Internal Standard:	An analyte (generally of similar chemical structure to an analyte being measured) that is added, in a known concentration, to all samples (calibrators, controls and unknowns) in an analytical method, and that functions as a reference marker for that sample, against which the analyte of interest can be measured.
Linear Range:	Typically, the Limit of Quantification (LOQ) to the Upper Limit of Quantification (ULOQ) are administratively defined as the concentration of the lowest and highest calibrator used in preparation of the calibration curve.
Matrix:	The material into which is spiked known amounts of an analyte(s) of interest in order to calibrate the method or to track method performance.
Neat:	A systematic representative of an analyte of interest that is free from a mixture or dilution.
Negative Control:	Matrix fortified with internal standard. The negative control may also contain the analyte of interest at a concentration below the LOQ or cut-off of the assay.
Positive Control:	Matrix fortified with the analyte of interest at a concentration above the LOQ or cut-off of the assay. It can be stated as positive control (PQC), low control (LQC), mid-control (MQC), high control (HQC), carry-over control (COQC), and Utak.
Not Detected:	(Reporting) the analyte of interest does not meet the acceptance criteria described in the appropriate SOP including the limit of detection or the limit of quantification.
Reagent:	A chemical, chemical mixture or dilution of a chemical substance used in toxicological analysis.
True Negative:	(Qualitative analysis) Sample containing the analyte of interest below the cut-off concentration that gives a negative result
True Positive:	(Qualitative analysis) Sample containing the analyte of interest above the cut-off concentration that gives a positive result
Working Standard Solution:	Solution prepared by diluting a drug standard to a pre-determined concentration and used to prepare calibration or control samples.