

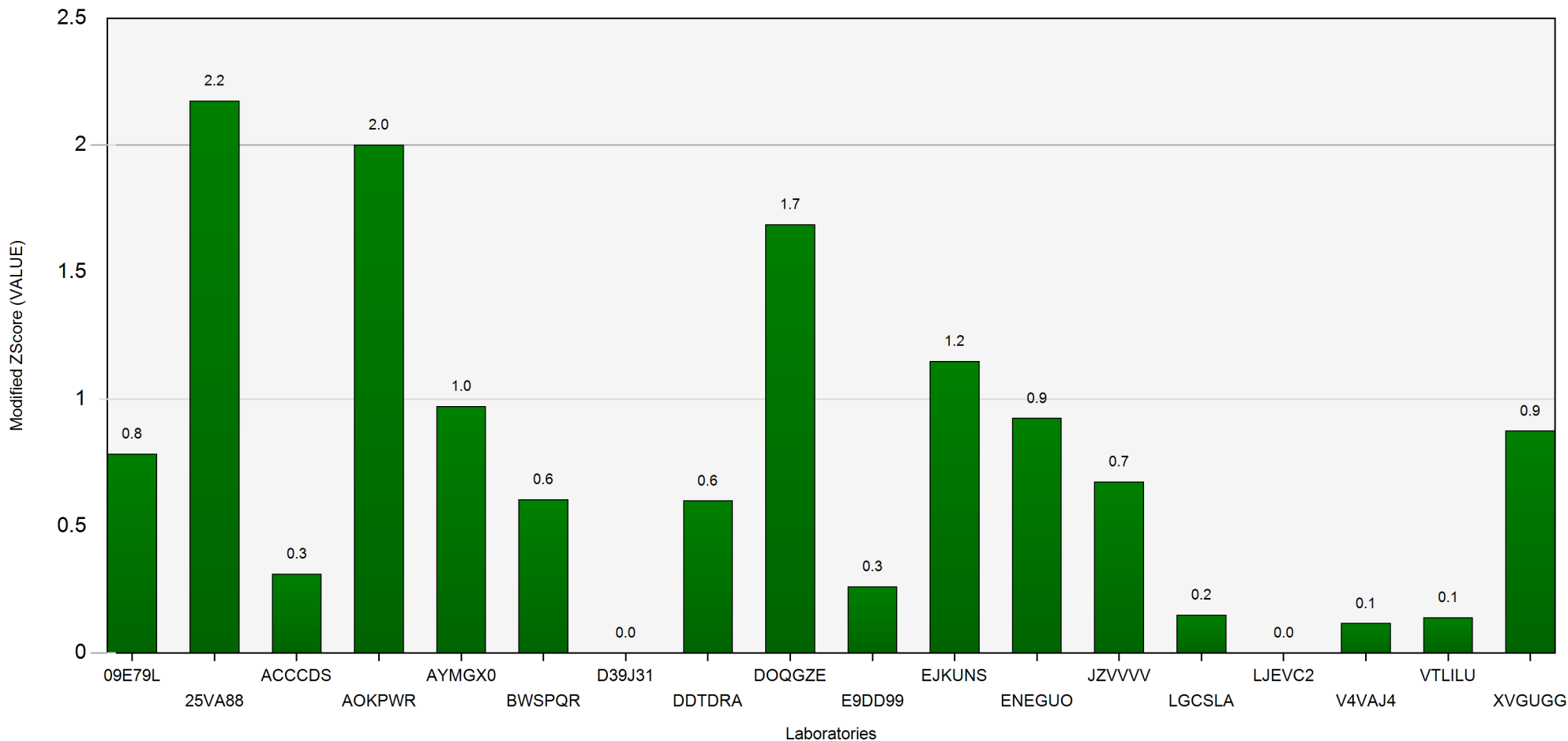


Round: 2011/1

Substance: BS-1/N-ethyl- methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDEA)

Median = 1800

MAD = 270.00



Z-Score has been calculated as **modified Z-Score** as it is a robust method and therefore relatively insensitive to outliers.

Modified Z-Score = $0.6745 * AbsDev/MAD$

AbsDev = Absolute value of the difference between a laboratory value and the median of all the laboratory values for the given drug;

MAD = median absolute deviation about the median.

Modified Z-scores with an absolute value of greater than 3.5 should be considered as potential outliers.

Reference:

Iglewicz, B. and Hoaglin, D. C.: 1993 How to Detect and Handle Outliers, American Society for Quality Control, Milwaukee, WI

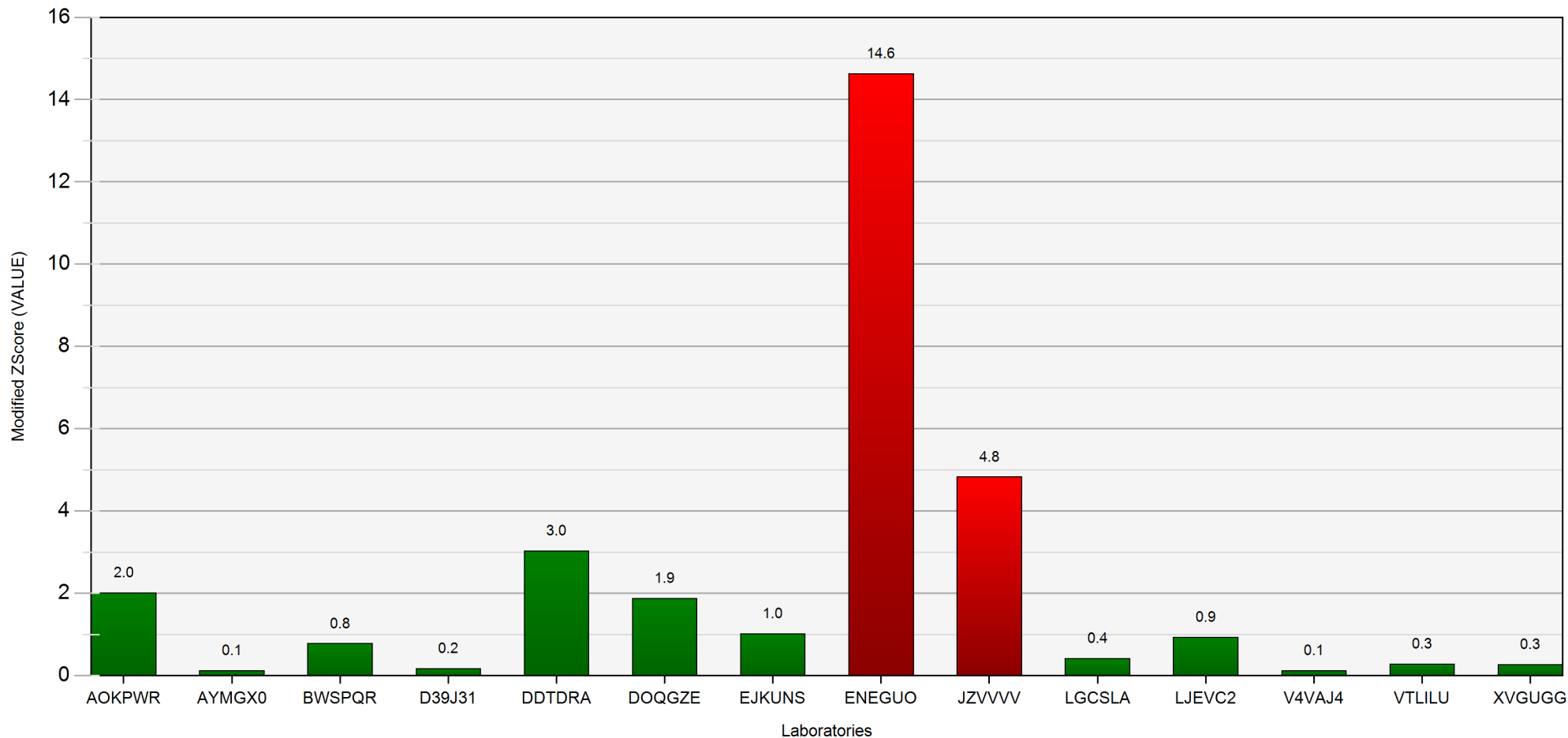


Round: 2011/1

Substance: BS-2/6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)

Median = 220.39

MAD = 13.50



Z-Score has been calculated as **modified Z-Score** as it is a robust method and therefore relatively insensitive to outliers.

Modified Z-Score = $0.6745 * AbsDev/MAD$

AbsDev = Absolute value of the difference between a laboratory value and the median of all the laboratory values for the given drug;

MAD = median absolute deviation about the median.

Modified Z-scores with an absolute value of greater than 3.5 should be considered as potential outliers.

Reference:

Iglewicz, B. and Hoaglin, D. C.: 1993 How to Detect and Handle Outliers, American Society for Quality Control, Milwaukee, WI

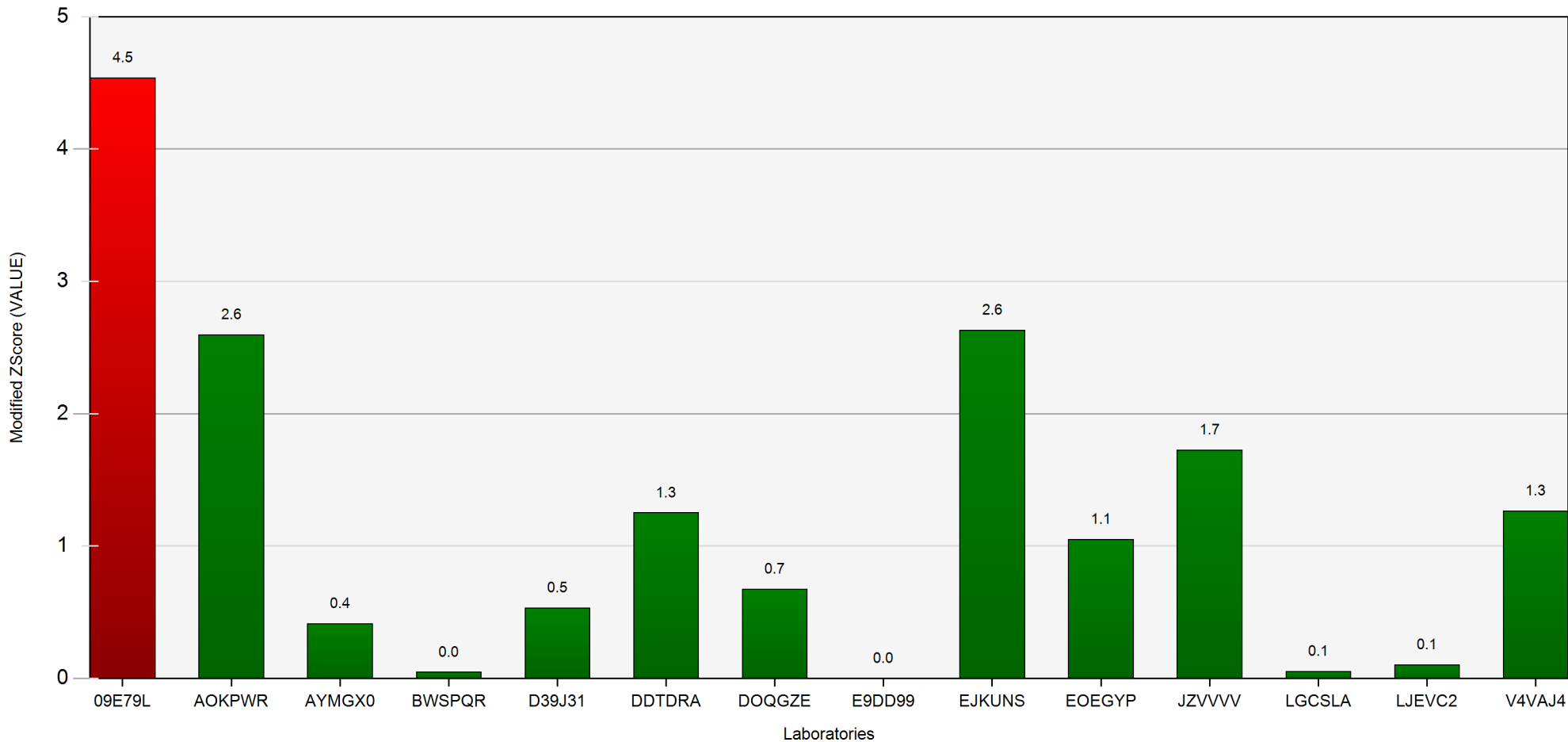


Round: 2011/1

Substance: BS-2/Morphine (Free)

Median = 1173

MAD = 111.00



Z-Score has been calculated as **modified Z-Score** as it is a robust method and therefore relatively insensitive to outliers.

Modified Z-Score = $0.6745 * AbsDev/MAD$

AbsDev = Absolute value of the difference between a laboratory value and the median of all the laboratory values for the given drug;

MAD = median absolute deviation about the median.

Modified Z-scores with an absolute value of greater than 3.5 should be considered as potential outliers.

Reference:

Iglewicz, B. and Hoaglin, D. C.: 1993 How to Detect and Handle Outliers, American Society for Quality Control, Milwaukee, WI

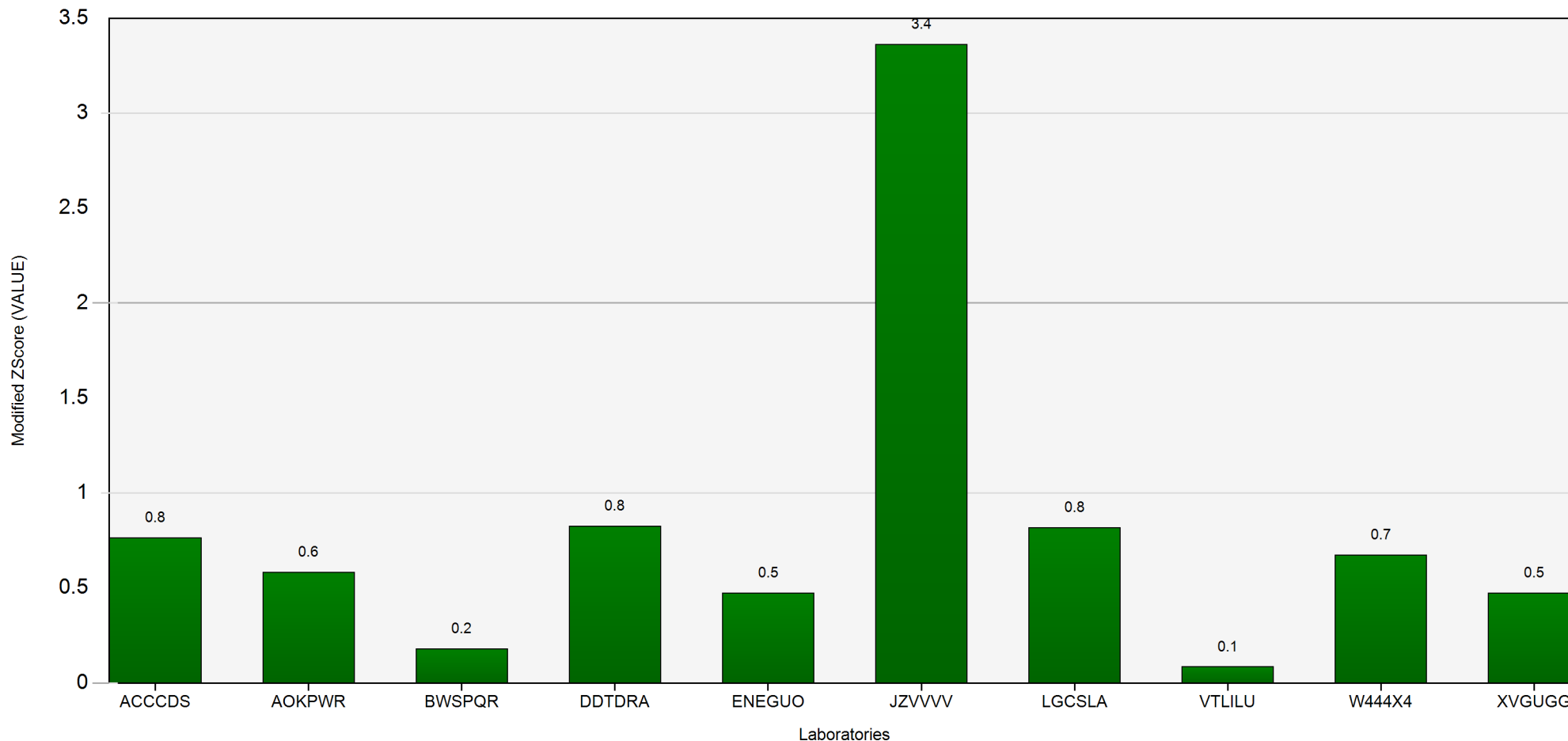


Round: 2011/1

Substance: BS-2/Morphine (Total)

Median = 1279.5

MAD = 255.00



Z-Score has been calculated as **modified Z-Score** as it is a robust method and therefore relatively insensitive to outliers.

Modified Z-Score = $0.6745 * AbsDev/MAD$

AbsDev = Absolute value of the difference between a laboratory value and the median of all the laboratory values for the given drug;

MAD = median absolute deviation about the median.

Modified Z-scores with an absolute value of greater than 3.5 should be considered as potential outliers.

Reference:

Iglewicz, B. and Hoaglin, D. C.: 1993 How to Detect and Handle Outliers, American Society for Quality Control, Milwaukee, WI

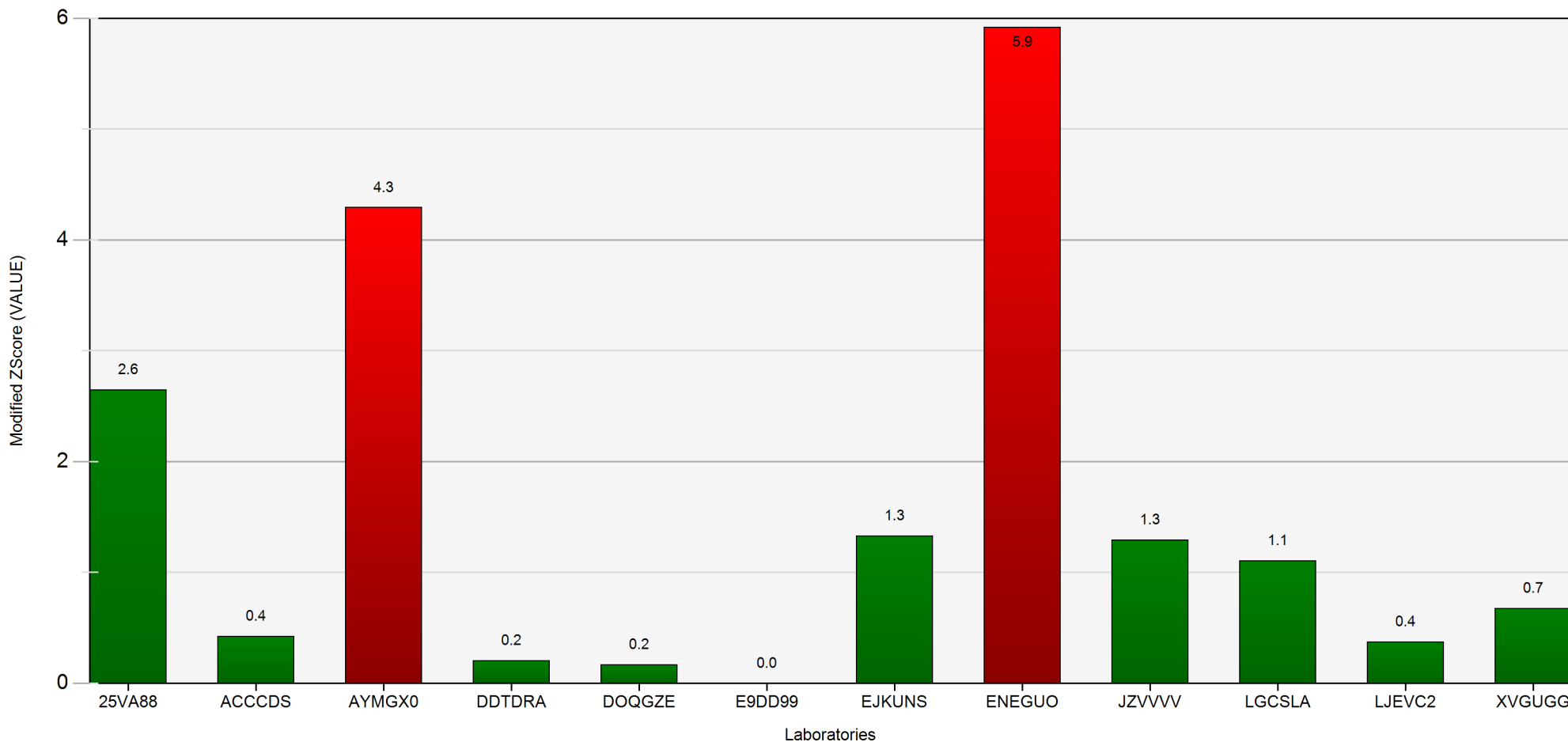


Round: 2011/1

Substance: BS-3/Phenobarbital

Median = 2410

MAD = 360.00



Z-Score has been calculated as **modified Z-Score** as it is a robust method and therefore relatively insensitive to outliers.

Modified Z-Score = $0.6745 * AbsDev/MAD$

AbsDev = Absolute value of the difference between a laboratory value and the median of all the laboratory values for the given drug;

MAD = median absolute deviation about the median.

Modified Z-scores with an absolute value of greater than 3.5 should be considered as potential outliers.

Reference:

Iglewicz, B. and Hoaglin, D. C.: 1993 How to Detect and Handle Outliers, American Society for Quality Control, Milwaukee, WI

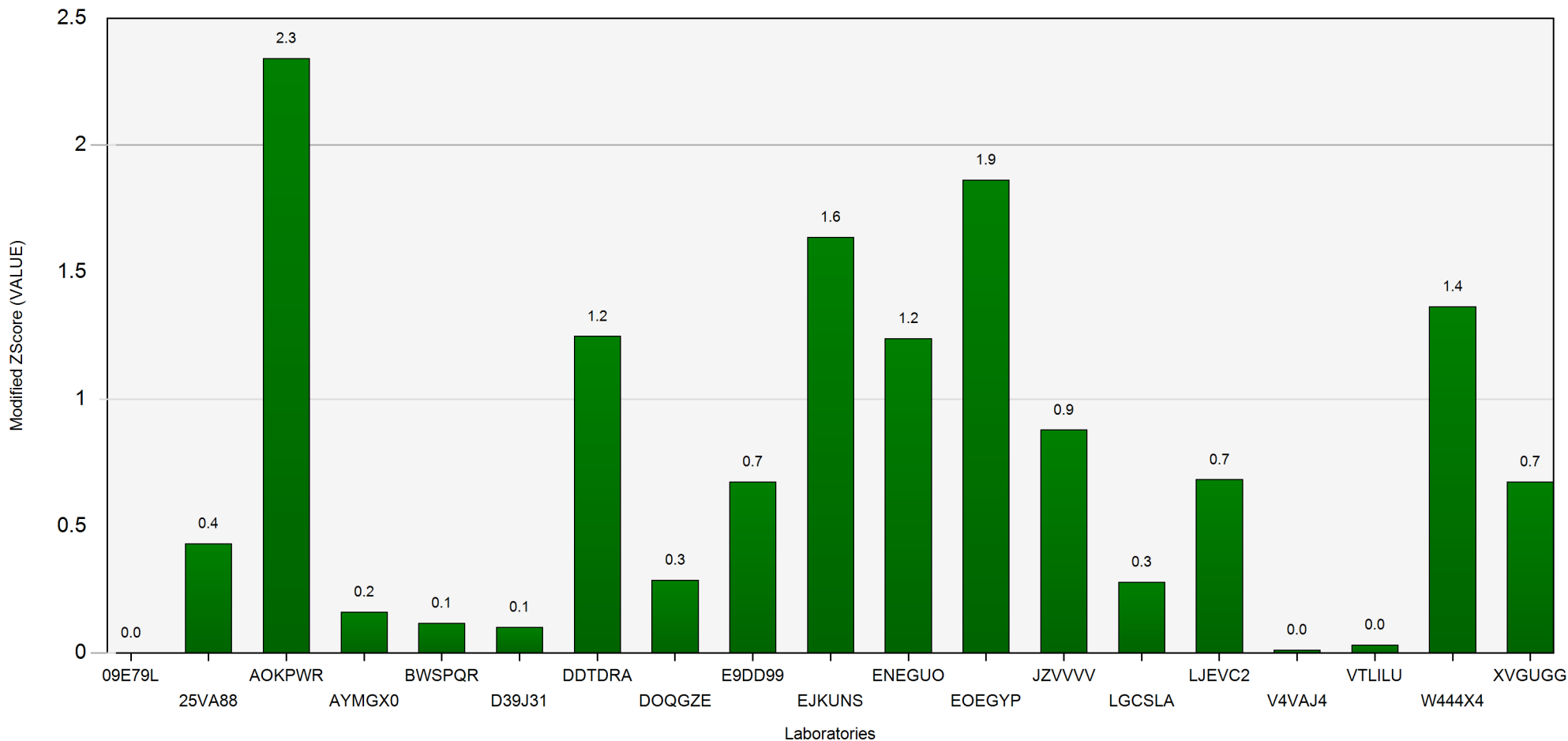


Round: 2011/1

Substance: BS-4/11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-carboxylic acid

Median = 564.47

MAD = 155.53



Z-Score has been calculated as **modified Z-Score** as it is a robust method and therefore relatively insensitive to outliers.

Modified Z-Score = $0.6745 * AbsDev/MAD$

AbsDev = Absolute value of the difference between a laboratory value and the median of all the laboratory values for the given drug;

MAD = median absolute deviation about the median.

Modified Z-scores with an absolute value of greater than 3.5 should be considered as potential outliers.

Reference:

Iglewicz, B. and Hoaglin, D. C.: 1993 How to Detect and Handle Outliers, American Society for Quality Control, Milwaukee, WI