may take an additional breath if the first exhalation does not fully inflate the volumetric bag. The bag need only be inflated until it reaches the shape of a plump pillow. If necessary, caution the subject to avoid over-inflating the volumetric bag to the point of bursting.

The subject may hold the CheckPoint® test device while blowing through it to inflate the volumetric bag.

6.



WAIT
2:00

When the subject has fully inflated the volumetric bag, take the test device from the subject and remove the volumetric bag from the CheckPoint® test device. Start a timer to count down a two minute waiting period.

At the end of two minutes, observe the color of the reagent-treated silica gel of the test device. Test results may be read for up to three hours.

7. Reading and Interpreting Test Results:

Compare results against one or more unused tests. If most of the crystals are not aqua or Green color, then the test is negative. For best results read test in indirect sunlight, incandescent or florescent lighting. The color change may be difficult to see under some streetlights and in dim light.



POSITIVE RESULTS:

Most of the crystals are light aqua (green/blue, blue/green) color.
Your alcohol level is at or above the level printed on the test device.



NEGATIVE RESULTS:

Most of the crystals are light yellow. The yellow may be a different color than an unused test device, or may be very pale yellow.
Your alcohol level is below the level printed on the test device.

Warnings and Cautions

- Alcohol impairs judgment. Do not test yourself OR drive if you have been drinking. Do not use this test to determine if it is safe for you to drive. The actual result may be significantly higher or lower than indicated by this product. Someone who has not been drinking should help conduct the test and read the results.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Do not immerse in liquid.
- Do not inhale or eat the contents of the test. This product contains potassium dichromate, a hazardous chemical. If ingested, induce vomiting and contact your physician.
- The CheckPoint breath alcohol test is not intended to legally determine the presence of alcohol or concentration of alcohol in a person. This product should be used only as a screening device and is only an indication of the possible presence of alcohol in the blood of the user. The exact level of alcohol in the blood cannot be accurately determined by using this product. The actual result may be significantly higher or lower than indicated by this product.
- A positive result should be taken as a warning that a subject may have detectable alcohol in their system. A positive result should be confirmed by an evidentiary alcohol test before any legal or workplace actions are taken.
- There may be times that a person tests negative and later show that he or she is under the influence of alcohol or their judgment had been impaired by alcohol. For best results read test in indirect sunlight, incandescent or florescent lighting. The color change may be difficult to see under some streetlights and in dim light and poorly light areas.
- Do not use if glass tube is broken or if crystals are green or are not yellow.
- Do not interpret the test if color blind or visually impaired.
- Do not use after expiration date marked on package.

CheckPoint Breath Alcohol Certification Test

Instructions: Write the answer to each question on the answer sheet. Complete your identifying information on the answer sheet and fax or mail to AlcoPro, Inc. Scores of 80% and above will receive a certificate as Test Administrator.

1. The CheckPoint breath alcohol test is intended for use as a screening device to give preliminary results.
 - a. True.
 - b. False

2. Before asking the subject to blow into the CheckPoint device the test administrator
 - a. Raps the device sharply with a small hammer to crush the glass ampule inside the tube.
 - b. Breaks the glass tube by holding one end of the tube in each hand and bending the tube into a U shape.
 - c. Squeezes the tube once between thumb and fingers to crush the glass ampule.
 - d. Squeezes the tube three times between thumb and fingers to crush the glass ampule.

3. Before using the CheckPoint device the test administrator first checks that:
 - a. The reagent-treated silica gel is yellow.
 - b. The subject has not had anything to drink for 15 minutes.
 - c. The glass ampule inside the device is not broken.
 - d. All of the above.

4. The optional volumetric bag
 - a. May be used only one time, and then disposed of.
 - b. May be re-used up to 10 times.
 - c. May be re-used two times.
 - d. May be re-used until the bag bursts.

5. When interpreting a test, if the reagent-treated silica is a _____ color, the test is negative.
 - a. Blue
 - b. Aqua
 - c. Yellow
 - d. Green

6. When used *with* a volumetric bag, the test administrator instructs the subject to:
 - a. First inflate the volumetric bag using a single breath, then attach the CheckPoint device to the volumetric bag and squeeze the air out of the bag through the device.
 - b. Attach the volumetric bag to the CheckPoint device, then blow through the device with a single breath until the bag is fully inflated.
 - c. Attach the volumetric bag to the CheckPoint device, and then blow through the device using short puffs of air.
 - d. Blow through the CheckPoint device until the volumetric bag bursts.

7. When used *without* a volumetric bag, the test administrator instructs the subject to blow through the device for
 - a. 30 seconds
 - b. 12 seconds
 - c. 45 seconds
 - d. 1 minute

8. The test administrator interprets test results
 - a. Immediately.
 - b. Between 30 seconds and two minutes.
 - c. After one minute but before five minutes.
 - d. After two minutes but before three hours.

9. When interpreting test results, a _____ color indicates the presence of alcohol at or above the alcohol level labeled on the CheckPoint device.
 - a. Orange
 - b. Yellow
 - c. Blue/green
 - d. Red

10. When interpreting test results the color change can be best seen
 - a. Using indirect sunlight, incandescent, and florescent lighting.
 - b. By comparing results against an unused CheckPoint device.
 - c. Using streetlights
 - d. A and B