

The following is a list of the drugs and the allowable cut-off levels.

Drug Category	Cutoff Value
Amphetamines	1,000 ng/ml
Cannabinoids (THC)	50 ng/ml
Cocaine Metabolites	300 ng/ml
Opiates	2,000 ng/ml
Phencyclidine	25 ng/ml

Amphetamines

Amphetamines (speed, whites, black beauties, bennies, crank) are swallowed or injected to enhance performance and alertness, reduce fatigue and suppress appetite. Depending on the dosage and quality, the drug may also bring auditory, visual or tactile hallucinations. Physical, behavioral, speech and performance indicators of amphetamine use include agitation, suppressed appetite and inability to wind down or sleep. Many indicators are more apparent during the withdrawal phase: exhaustion, long periods of sleep, depression, apathy and a ravenous appetite. Amphetamines generally can be detected in a urine sample for up to three days after use.

Cannabinoids/Marijuana

The active ingredient in marijuana and hashish is Tetrahydro Cannabionl (THC). Whether smoked or ingested, it creates an initial euphoria, followed by a sense of relaxation, dreaminess, and auditory and visual enhancement. Physical, behavioral, speech and performance indicators of marijuana use include: uncharacteristically relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, odor of marijuana or burning rope, irritated mucous membranes, dry mouth, cough, difficulty in concentration and errors in judgment. A frequent user may show lack of interest in work, general apathy, moodiness and loss of energy. One or two joints or pipes of marijuana (or hashish) will stay in the user's system for two or three days at levels that can be detected by a urine specimen analysis. If the use occurs three or four times a week, however, the metabolite stays in the system for about two weeks. When used daily, the drug stays in the system anywhere from three to six weeks.

Cocaine

Cocaine is a **powerfully addictive** stimulant that is typically inhaled, swallowed or injected. Crack, a potent form of cocaine, is often smoked. Cocaine creates an initial surge of excitement followed by a sense of increased energy, alertness and an inflated sense of self-esteem. The effect lasts only a short time, which tends to make users want to repeat the dose. Physical, behavioral, speech and performance indicators of cocaine use include: chronic nasal problems, recurrent sinusitis, sleep and anxiety disorders, restlessness, agitation, combativeness, tremors and seizures. Cocaine may be detected in the urine sample for up to four days after use.

Opiates

Opium, morphine, codeine and synthetic narcotics like Percodan, Demerol and Darvon are typically injected or swallowed. Opiates are pain-relievers that cause drowsiness and respiratory depression along with euphoria. When heroin is injected, it reaches the brain in 15 to 30 seconds and the effect lasts three to five hours. Physical, behavioral, speech and performance indicators of opiate use include: constricted pupils, slow breathing, drowsiness and a sense of euphoria. The withdrawal symptoms include excessive yawning, sweating, weakness, chills, muscle aches and nausea. Opiates generally can be detected in a urine sample for one to two days after use.

PCP(Phencyclidine)

PCP or angel dust is a hallucinogenic drug that is smoked, swallowed, inhaled or injected. Once used as a veterinary tranquilizer, it was outlawed because its side-effects were deemed too negative **even for animals**. Effects vary from user to user depending on biology, circumstances and how the drug was formulated. The effect is perception- and mood-altering, with swings from euphoria and ecstasy to anxiety and depression. Its use frequently causes time, space and sound illusions. Physical, behavioral, speech and performance indicators of PCP use include weakness, dizziness, blurred vision, increased blood pressure and heart rate, panic reactions and impaired reasoning. PCP generally can be detected in the urine sample for up to eight days after its use. Because it is inexpensive, it is often blended with other drugs.