

*10 CFR Part 26.* The NRC Fitness for Duty Rules published in the Federal Register

*49 CFR Part 40.* The DOT Workplace Alcohol and Drug Testing Rules for DOT Safety Sensitive Positions

*Accuracy Check.* A test designed to “check” the accuracy of the instrument’s current calibration. The test consists of a known concentration gas sample presented to the instrument for analysis and the instrument’s reported result is compared to the known value of the standard gas to determine if it is reporting results within an allowable tolerance. Accuracy Check is a synonymous term with Calibration Check or External Calibration Check.

*Air blank.* In evidential breath testing devices (EBTs) using gas chromatography technology, a reading of the device's internal standard. In all other EBTs, a reading of ambient air containing no alcohol.

*Alcohol.* The intoxicating agent in beverage alcohol, ethyl alcohol or other low molecular weight alcohols, including methyl or isopropyl alcohol.

*Alcohol concentration.* The alcohol in a volume of breath expressed in terms of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath as indicated by a breath test under this part.

*Alcohol confirmation test.* In DOT or DOT like alcohol testing, this is a subsequent test using an EBT, following a screening test with a result of 0.02 or greater. This test provides quantitative data about the alcohol concentration.

*Alcohol confirmatory test.* In NRC FFD alcohol testing, this is a subsequent test using an EBT, following a screening test with a result of 0.02 or greater. This test provides quantitative data about the alcohol concentration.

*Alcohol screening device (ASD).* A breath or saliva device, other than an EBT, that is approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and appears on ODAPC's Web page for “Approved Screening Devices to Measure Alcohol in Bodily Fluids” because it conforms to the model specifications from NHTSA.

*Alcohol screening test.* In DOT or DOT like alcohol testing, this is an analytic procedure to determine whether an employee may have a prohibited concentration of alcohol in a breath or saliva specimen.

*Alcohol testing site.* A place selected by the employer where employees present themselves for the purpose of providing breath or saliva for an alcohol test.

*Alcohol use.* The drinking or swallowing of any beverage, liquid mixture or preparation (including any medication), containing alcohol.

*ASD.* Alcohol screening device

*ATF.* Alcohol Testing Form

*BAT.* See “Breath Alcohol Technician”

*Breath Alcohol Technician (BAT).* A person who instructs and assists employees in the

alcohol testing process and operates an evidential breath testing device.

*C/TPA.* See “Consortium/Third-party administrator”

*Calibration Adjustment.* A procedure designed to adjust the calibration factors in the instrument such that the instrument will produce a result that agrees with the provided value of a known standard gas sample. While this process sets the parameters for calculating measurements, before placing the instrument back into service, an Accuracy Check should be performed following a calibration adjustment to validate that the adjustment was successful.

*Calibration Check.* See “Accuracy Check”

*Cancelled test.* A drug or alcohol test that has a problem identified that cannot be or has not been corrected, or which this part otherwise requires to be cancelled. A cancelled test is neither a positive nor a negative test.

*Collector.* A person who instructs and assists employees in the alcohol and drug testing process under the NRC Fitness for Duty program.

*Confirmation Test.* See “alcohol confirmation test”

*Confirmatory Test.* See “alcohol confirmatory test”

*Consortium/Third-party administrator (C/TPA).* A service agent that provides or coordinates the provision of a variety of drug and alcohol testing services to employers. C/TPAs typically perform administrative tasks concerning the operation of the employers' drug and alcohol

testing programs. This term includes, but is not limited to, groups of employers who join together to administer, as a single entity, the DOT drug and alcohol testing programs of its members. C/TPAs are not “employers” for purposes of this part.

*Continuing education.* Training for substance abuse professionals (SAPs) who have completed qualification training and are performing SAP functions, designed to keep SAPs current on changes and developments in the DOT drug and alcohol testing program.

*DER.* See “Designated employer representative”

*DGS.* See “Dry Gas Standard”

*Designated employer representative (DER).* An employee authorized by the employer to take immediate action(s) to remove employees from safety-sensitive duties, or cause employees to be removed from these covered duties, and to make required decisions in the testing and evaluation processes. The DER also receives test results and other communications for the employer, consistent with the requirements of this part. Service agents cannot act as DERs.

*Donor.* In NRC FFD testing the employee to be tested is referred to as the donor.

*DOT, The Department of Transportation, DOT Agency.* These terms encompass all DOT agencies, including, but not limited to, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Pipeline and Hazardous

Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and the Office of the Secretary (OST). For purposes of this part, the United States Coast Guard (USCG), in the Department of Homeland Security, is considered to be a DOT agency for drug testing purposes only since the USCG regulation does not incorporate Part 40 for its alcohol testing program. These terms include any designee of a DOT agency.

*DOT Like Programs.* Refers to alcohol or drug testing programs modeled after the rules defined in 49 CFR Part 40 (though not using the DOT Alcohol Testing Form).

*Dry Gas Standard (Ethanol).* A compressed, traceable dry gas standard used for checking the accuracy or making calibration adjustments on a breath alcohol testing instrument.

*EBT.* Evidential Breath Testing Device

*Employee.* Any person who is designated in a DOT agency regulation as subject to drug testing and/or alcohol testing. The term includes individuals currently performing safety-sensitive functions designated in DOT agency regulations and applicants for employment subject to pre-employment testing. For purposes of drug testing under this part, the term employee has the same meaning as the term “donor” as found on CCF and related guidance materials produced by the Department of Health and Human Services.

*Employer.* A person or entity employing one or more employees (including an individual who is self-employed) subject to DOT agency regulations requiring compliance with this part. The term includes an employer's officers, representatives, and management personnel. Service agents are not employers for the purposes of this part.

*Error Correction Training.* Training provided to BATs, collectors, and screening test technicians (STTs) following an error that resulted in the cancellation of a drug or alcohol test. Error correction training must be provided in person or by a means that provides real-time observation and interaction between the instructor and trainee.

*Evidential Breath Testing Device (EBT).* A device that is approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for the evidential testing of breath at the .02 and .04 alcohol concentrations, and appears on ODAPC's Web page for “Approved Evidential Breath Measurement Devices” because it conforms with the model specifications available from NHTSA.

*External Calibration Check.* See “Accuracy Check”

*FAA.* The Federal Aviation Administration

*FFD.* Fitness for Duty Testing (under the NRC 10 CFR Part 26 rules)

*FRA.* The Federal Railroad Administration

*FMCSA.* The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

*FTA.* The Federal Transit Administration

*HHS.* Health and Human Services

*Initial alcohol test.* The first test performed in a NRC FFD alcohol testing sequence after the donor has been asked and confirmed that they have not placed anything in their mouth in the past fifteen minutes or a fifteen minute period has been observed if the donor indicated that a substance had been placed in their mouth

*Initial drug test (also known as a “Screening drug test”).* The test used to differentiate a negative specimen from one that requires further testing for drugs or drug metabolites.

*Insufficient saliva or breath.* If the employee is unable to provide enough saliva or breath for the test certain actions within the rule define what steps to take.

*Invalid result.* The result reported by a laboratory for a urine specimen that contains an unidentified adulterant, contains an unidentified interfering substance, has an abnormal physical characteristic, or has an endogenous substance at an abnormal concentration that prevents the laboratory from completing testing or obtaining a valid drug test result.

*MRO.* Medical Review Officer

*Medical Review Officer (MRO).* A person who is a licensed physician and who is responsible for receiving and reviewing laboratory results generated by an employer's drug testing program and evaluating medical explanations for certain drug test results.

*NHTSA.* National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

*Negative result.* The result reported by an HHS-certified laboratory to an MRO when a specimen contains no drug or the concentration of the drug is less than the cutoff concentration for the drug or drug class and the specimen is a valid specimen.

*NRC.* Nuclear Regulatory Commission

*ODAPC.* Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance

*Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance (ODAPC).* The office in the Office of the Secretary, DOT, that is responsible for coordinating drug and alcohol testing program matters within the Department and providing information concerning the implementation of this part.

*OST.* Office of the Secretary of Transportation

*PHMSA.* The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

*Positive result.* The result reported to employer when a breath specimen, on a Confirmation Test contains alcohol equal to or greater than the cutoff concentrations.

*Qualification Training.* The training required in order for a collector, BAT, MRO, SAP, or STT to be qualified to perform their functions in the DOT drug and alcohol testing program. Qualification training may be provided by any appropriate means (*e.g.*, classroom instruction, internet application, CD-ROM, video).

*Refresher Training.* The training required periodically for qualified collectors, BATs, and STTs to review basic requirements and provide instruction concerning changes in technology (*e.g.*, new testing methods that may be authorized) and amendments, interpretations, guidance, and issues concerning this part and DOT agency drug and alcohol testing regulations. Refresher training can be provided by any appropriate means (*e.g.*, classroom instruction, internet application, CD-ROM, video).

*SAP.* See “Substance Abuse Professional”

*Screening Test.* See “alcohol screening test”

*Screening Test Technician (STT).* A person who instructs and assists employees in the alcohol testing process and operates an ASD.

*Secretary.* The Secretary of Transportation or the Secretary's designee.

*Service agent.* Any person or entity, other than an employee of the employer, who provides services to employers and/or employees in connection with DOT drug and alcohol testing requirements. This includes, but is not limited to, collectors, BATs and STTs, laboratories, MROs, substance abuse professionals, and C/TPAs. To act as service agents, persons and organizations must meet DOT qualifications, if applicable. Service agents are not employers for purposes of this part.

*Stand-down.* The practice of temporarily removing an employee from the performance of safety-sensitive functions based only on a report from a laboratory to the MRO of a confirmed positive test for a drug or drug metabolite, an adulterated test, or a substituted test, before the MRO has completed verification of the test result.

*STT.* Screening Test Technician

*Substance Abuse Professional (SAP).* A person who evaluates employees who have violated a DOT drug and alcohol regulation and makes recommendations concerning education, treatment, follow-up testing, and aftercare.

*USCG.* The United States Coast Guard