



Forensic Testing Services 2023 Proficiency Test Subscription Form

The Subscription Deadline for all 2023 tests is **November 15, 2022**

Billing Information	Shipping Information <small>check box if same as billing <input type="checkbox"/></small>
Name	Name
Agency	Agency
Address1	Address1
Address2	Address2
Address3	Address3
City	City
State	State
Postal Code	Postal Code
Country	Country
Phone	Phone
Email	Email

Orders should be emailed to FTS (**orders@forensic-testing.net**), faxed (**517-579-4847**), or placed via credit card on our website (**shop.forensic-testing.net**).

	Shipping Cost
Continental United States	Included
Canada & Puerto Rico	\$40 USD per test
International	\$120 USD per test*

* International customers ordering multiple tests are encouraged to contact us for a custom shipping quotation.

Please Note:

Since proficiency tests are manufactured specifically for your order, payment is due upon subscription or receipt of invoice and is non-refundable after November 15, 2022.

Tests may be available after the order deadline. Please contact us at (orders@forensic-testing.net) for details and availability past the subscription deadline.

TEST NAME	TEST DESCRIPTION	DISTRIBUTION	PRICE	QUANTITY	SHIPPING COST	TOTAL
FTS-23-TAPE	Tape Examination	January, 2023	\$154.00			
FTS-23-PM1	Physical (Fracture) Match	January, 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-LUB	Lubricant Examination	January, 2023	\$655.00			
FTS-23-PM2	Physical (Fracture) Match (Metal Substrate)	January, 2023	\$545.00			
FTS-23-DRUG1	Drug Analysis (Synthetic Drug)	May, 2023	\$395.00			
FTS-23-QUANT1	Quantitative Chemical (Beverage Alcohol)	May, 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-CHEM1	Chemical Unknown (Adulterated Beverage)	May, 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-CLAN	Clandestine Laboratory Chemical	May, 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-CHEM2	Chemical Unknown (Gas Lachrymator)	July, 2023	\$655.00			
FTS-23-GSR1	Gunshot Residue	July, 2023	\$545.00			
FTS-23-HAIR1	Microscopic Hair Comparison	July, 2023	\$655.00			
FTS-23-HAIR2	Basic Hair Screening	July, 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-EXP	Low Explosives	September, 2023	\$545.00			
FTS-23-FD	Fabric Damage	September, 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-QUANT2	Quantitative Chemical (Cocaine)	September, 2023	\$430.00			
FTS-23-SOIL	Soil Examination	September, 2023	\$695.00			
FTS-23-BULB	Bulb Examination for ON/OFF	September, 2023	\$545.00			
CUSTOM TESTS	CUSTOM TEST DESCRIPTION	DISTRIBUTION	PRICE	QUANTITY	SHIPPING COST	TOTAL
FTS-23-FLAMMABLES	Flammables (Metal Can)	1 st half of 2023	\$435.00			
FTS-23-DRUG2	Drug Analysis (Qualitative)	1 st half of 2023	\$395.00			
FTS-23-DRUG3	Drug Analysis (Cannabis)	1 st half of 2023	\$395.00			
FTS-23-GSR2	Gunshot Residue	1 st half of 2023	\$745.00			
FTS-23-FIBER	Fiber Analysis	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-GLASS	Glass Analysis	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-PAINT	Paint Analysis	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-CHEM3	Chemical Unknown (Metals)	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-CHEM4	Chemical Unknown (Inorganic)	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-CHEM5	Chemical Unknown (Bank Dye)	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-CHEM6	Chemical Unknown (Surfactants)	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-TOOLMARKS	Toolmarks (Needle Damage)	Per customer	*			
FTS-23-QUANT3	Quantitative Chemical (Metals)	Per customer	*			
			TOTALS			

Please check box if shipping quote is requested
(international labs only)

*Please contact FTS at orders@forensic-testing.net with inquiries about Custom Test pricing and availability.

FTS produces custom and/or blind proficiency tests to meet the needs of forensic laboratories in the aforementioned disciplines. Custom tests may ship with the regular distribution tests or per customer request. When unavailable, please request a quote for custom test pricing.

Test Descriptions

FTS-23-BULB	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to determine whether an automotive bulb was on or off at the time of impact based on an examination of the bulb filament(s). Samples are commercially available automotive bulbs damaged under laboratory controlled conditions.
FTS-23-CHEM1	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify chemical unknowns, such as suspected adulterated beverages or food, household chemicals, bank dyes or solvents. The 2023 test will be composed of suspected <u>adulterated beverage</u> .
FTS-23-CHEM2	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify gas lachrymator compounds in various items.
FTS-23-CHEM3	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to compare metals.
FTS-23-CHEM4	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify various inorganic chemicals.
FTS-23-CHEM5	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify and/or compare potential bank dyes.
FTS-23-CHEM6	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to compare surfactants. The 2023 test will be composed of cosmetics/beauty products.
FTS-23-CLAN	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify chemical precursors and essential chemicals that may be encountered in clandestine drug laboratories. U.S. enrolling laboratory must provide a copy of their DEA license; the test can also be distributed to international laboratories with appropriate paperwork.
FTS-23-DRUG1	This qualitative test is designed to challenge the forensic drug analyst in the identification of chemicals produced and marketed as synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, phenylethylamines, piperazines, ketamine derivatives or tryptamines. Participants will be asked to identify any aforementioned materials contained in items, regardless of their controlled status in their jurisdiction.
FTS-23-DRUG2	This qualitative test is designed to challenge the forensic drug analyst in the identification of possible controlled substances.
FTS-23-DRUG3	This qualitative test is designed to challenge the forensic drug analyst in cannabis identification in various forms.
FTS-23-EXP	This test is designed to challenge forensic explosive analysts in the chemical identification of low explosives, oxidizers and fuels that may be used in an explosive and/or chemical overpressure device.
FTS-23-FD	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner whose duties include the determination of whether damage to a fabric is due to a cut, tear, burn or seam separation and (optionally) if the material was laundered after damage.

FTS-23-FIBER	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to perform a comparison of known and questioned paint samples to determine if they could have originated from the same source. Samples will consist of commercially available architectural or automotive paint samples. For automotive paint samples, participants may be asked to identify possible vehicles from which the sample originated.
FTS-23-FLAMMABLES	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify ignitable liquids foreign to a substrate. Samples will consist of a commercially available flammable liquid on an unburnt or partially burnt substrate. Items will be distributed in <u>metal cans</u> unless requested otherwise. Ignitable liquids utilized shall appear in the ILRC Ignitable Liquids Reference Collection and participants will be required to classify any ignitable liquids detected using criteria found in ASTM E1618-19.
FTS-23-GLASS	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to perform a comparison of known and questioned glass samples to determine if they could have originated from the same source. Samples will consist of commercially available glass samples.
FTS-23-GSR	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may be asked to identify particles of gunshot residue via scanning electron microscopy techniques. Samples are distributed on pin-type aluminum SEM stubs with carbon adhesive tabs. Samples are screened via SEM-EDS prior to distribution.
FTS-23-HAIR1	This test is designed to challenge the forensic trace evidence analyst or biologist who routinely compares human hair samples to determine whether two samples could have a common origin. It is designed for the trace evidence or biology examiner who may exclude hairs from subsequent DNA analysis due to their microscopic characteristics in relation to a known source. Samples consist of groups of questioned human hairs to compare to groups of known human hairs. Analysts are asked to determine if there is tissue present on the human hairs. All distributed samples are examined and compared by two court qualified examiners to ensure homogeneity between test samples.
FTS-23-HAIR2	This test is designed to challenge the forensic trace evidence analyst or biologist who routinely screens human hair samples to determine whether a sample is of human origin. It is designed for the trace evidence or biology examiner who performs limited microscopic hair examinations and <u>does not</u> compare and exclude human hairs from subsequent DNA analysis due to microscopic characteristics in relation to a known source. Samples consist of questioned human hairs, animal hairs or other materials to determine human vs. non-human origin; (optionally) whether or not tissue is present and (optionally) somatic origin for human hairs. All distributed samples are examined by two court qualified examiners to ensure homogeneity between test samples.
FTS-23-LUB	This test is designed to challenge the examiner who may be asked to analyze and compare lubricants, such as those utilized in condoms and other commercially available products.
FTS-23-PM1	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who examines broken rigid materials to determine if the fragments physically fit together and were therefore once one piece. Tests will consist of several fragments of the same type of material. As the test is designed to assess the examiner's ability to perform physical match comparisons without regards to the type of material, no additional chemical or physical comparison is requested in the examination.

FTS-23-PM2	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who examines broken rigid <u>metal</u> materials to determine if the fragments physically fit together and were therefore once one piece. Tests will consist of several fragments of the same type of metal material. As the test is designed to test the examiner's ability to perform physical match comparisons without regards to the type of material, no additional chemical or physical comparison is requested in the examination.
FTS-23-QUANT1	This test is designed to challenge forensic examiners who perform quantitative chemical analyses of <u>beverage alcohol</u> samples. Two samples will be distributed in each test. Participants will be asked to report the results of quantitative analysis, as well as measurement uncertainty. Laboratory performance will be assessed by z-score and E_n -score using statistical methods described in ISO 13528:2015.
FTS-23-QUANT2	This test is designed to challenge forensic examiners who perform quantitative chemical analyses of <u>cocaine</u> . Samples consist of at least 500 milligrams of a cocaine hydrochloride mixture. Participants will be asked to report the results of quantitative analysis, as well as measurement uncertainty. Laboratory performance will be assessed by z-score and E_n -score using statistical methods described in ISO 13528:2015.
FTS-23-QUANT3	This test is designed to challenge forensic examiners who perform quantitative elemental analyses of <u>metals</u> . Samples may consist of metals shavings. Participants will be asked to report the results of quantitative analysis, as well as measurement uncertainty. Laboratory performance will be assessed by z-score and E_n -score using statistical methods described in ISO 13528:2015.
FTS-23-SOIL	This test is designed to challenge the forensic trace evidence analyst or geologist who characterizes and compares soil samples to determine whether two samples could have a common origin. Samples consist of unhomogenized soil samples. Analysts are asked to determine if there is an association or elimination between the samples. All distributed samples are examined and compared by a court qualified forensic geologist to ensure homogeneity and composition of the test samples.
FTS-23-TAPE	This test is designed to challenge the forensic trace evidence analyst who may examine or compare duct, electrical or other tapes. Tests consist of at least two samples of tape for examination.
FTS-23-TOOLMARKS	This test is designed to challenge the forensic examiner who may examine and evaluate suspected tampered pharmaceutical seals for needle marks. Samples will consist of polymer stoppers with or without needle toolmarks.