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OFFICE WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

TITLE 64
LEGISLATIVE RULE
DIVISION OF HEALTH
BUREAU FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

SERIES 10
METHODS AND STANDARDS FOR CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

§64-10-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- This legislative rule establishes the methods and standards relating to implied consent for chemical test for intoxication pursuant to appropriate articles of Chapter 17C of the West Virginia Code.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code ~~§§16-1-7, 17C-5-2, et seq.~~ §16-1-4 and §§17C-5-4, 17C-5-5, 17C-5-6 and 17C-5-8.

1.3. Filing Date. -- ~~April 6, 1990.~~

1.4. Effective Date. -- ~~April 6, 1990.~~

~~0.5. Repeal of Former Rule. -- This rule supersedes and repeals Methods and Standards for Chemical Test for Intoxication, West Virginia Department of Bureau for Public Health Legislative Rules, 64 CSR 10, 1987-1990.~~

§64-10-2. Application and Enforcement.

2.1. Application. ~~This legislative rule shall apply to law enforcement officers as follows: a member of the State department of public safety; any sheriff or deputy sheriff of any county; any member of a police department in any municipality as defined in Chapter 8, Article 1, Section 2 of the West Virginia Code; and any conservation officer of the department of natural resources; and to those persons suspected to be driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated. The provisions of this rule are applicable to all law enforcement agencies and personnel engaging in breath, blood, urine, alcohol and/or drug analysis in this state; and to those persons suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.~~

~~2.2. Enforcement. The enforcement of this legislative rule is vested with the director.~~

§64-10-3. Definitions.

3.1. Agency means a law enforcement agency in the state engaging in breath, blood, and/or urine alcohol testing.

~~3.1 Accuracy Inspection Test a test conducted by a certified breath test operator to determine the~~

~~performance of each breath testing instrument in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section 7.2 of this rule.~~

3.2. Alcohol means ethyl alcohol and may include methyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol.

~~3.2.~~ 3.3. Alcohol breath analysis means Chemical chemical testing of a sample of a person's expired breath, using a breath test instrument designed for this that purpose, in order to determine the concentration of ethyl alcohol in the person's blood.

3.4. Bureau means the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health.

3.5. Calibrating unit means a device designed to produce a predictable alcohol concentration reading on a breath alcohol test instrument.

3.6. Certified instrument operator means a person who has successfully completed a specialized training program and has been certified by the Bureau to perform breath alcohol testing using instruments approved for that purpose.

3.7. Chemical Test or Testing means an analysis performed on a biological material, including, but not limited to breath, blood, or urine, to determine the identity or concentration, or both, of particular constituents such as alcohol or controlled substances. Test procedures may rely on one or more physical or chemical properties of the constituents and utilize use instrumental or chemical analysis techniques to accomplish the determination.

3.8. Commissioner means the commissioner of the West Virginia Bureau for Public Health or his or her lawful designee.

~~3.4. Department the West Virginia department of health.~~

~~3.5. Director the director of the West Virginia department of health or his or her lawful designee.~~

3.9. Dry gas standard means a sealed pressurized sample of gas that contains a predictable alcohol concentration that can be used to verify the accuracy of breath test instruments.

3.10. Evidential test sequence means one adequate reference standard analysis, one adequate breath sample analysis, and a second adequate reference standard analysis.

3.11. Instrument means an item or combination of items of equipment designed to make a measurement of alcohol concentration.

3.12. Instrument blank analysis means a test of an ambient air sample to insure that the instrument produces a zero result.

3.13. Lot means an entire quantity batch of a reference standard.

3.14. Qualitative breath alcohol analysis means a test of a person's breath, the results of which indicate the presence or absence of alcohol.

3.15. Quantitative breath alcohol analysis means a chemical test of a person's breath that yields a specific result in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath.

3.16. Reference standard means an aqueous ethanol solution compounded for use in a calibrating unit which, when equilibrated with air yields a predictable alcohol concentration or a sealed pressurized sample of gas that contains a predictable alcohol concentration that can be used to inspect or verify the accuracy of breath test instruments.

~~3.7.~~ 3.17. Simulator Solution B means an aqueous standard ethanol solution which, when equilibrated with air in a breath simulator instrument produces an air-alcohol mixture of 0.10 grams W/V that can be used to inspect or verify the accuracy of breath test instruments.

~~3.8~~ 3.18. Simulator Test means the testing of a sample of simulator solution vapor, using a breath test instrument in order to ~~determine~~ verify the accuracy of the breath test instrument.

~~3.9.~~ 3.19. W/V means weight divided by volume.

§64-10-4. Preliminary Breath Analysis; Designation of Testing Instrument; Compliance with Methods and Standards Required.

4.1. Each law enforcement agency ~~utilizing~~ using a preliminary breath testing instrument ~~or device~~ shall designate ~~such~~ the testing instrument ~~or device~~ for the purpose of administering a preliminary breath analysis pursuant to WV Code §17C-5-5. ~~Such~~ The designation of the testing instrument ~~or device~~ shall be filed with the ~~department~~ Bureau on a form provided by the ~~department~~ Bureau.

4.2. Each law enforcement agency shall comply with the methods and the standards established by this rule.

4.3. The ~~department~~ Bureau shall maintain a registry of approved testing instruments ~~or devices~~.

4.4. All instruments ~~or devices~~ ~~utilized~~ used for the purpose of preliminary ~~breath tests~~ alcohol breath analysis shall be approved in writing by the ~~director~~ Commissioner.

4.5. Approvals and designations of preliminary breath testing instruments ~~or devices~~ in effect at the time this rule becomes effective shall continue in effect.

§64-10-5. Breath Analysis; Preliminary Breath Test; Standards and Methods.

5.1. The use of the approved instrument ~~or device~~ shall adhere to the manufacturer's specifications for operation and shall include any maintenance specified by the manufacturer.

5.2. The following general methods shall apply in extracting breath for preliminary breath analysis:

(a) The preliminary ~~breath test~~ alcohol breath analysis shall be administered ~~as soon as possible~~ after the law enforcement officer ~~or police officer~~ has a reasonable belief that the person has been driving while under the influence of alcohol. The law enforcement officer shall prohibit the person from drinking alcohol or smoking for at least fifteen minutes before conducting the test.

(b) ~~Where~~ If the testing instrument ~~or device~~ requires contact with the mouth of the tested individual, the law enforcement officer ~~or police officer~~ conducting the preliminary ~~breath test~~ alcohol breath analysis shall ~~utilize~~ use an individual disposable mouthpiece for each person tested.

(c) The preliminary ~~breath test~~ alcohol breath analysis may be administered by a law enforcement officer ~~or police officer trained and certified as a secondary breath test operator with~~ who is a certified instrument officer and who has additional training, theory and practical exercise ~~as recommended by the manufacturer.~~

5.3. The results of a preliminary alcohol breath analysis shall be used solely for the purpose of guiding the officer in deciding whether an arrest should be made.

§64-10-6. Designation of Secondary Test; Compliance with Methods and Standards Required; Certification of Law Enforcement Officers Required.

6.1. Each law enforcement agency shall designate a type of test, either breath, blood or urine for the purpose of administering a secondary ~~test~~ alcohol breath analysis incidental to lawful arrest for the offense of driving a motor vehicle in this state while under the influence of alcohol. ~~Such~~ The designation of the ~~test~~ alcohol breath analysis shall be filed with the ~~department~~ Bureau on a form provided by the ~~department~~ Bureau.

6.2. Each law enforcement agency shall comply with the methods and the standards established by this rule.

6.3. The ~~department~~ Bureau shall maintain a registry of approved ~~tests~~ alcohol breath analysis instruments inclusive of methods and standards for the proper conduct of the tests alcohol breath analysis.

6.4. Secondary ~~test~~ alcohol breath analysis designations in effect at the time this rule becomes effective shall continue in effect.

6.5. Each law enforcement officer administering a secondary alcohol breath analysis shall ~~be trained and certified in the procedures of operation for such testing instrument~~ a certified instrument operator.

6.6. The ~~department~~ Bureau shall certify each operator properly trained in the procedures of operation and shall issue a certificate to each trained individual ~~so trained~~.

6.7. As a minimum training requirement each law enforcement officer shall have completed the Basic Training Program for Breath Examiner Specialist Course as prescribed by the United States Department of Transportation or an equivalent course prior to certification. ~~Such~~ This course shall consist of classroom and laboratory training including review sessions and examinations.

6.8. Each law enforcement officer desiring ~~certification to administer the secondary breath analysis to~~ be a certified instrument operator shall apply to the ~~department~~ Bureau on a form provided by the ~~department~~ Bureau.

6.9. Certifications of law enforcement officers in effect at the time this rule becomes effective shall

continue in effect.

§64-10-7. Breath Analysis; Secondary Breath Test; Standards; Accuracy Inspection Tests; Methods.

7.1. Instrument Standards - Instruments for breath alcohol analysis shall meet the following standards:

(a) The designated instrument and any related accessories shall be capable of the collection and the analysis of breath specimens which approach alveolar composition;

(b) The designated instrument shall be capable of analyzing a blank sample and of analyzing a suitable ~~simulator solution~~ reference standard; ~~such as air equilibrated with a reference solution of known alcohol content at a known temperature.~~

(c) The designated instrument shall be capable of the analysis of a ~~simulator solution~~ reference standard within accuracy and precision limits of plus or minus 0.01 grams percent W/V or higher;

(d) The designated instrument shall be capable, in a controlled experiment, of alcohol breath analysis which results in a determination of a person's blood alcohol concentration which has a correlation with his or her actual blood alcohol concentration as measured on a blood sample taken at approximately the same time as the breath sample;

(e) The instrument shall be capable of alcohol breath analysis which results in a concentration less than 0.01 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath ~~one hundred milliliters of blood~~ when alcohol-free persons are tested; and

~~(f) The designated instrument shall have its accuracy checked in accordance with subsection 7.2 of this rule. Each law enforcement agency shall maintain a record of such accuracy checks including the type of test employed and the date of such accuracy checks. A certified copy of the record of the accuracy inspection test shall be admissible as evidence in any criminal or administrative proceeding as though: 1) the original record had been offered; 2) the custodian had been present to testify to the record-keeping process; and, 3) the individual conducting the test had been present to certify the test result.~~

(f) ~~(g)~~ Any model of instrument ~~utilized~~ used for the purpose of secondary breath analysis shall be approved in writing by the ~~department~~ Bureau. ~~Such~~ The instrument shall meet or exceed the standards contained herein in this subsection.

~~7.2. Accuracy Inspection Test~~

~~7.2.1. Frequency - An accuracy inspection test shall be conducted on every test instrument by a certified breath test operator at least once every six months, provided, however, that all instruments in use at the time this rule becomes effective shall be tested within forty-five days from June 12, 1987.~~

~~7.2.2. Procedures~~

~~7.2.2.1. An average deviation test to determine the accuracy of the instrument shall be conducted in the following manner:~~

~~(a) A total of five tests shall be conducted.~~

~~(b) A simulator calibrating unit containing simulator solution a reference standard shall be used.~~

~~(c) The results of all five tests shall be retained be recorded in a master log, which shall be kept for each certified instrument.~~

~~(d) Test results shall be recorded to the third decimal place, if the third decimal place is available.~~

~~7.2.2.2. The breath testing instrument does not pass the accuracy inspection test and shall be removed from service if:~~

~~(a) One or more of the five tests yields a result less than 0.090 0.01 per cent W/V or greater than 0.110 0.01 per cent W/V of the target value; when a calibrating unit containing a aqueous ethanol reference solution is used. One or more of the five tests yields a result less than .005 or more than .005 of the target value when a scaled pressurized sample of gas containing a predictable alcohol concentration is used.~~

~~(b) The average deviation derived by adding the absolute values of the differences between the results of the five tests and the target value a constant value of .10 percent W/V and dividing the total of these absolute values by five exceeds 0.005 per cent W/V.~~

~~(c) Example of accuracy inspection test: (See Table 64-10A at the end of this rule.)~~

~~7.2.2.3. A breath testing instrument which has been removed from service for failure to pass an accuracy inspection test shall be adjusted or repaired and pass undergo an accuracy inspection test prior to being placed back into service.~~

~~7.2.2.4. The certified breath test operator shall perform the procedures set forth in Subsection 7.2.2.1 in accordance with accepted standard procedures for operation specified by the manufacturer of the device.~~

~~7.3. 7.2. Methods - The following general methods shall apply in extracting breath for secondary breath analysis:~~

~~(a) The individual being tested shall be under constant observation for a period of twenty minutes before the test is administered to insure that the individual has nothing in his or her mouth at the time of the test and that he or she has had no food or drink or foreign matter in his or her mouth during the observation period.~~

~~(b) The individual administering the test certified instrument officer conducting the alcohol breath analysis shall perform the evidential test sequence a simulator test to insure ensure that the instrument is in proper working condition at the time the subject's alcohol breath analysis test is being conducted.~~

~~(c) The test alcohol breath analysis shall be administered by a certified instrument operator and in accordance with this rule.~~

(d) ~~The law enforcement officer~~ certified instrument operator conducting the secondary alcohol breath analysis test shall utilize an individual disposable mouthpiece for each person tested.

§64-10-8. Blood Analysis; Standards and Methods.

8.1. Methods of analyzing blood specimens for ethyl alcohol shall meet the following standards:

(a) The method ~~utilized~~ used shall be capable of separating and quantifying ethyl alcohol from the blood specimen;

(b) The method ~~utilized~~ used shall be capable of the analysis of a reference sample of known alcohol concentration within accuracy and precision limits of plus or minus 0.01 grams per cent W/V of the true value. These limits shall be applied to alcohol concentrations which are 0.01 grams per cent W/V or higher;

(c) The method ~~utilized~~ used shall be capable of blood alcohol analysis which results in a concentration less than 0.01 grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood when alcohol free persons are tested; and

(d) The gas-chromatographic method meets the ~~above~~ standards in this subsection for testing.

8.2. ~~The methods of collecting~~ Blood for alcohol analysis shall be collected as follows:

(a) ~~The blood shall be drawn only by a licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy, or by a registered professional nurse, or by a trained medical technician at the place of their employment or any medical professional trained in phlebotomy;~~

(b) Sterile hypodermic needles and syringes shall be used. Sterile disposable units are recommended;

(c) The skin shall not be disinfected with ethyl alcohol. The use of non-alcoholic antiseptics, those which do not contain ethyl alcohol, including 1-1000 aqueous solution of mercuric chloride, aqueous benzalkonium chloride (zephiran), aqueous merthiolate, or other suitable aqueous disinfectants is acceptable;

(d) The quantity of alcohol found in serum shall be divided by a factor of 1.16 to determine the quantity of alcohol in the blood; and

~~(d)~~ (e) The container (tube or vial) ~~must~~ shall be clean and dry, and have an inert, airtight stopper.

§64-10-9. Urine Analysis; Methods and Standards.

9.1. The methods of analyzing urine specimens for ethyl alcohol shall meet the following standards:

(a) The method ~~utilized~~ used shall be capable of separating and quantifying ethyl alcohol from the urine specimen;

(b) The method ~~utilized~~ used shall be capable of the analysis of a reference sample of known alcohol concentration within accuracy limits of plus or minus 0.01 grams per cent W/V of the true value. These limits shall be applied to alcohol concentrations which are 0.01 grams per cent W/V or higher;

(c) The method ~~utilized~~ used shall be capable of urine alcohol analysis, which results in a concentration less than 0.01 grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of alcohol when alcohol free persons are tested;

(d) The gas-chromatographic method meets the ~~above~~ standards in this subsection for testing; and

(e) The quantity of alcohol found in the urine shall be divided by the factor of ~~1-3~~ 1.5 to determine the quantity of alcohol in the blood.

9.2. ~~The methods of collecting~~ Urine for alcohol analysis shall be collected as follows:

(a) The individual shall empty his or her urinary bladder and discard the first specimen;

(b) Following a twenty-minute observation period as described in subsection 9.2(c) of this rule, the individual shall void a sample of his or her urine into a clean dry container with an inert cap. The container shall be capable of holding at least ten milliliters of urine;

(c) The officer shall keep the individual being tested ~~shall be~~ under constant observation for a period of twenty minutes before the specimen for alcohol analysis is taken to insure that the individual has nothing in his or her mouth at the time that the specimen is taken and that he or she has no food or drink or other foreign matter in his or her mouth during the observation period.

~~§64-10-10. Severability.~~

~~The provisions of this rule are declared to be severable. If any provision of this rule shall be held invalid, the remaining provisions shall remain in effect.~~

Table 64-10A.

EXAMPLE OF ACCURACY INSPECTION TEST

<u>Simulator</u> <u>Solution</u>	<u>Reading</u>	<u>Difference</u> <u>(Absolute Value)</u>
.100	.099	.001
.100	.104	.004
.100	.098	.002
.100	.101	.001
.100	.102	.002
	<u>.010</u>	<u>.002</u>
	<u>5</u>	

Average deviation = $\frac{.010}{5} = .002$ and $.002$ is less than $.005$; therefore the breath test instrument passes the accuracy inspection test.