MISSOURI BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

BREATH ALCOHOL OPERATOR MANUAL
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This manual is provided for information purposes. Memorization is not required for certification. It is revised as necessary.

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MISSOURI BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

BREATH ALCOHOL OPERATOR MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1 – Ethanol: Chemistry, Physiology, Toxicology, and Chemical Testing

Section 2 – Missouri Statutes and Case Law

Section 2-A – DWI Statutes

Section 2-B – Missouri DWI Case Law

Section 3 – Operation of the Missouri Approved Breath Analyzers

Section 3-A – Operation of the DataMaster

Section 3-B – Operation of the Intoxilyzer 5000

Section 3-C – Operation of the Alco-Sensor IV with Printer

Section 3-D – Operation of the Intox DMT

Section 3-E – Operation of the Intoxilyzer 8000

Section 3-F – Operation of the Intox EC/IR II

Appendix – 19 CSR 25-30, Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva and Urine

Note: Each section is individually numbered.
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM
TYPE III OPERATOR MANUAL

SECTION 1

ETHANOL: CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGY, TOXICOLOGY, AND TESTING

ETHANOL

Ethanol is classified as an alcohol. Alcohol is the generic name for any chemical compound with a hydroxyl (-OH) functional group bound to a carbon atom of an alkyl group. There are many different types of alcohols and each has a unique molecular structure with specific chemical properties associated with that structure. Three of the most common simple alcohols are methanol (methyl alcohol), ethanol (ethyl alcohol), and isopropanol (isopropyl alcohol).

Ethanol is the type of alcohol in alcoholic beverages. It is also referred to as ethyl alcohol, grain alcohol, spirits, or simply alcohol. Throughout this text, the terms alcohol, ethyl alcohol, and ethanol will be used interchangeably. Regardless of the term used, ethanol is a drug that affects human behavior and performance.

All alcohols are toxic. The reason ethyl alcohol is used in alcoholic beverages is that it is not as toxic as other alcohols.

At room temperature ethyl alcohol is a clear, colorless liquid that has a slight odor and is miscible with water. Miscible means the alcohol and water will mix in all proportions. Ethanol is used as a solvent, an antiseptic, or as an additive in certain fuels. Alcohol is found in some medications and mouthwashes. Regardless of the source - whiskey or cold medication - the effects of alcohol on the human body are the same.
Ethanol is perhaps the world’s most studied drug and possibly the oldest known drug. It has been present in most civilizations throughout the history of mankind. Dried residues on 9000-year-old pottery found in northern China imply the use of alcoholic beverages even among Neolithic peoples.

**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

Alcohol can be produced naturally through the process of fermentation or synthetically through industrial means. However, only alcohol produced through fermentation may be sold for human consumption. Production of alcoholic beverages always begins with the process of **fermentation**. Fermentation is the procedure by which yeast consume sugar or starch, and in turn, excrete ethanol. Beer and wine are produced through this process. The maximum alcohol concentration produced by this method is about 12-15% because any higher alcohol concentration kills the yeast.

In order to manufacture a beverage with a higher alcohol content (e.g. rum, vodka, gin, and whiskey), the alcohol mixture produced from fermentation must be distilled. **Distillation** is the controlled vaporization and collection of a substance, in this case ethyl alcohol. This process concentrates the ethanol so that the final product has a concentration higher than the original fermented mixture.

For alcoholic beverages, ethyl alcohol and water account for the vast majority of the beverage. The remaining components in an alcoholic beverage are referred to, collectively, as congeners. Congeners are responsible for the various tastes, aromas, and colors associated with a particular alcoholic beverage. Some congeners come from the primary plant material used in the fermentation mixture, while others are due to the addition of other components during the fermentation process. For example, tequila is made from the agave plant; gin is made from grain and flavored with the juniper berry. Sometimes congeners are also introduced during the aging process, such as during contact of the liquid with wooden containers.

**HOW ALCOHOL IS MEASURED**

In the United States the ethanol concentration of distilled beverages is designated by the **proof** system. Proof is approximately twice the percentage of the alcohol content by volume. For example, Brand “Z” Whiskey is 101 proof, which means its alcohol content is 50.5% by volume. Conversely, a beverage whose alcohol content by volume is 40% would be 80 proof.

\[
\text{Proof} = 2 \times \% \text{ Alcohol by Volume}
\]

The alcohol content of beer and wine are usually reported in terms of percent volume of alcohol. Beer, ale, and malt liquor are not required to label their product with the alcohol
content. Most beers have less than about 5% alcohol by volume. Wines typically have about 10-12% alcohol by volume.

The alcohol content varies with the drink. For purposes of this text, one "drink" equals one 12 ounce serving of regular beer, one and a half ounces of 80 proof distilled spirits, or 5-6 ounces of wine. Each of these drinks contain approximately the same amount of alcohol. If any one of these is consumed in the same period of time, it will have about the same effect upon the body.

FATE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY

Most of the substances consumed by humans can be classified either as a food, a drug, or a poison. Ethanol can be considered all three.

♦ It's a food because the body uses it to produce energy. The unit of energy is the calorie. One gram of alcohol will provide about 7 calories. These calories are known as empty calories because they cannot be stored as fat, nor do they provide anything further in the way of nutrition.

♦ It's a drug because of its depressant effect upon the central nervous system. Ethyl alcohol hinders the smooth, rapid transmission of nerve impulses which in turn affects a person’s behavior and performance. Continued use of ethanol can lead to dependence on the drug.

♦ It's a poison because even small amounts damage and irritate tissue. Larger doses can cause coma and death. Prolonged heavy use can lead to many health problems.

ABSORPTION OF ALCOHOL

Ethanol can enter the human body in several different ways: injection, inhalation, and ingestion. Ethanol has not been observed to accumulate in the body as a result of absorption through the skin. Injection of ethanol directly into the body is an extremely dangerous procedure because it produces a localized concentration of ethanol that can severely affect the heart and other vital organs (this phenomenon is referred to as the "bolus effect"). Another possible route for ethanol to enter the body is through inhalation of alcoholic vapors. When the alcoholic vapors come into contact with the lungs and mucous membranes lining the nasal passages and throat, then the ethanol can diffuse through these membranes into the blood. However, to reach significant levels of alcohol concentration requires exposure to a severely irritating environment for an extended period of time. It is, therefore, very unlikely that any individual would become intoxicated in this manner. The usual method for alcohol to enter the body is by ingestion of an alcoholic beverage. Ethanol is not digested, but absorbed unchanged.
The absorption of ethyl alcohol begins immediately following the introduction of the alcoholic beverage into the digestive system. Ethanol is readily absorbed through all mucosal surfaces, including the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract.

Immediately after a sip of an alcoholic beverage, the breath would indicate high alcohol content. If analyzed, this breath sample would not be an accurate reflection of the alcohol concentration in the person’s body. This is sometimes referred to as residual alcohol or mouth alcohol.

Residual alcohol diminishes rapidly and is gone within a few minutes. Proper testing procedures combined with current evidential breath alcohol testing devices eliminate residual alcohol from the test result.

After passing through the mouth, the ethanol travels to the stomach. If alcohol is present in the stomach and some of it is regurgitated back into the mouth, a portion of that dose will be absorbed in the mouth. Regardless of how ethanol is introduced into the mouth, the presence of residual alcohol is gone in less than 15 minutes.

A portion of the ethyl alcohol can be absorbed into the body from the stomach. The length of time the ethanol remains in the stomach before being passed on to the remainder of the gastrointestinal tract can vary due to several factors. The most significant factor is the amount of food in the stomach. The pyloric sphincter controls the passage of material from the stomach to the small intestine. On a full stomach, the pyloric sphincter remains closed longer. Ethanol remains in the stomach for a longer period of time delaying its absorption. Slowing the alcohol absorption decreases the peak alcohol concentration, may prolong the time to reach the peak concentration, and reduces the impact of that alcohol on the person.

The type of food may affect the absorption rate, but the amount of food is the most significant factor. Even on a full stomach the peak alcohol level is usually reached within 30 to 40 minutes after the last drink.

From the stomach the ethyl alcohol enters the small intestine. Ethyl alcohol is
rapidly absorbed into the body by the small intestine. The small intestine is where most of the alcohol is absorbed into the body. Ethanol is rather unique in that it is not digested, or broken down into smaller parts, but rather it is absorbed unchanged through the process of simple diffusion.

THE DISTRIBUTION PROCESS

Once ethanol has been absorbed it is distributed throughout the body. The ethanol travels through the liver, then is distributed to the various body tissues. A portion of the ethyl alcohol quickly reaches the brain tissue.

The amount of ethanol in the organs and tissues depends on the water content of each tissue or organ. Since ethyl alcohol is miscible with water, it will rapidly diffuse from an area of high alcohol concentration to an area of low concentration.

BODY TYPE AND TOTAL BODY WATER

The total amount of water in the body can vary from one individual to another based upon the weight (mass) of the person. Assuming the same body type, a 200 pound man must consume more ethanol than a 100 pound man to reach the same alcohol concentration. This is because the 200 pound man has more body water to dilute the alcohol.

The amount of fat tissue also affects the total amount of body water. Since fat tissue has very little water it does not absorb ethyl alcohol. A 200 pound obese person will have less body water to dilute the alcohol than would a 200 pound lean person.

GENDER MAKES A DIFFERENCE

Total body water content also varies according to gender. On average, women have less body water than men do on a per pound basis due to body composition. The same ethanol intake in terms of body weight results in a higher alcohol concentration in women than in men. For example, a 120 pound man would have to consume more alcohol than a 120 pound woman to achieve the same concentration, because the man has more water in his body with which to dilute the ethyl alcohol.
THE ELIMINATION PROCESS

Ethanol is removed from the body through metabolism and excretion. The majority of ethanol is metabolized (oxidized) by the liver. There is also evidence to indicate that a small amount of alcohol is eliminated in the gastrointestinal tract, particularly the stomach. The process of oxidation in the liver accounts for the elimination of 90 to 95% of the alcohol consumed.

The process of excretion accounts for the elimination of 5 to 10% of the alcohol consumed. A small percentage of ethanol consumed is excreted unchanged into the urine. The amount of ethanol in the urine is proportional, within certain limits, to the ethanol concentration in the blood. The urine is stored in the bladder prior to its elimination from the body. The bladder is very poorly supplied with blood and very little of the urine alcohol is reabsorbed back into the blood stream.

Since ethyl alcohol is miscible with water, a small portion of the ethanol is excreted unchanged in sweat. Alcohol dissolved in perspiration is transported through the skin and then evaporated into the surrounding air. Most important for the purposes of determining alcohol concentration, alcohol is also excreted through human breath. Excretion of ethanol in the breath is the basis of the breath alcohol test. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide occurs in the small tissue sacs of the lungs called the alveoli. When alcohol is present in the body, a portion of that alcohol will be eliminated in the breath because the ethanol can readily pass through the thin alveolar membrane and be exhaled in the breath. The concentration of the alcohol in the alveolar air is proportional to the amount of ethanol in the body.

A pure alveolar sample is impossible to collect; therefore, an end-expiratory breath sample is collected and analyzed. The end-expiratory sample will contain a lower alcohol concentration than a pure alveolar sample. Consequently, an end-expiratory breath sample will almost always benefit the individual taking the breath alcohol test.

Regardless of the method, elimination is a physiological process and as such is not significantly affected by exercise or stimulants such as caffeine. Hot coffee, a cold shower, or vigorous exercise cannot alter the rate of elimination. Currently, the only proven method for sobering up is to allow sufficient time for the body to eliminate the alcohol.

An individual's rate of metabolism is fairly constant, but the elimination rate can vary from person to person. The range of reported elimination rates varies from about 0.010 – 0.040 g/210 L per hour, with the majority of drinking drivers tested in the range of 0.012 – 0.028 g/210 L/h. The higher rates usually occur in alcohol abusers or alcohol dependent persons.
PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Absorption, distribution, and elimination have all been discussed. Combining all these factors creates the alcohol concentration curve. Elimination begins immediately after the introduction of alcohol during the absorption phase. However, when the rate of absorption exceeds the rate of elimination, the amount of alcohol in the body will increase. After the drinking stops, at some point the amount of alcohol being absorbed will equal the amount being eliminated, which results in the peak alcohol concentration. During the elimination phase, the amount of alcohol absorbed is less than the amount eliminated so the alcohol concentration in the body will gradually decrease over time. The shape of the alcohol concentration curve will vary according to all the factors that affect absorption, distribution, and elimination of ethyl alcohol.

The graph indicates that the alcohol concentration may be higher when driving (Car A) than at the time of the test. In this case the person was in the elimination phase between the two points indicated. The graph also shows the concentration may be the same at both driving and time of test (Car B). This time the amount of alcohol absorbed was equal to the amount eliminated. The last example (Car C) shows that the alcohol level when driving may be lower than at the time of the test. In this example, the person was in the absorption phase and the alcohol concentration was rising. Research
indicates that the breath alcohol concentration is usually the same or higher at the time of driving compared to the time of the test.

**INTOXICATION WITH ETHANOL**

When the alcohol concentration reaches a certain level, the individual concerned is intoxicated. Intoxication refers to the reduction or loss of normal physical and mental faculties. Intoxication is based upon measurable changes in an individual's performance of a specific task, such as operating a motor vehicle. The term "intoxication" should be separated from the more common term "drunk." The term "drunk" is used as a descriptive word denoting a particular type of observed behavior.

A tremendous amount of research has been performed to identify the progressive levels of intoxication, induced by ethanol, with regards to impairment in the operation of a motor vehicle.

The single fundamental fact regarding alcohol consumption is that increasing alcohol concentration results in increasing impairment of normal physical and mental faculties. Judgment is the first area noticeably affected. Behavioral changes are sometimes observed and there is a loss of social inhibitions. Fine muscular coordination is affected and complex reaction time is lengthened. Complex reaction time is the time required for a person to perform two tasks almost simultaneously. At 0.08 percent alcohol concentration, current research has shown that all persons are impaired with regards to the operation of a motor vehicle. Increasing the alcohol concentration above 0.08 percent results in further impairment of normal physical and mental faculties. However, it is always important to remember that there is no safe level of alcohol with regard to driving! Both epidemiological and laboratory studies indicate even low ethanol concentrations may impair safe operation of a motor vehicle.

As the alcohol concentration continues to rise, it presents a threat to life. Persons with too high of a blood alcohol concentration should be carefully observed and consideration given to seeking medical assistance. High enough blood alcohol concentrations can result in individuals lapsing into comas and even death.

**EFFECTS OF ETHANOL ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

The central nervous system (CNS) is the site where alcohol exerts its effects. The CNS is composed of the brain and the spinal cord and is responsible for transmitting nerve impulses to the various muscles and organs of the body. Ethanol acts as a depressant on the CNS, not as a stimulant.

Ethanol has such a wide range effect due to the large quantity consumed and the site of action. It is not the alcohol in the peripheral areas of the body which impairs a person's coordination, but the alcohol concentration in the CNS tissue. In the CNS, the alcohol acts to depress nerve transmission and to reduce coordination between various nerve centers.
Alcohol impairs driving ability. Research has demonstrated that impairment of the most important driving skills can occur at ethanol concentrations well below 0.08 g/210 liters. Operating a motor vehicle involves judgment, attention, psychomotor skills, vision, perception, tracking (steering), and information processing.

**Judgment**  *The first effect of alcohol is the impairment of judgment.* Since the site of action for ethanol is the brain it follows that mental faculties are affected before physical faculties. Judgment is a general name given to various decision-making aspects of human behavior.

Alcohol affects the brain in reverse order of how the brain develops. So the higher levels for brain function such as judgment, logic and reason are affected first, and the lower involuntary functions, such as respiration and digestion, are affected last.

Alcohol depresses learned social and cultural inhibitions. Consumption of alcohol also results in an impairment of self-evaluation. Self-evaluation is the ability of an individual to judge his own behavior or performance. Alcohol has the ability to create a feeling of euphoria or a sense of well-being. Because of this artificial sense of well-being, combined with an increase in the pain threshold, an intoxicated individual may ignore minor or even serious injuries. Another aspect of judgment affected by alcohol is risk assessment. Intoxicated individuals will take greater risks than when sober.

**Attention**  The ability to divide attention between two or more sources of information is a basic requirement of safe driving. Impairment of attention has been found at levels well below 0.08 g/210 L alcohol concentration.

**Psychomotor Skills**  Psychomotor skills are motor actions (physical faculties) proceeding directly from mental activity. The degree of impairment demonstrated by the traditional roadside tests such as walking and balancing can depend on the drinking experience of the driver.

**Vision**  Ethanol depresses the coordination between the muscles that control the eyes. This lack of muscle coordination leads to blurring and double vision. Intoxicated individuals tend to narrow their visual field. Ethanol decreases the field of peripheral vision so drivers fail to perceive important peripheral events. Impairment of vision has been found at levels well below 0.08 g/210 L alcohol concentration.

**Perception**  The ability to interpret complex sensory information can be adversely affected by ethanol. Impairment of perception has been found at levels well below 0.08 g/210 L alcohol concentration.

**Tracking**  Tracking, or steering, is a relatively difficult task. The driver must maintain the vehicle within the lane limits and in the correct direction while monitoring the driving environment for other important information. The ability to steer is very susceptible to
ethanol impairment and impairment has been found at levels well below 0.08 g/210 L alcohol concentration.

**Information Processing** Ethanol slows the rate of information processing by the brain. This effect has been noted on many different kinds of tasks. If there are two or more stimuli and if several responses are possible, response times lengthen significantly. Alcohol impaired drivers require more time to read a street sign or to recognize and respond to a traffic signal. Impairment of information processing has been found at levels well below 0.08 g/210 L alcohol concentration.

**TOLERANCE AND ETHANOL**

The least understood phenomenon of alcohol consumption is tolerance. Tolerance is usually defined as the effect that results from the chronic use of a drug when larger doses become necessary to achieve the same desired effect. However, in discussing alcohol tolerance it is more convenient to reverse this definition and consider tolerance as the effect where the expected changes in behavior or impairment in performance of a specific task are not observed.

There are two general types of tolerance: natural tolerance and learned tolerance.

**Natural Tolerance** Natural tolerance consists of three areas: inborn tolerance, physical tolerance, and stress tolerance.

- Certain individuals demonstrate a natural inborn (genetic) tolerance to low alcohol concentrations. This type of tolerance is most prominent in very low alcohol concentrations.

- Another form of natural tolerance is physical tolerance. The effect of a given alcohol concentration will always be greater in persons who are ill as compared to the same persons when healthy. These individuals' normal physical and mental faculties are already affected due to their sickness, and this adds to the effects of the alcohol.

- Another form of natural tolerance is stress tolerance. In high stress or anxiety situations adrenaline is released in the human body to stimulate the body's response to the source of stress. In intoxicated individuals, this can result in those persons appearing less intoxicated than they really are. Stress tolerance is only a temporary effect lasting for a few minutes.

**Learned Tolerance** Learned tolerance consists of three areas: behavioral tolerance, acquired tolerance, and acute tolerance.

- Behavioral tolerance is a result of the influence of the social setting and the social customs associated with alcohol consumption in a particular situation. An individual will behave differently in different social settings even though the alcohol concentration in that person is the same on both occasions. Mood, or sense of well-being, also influences
a person’s behavior at a particular alcohol concentration. A person who is depressed and unhappy is usually more depressed and unhappy following the consumption of alcohol. This effect is usually best observed at low levels of alcohol concentration, because higher levels may alter the person's perception of reality.

- Acquired tolerance results from the chronic use of alcohol. These individuals are indeed impaired in judgment, reaction, and coordination, but have learned through experience to disguise their outward appearance of intoxication. A novice drinker (one who has little or no experience with alcohol) will demonstrate greater outward effects than those expected at a given alcohol concentration. This is due to the absence of an acquired tolerance.

- The last type of learned tolerance is acute tolerance, or sometimes called the Mellanby Effect. Acute tolerance is the result of a person comparing his present condition with his past condition. In the absorption phase of the alcohol curve (position X), the individual compares his perceived state with when he was alcohol free. His perception has been altered so that the effects of the alcohol are overestimated. Later during the elimination phase (position Y) the same person compares his present perceived state with his peak alcohol concentration (position Z) and the effects of the alcohol are underestimated. In both instances the alcohol concentrations were equal and the person equally impaired. Since the individual perceives himself as less intoxicated during the elimination phase, this person is a greater risk when operating a motor vehicle. The person has lost the ability to accurately judge his performance.

Because of the various aspects of alcohol tolerance, judging an individual's intoxication can be very difficult when based solely on visual observation. Social prestige and interpersonal relationship may influence a person's judgment of another's intoxication.

Regardless of how a person appears, it is the impairment of the individual's normal physical and mental faculties that is important. An individual may consciously or unconsciously attempt to disguise his intoxication, but cannot alter the fact that his judgment, reactions, and coordination are impaired.
ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

When ethyl alcohol is consumed in combination with other chemical agents, illicit, prescribed, or over-the-counter, the symptoms of alcohol intoxication may be altered. This may explain a situation where an individual appears very intoxicated, but the alcohol test results are low.

While the intoxicating effects of alcohol can alter or be altered by other drugs, there is no known drug that can lessen the effects of ethanol on a person’s driving performance.

IMPAIRMENT WITHOUT ETHANOL

Ethyl alcohol is not the only agent that can produce the effects already described. Certain illnesses, diseases, or other drugs are able to produce symptoms similar to ethanol intoxication. Untreated diabetics or trauma victims may exhibit symptoms similar to ethanol intoxication.

Acetone, like ethanol, can cause impairment and may be mistaken for alcohol intoxication. Acetone can be present in an individual due to a prolonged fast, a low carbohydrate diet, or untreated diabetes. Modern evidential breath alcohol testing instruments can distinguish between acetone and ethyl alcohol, eliminating any affect from acetone on the alcohol result.
ETHANOL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE

The relationship between alcohol and driving has been studied and analyzed for decades. From both epidemiological studies (surveys of accident data) and controlled studies of alcohol and driving skills, it has been clearly shown that ethyl alcohol impairs a person’s driving performance.

History of Alcohol and Motor Vehicle Crashes

Ethyl alcohol has been suspect as a factor in highway motor vehicle crashes since the appearance of the automobile. Studies as early as 1904 have shown that moderate and heavy drinkers are incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle.

Subsequent studies conducted in the United States and other nations since the 1930’s indicate a strong, direct link between increasing blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and increasing risk of motor vehicle collision.

In 1960, the National Safety Council recommended that an alcohol concentration above 0.10 be considered prima facia evidence of intoxication. As research continued, the committee recommended in 1971 an even lower presumptive level of 0.08. In 1986, based on the large field of work showing conclusive impairment in virtually all drinkers at levels as low as 0.05, the American Medical Association’s Council on Scientific Affairs recommended adoption of 0.05 as per se evidence of alcohol-impaired driving. While numerous other countries in Europe and elsewhere have adopted this standard or an even more stringent one, no state within the United States has yet adopted this standard.

Research clearly shows that a problem exists, that this problem is societal, and that a definite cause and effect relationship exists between alcohol in the body and the probability of a vehicle crash. Some of the facts that have emerged are:

- One out of every one hundred drivers has an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more. On Saturday nights this statistic increases to one in ten.

- At alcohol concentrations as low as 0.02 g/210 L, alcohol affects driving ability and crash likelihood. The probability of causing a crash begins to increase significantly at 0.05 g/210 L and climbs rapidly after 0.08 g/210 L.

- For drivers with alcohol concentrations above 0.15 g/210 L on weekend nights, the likelihood of being killed in a single-vehicle crash is more than 380 times higher than it is for non-drinking drivers. The probability of a driver causing a vehicle crash increases from six times as great at an alcohol concentration of 0.10 g/210 L to twenty-five times as great with an alcohol concentration of 0.15 g/210 L.
Approximately 40% of all motor vehicle crashes in which death occurs are attributed to alcohol being a causative factor.

In the United States, alcohol related crashes result in approximately 17,000 deaths, one million injuries, and $45 billion in costs to society every year.
CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

With over 1.4 million arrests annually for driving under the influence, the analysis of alcohol in biological specimens is one of the most common forensic tests utilized in the United States. Many different biological specimens have been and are used for the analysis of alcohol.

Because alcohol is freely miscible with water, any bodily fluid with significant water content will also possess meaningful levels of alcohol during intoxication. While this even applies to bodily fluids such as cerebrospinal fluid or breast milk, blood is the preferred and universally accepted specimen of bodily fluid for blood alcohol determination, although saliva or urine can also be used for this purpose.

Since alcohol is excreted unchanged through the breath, analysis of this biological sample can also be employed to determine alcohol concentration, and has been found to be advantageous for many reasons. Chemical analysis of blood and other body fluids are invasive as well as complicated and expensive to perform. Breath tests for alcohol concentration can be performed easily by trained law enforcement officers. Breath alcohol tests are non-invasive and give immediate results. They require only minimal subject participation. Most importantly, scientists agree that the best alternative to testing the brain for alcohol content (obviously not done on living subjects) is to test the arterial blood supply to the central nervous system, and breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to arterial blood alcohol concentration (BAC). Many years of testing have validated the breath test as a reliable means of measuring the alcohol in the vascular system. This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

WHY BREATH ALCOHOL TESTING WORKS

Blood alcohol analysis works because trained nurses and/or physicians use good sampling protocol and methods for collecting samples, and analysts and toxicologists use good protocol and methods for the analysis of the blood samples collected. Breath alcohol analysis works in the exact same fashion. When a trained, competent officer follows good protocol for the collection of a breath sample, and when that breath sample is analyzed on an established breath-alcohol instrument that is calibrated and operating properly, only then can a breath alcohol sample be considered an accurate measure of the alcohol content within a subject’s body.
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TYPE III OPERATOR MANUAL

SECTION 2-A

MISSOURI DWI STATUTES

Introduction

In recent years, statutes relating to DWI have become increasingly complex. There is also a large body of DWI-related case law that continues to expand rapidly. Hopefully, this material will help make the cases you handle more understandable and provide you with an efficient tool when working with them.

This section is not meant to be exhaustive, but to acquaint officers with some of the relevant statutes and case law on different issues, especially those surrounding the collection of chemical tests from a subject. For a more complete list of pertinent statutes and case law on a specific issue, please contact an attorney.

The General Counsel’s Office of the Department of Revenue provides assistance to law enforcement officers and prosecutors in all areas where driver-licensing issues arise. Their telephone number is (573) 751-2580 and the fax number is (572) 751-815; their address is: General Counsel’s Office, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475.

RELEVANT SECTIONS OF MISSOURI REVISED STATUTES

As of January 1, 2017, a large portion of the statutes relevant to Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) enforcement are changing drastically. This text will attempt to highlight the relevant statutes that will be effective until January 1, 2017, refer to the statutes that are effective until December 31, 2016, reference where the new relevant statute can be found if it will be moving, and otherwise list in both sections statutes that are relevant to DWI and are not changing.
### SELECT DWI STATUTES RELEVANT TO DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED ENFORCEMENT

**Beginning January 1, 2017**

#### Chapter 302
Drivers' and Commercial Drivers' Licenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302.505</td>
<td>Determination by department to suspend or revoke license, when made, basis--final, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.510</td>
<td>Arresting officer, duties--certain arrests not to be basis for administrative suspension or revocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.515</td>
<td>Notice of suspension or revocation by department--deemed received, when--contents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.520</td>
<td>Arresting officer to serve notice of suspension or revocation, when--to possess license, issue temporary permit, give written notice of driver's rights and responsibilities--application for hearing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.525</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017 -- Suspension or revocation, when effective, duration--restricted driving privilege--effect of suspension or revocation by court on charges arising out of same occurrence--revocation due to alcohol-related offenses, requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.530</td>
<td>Request for administrative review, when made--temporary permit, duration--telephone hearings permitted, when--hearing, venue, conduct--decision, notice, final when--appeal for judicial review--rulemaking authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.535</td>
<td>Trial de novo, conduct, venue, what judge may hear, when--restricted driving privilege, when, duration of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.536</td>
<td>Department to pay court costs and attorney fees, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.540</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Reinstatement of license--completion of substance abuse traffic offender program a condition—individual assessment, judicial review--fees and cost, distribution of--treatment demonstration project may be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.541</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Additional reinstatement fee, license to operate motor vehicle, when--proof of financial responsibility, not required, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.545</td>
<td>Expungement of records, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.400</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Suspension or revocation of driving privileges, persons under twenty-one years of age--violation of certain laws--surrender of licenses--court to forward to director of revenue--period of suspension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Transferred 2014; formerly 577.500*
302.405  Beginning January 1, 2017--Revocation of driving privileges, persons over twenty-one years of age--possession or use of drug in motor vehicle--surrender of licenses--court shall forward order to department of revenue.
   Transferred 2014; formerly 577.505

302.410  Beginning January 1, 2017--Director of revenue to suspend or revoke license, when--hardship driving privileges may be granted, procedure--temporary instruction permits allowed, when.
   Transferred 2014; formerly 577.510

302.415  Beginning January 1, 2017--Failure to surrender licenses, certain law enforcement officer may seize.
   Transferred 2014; formerly 577.515

302.420  Beginning January 1, 2017--License reinstatement, substance abuse traffic offender program--professional assessment—supplemental fee, disposition, failure to remit, penalty.
   Transferred 2014; formerly 577.520

302.425  Beginning January 1, 2017--Completion of substance abuse traffic offender program, persons under twenty-one years of age, required, when, standards by department of mental health.
   Transferred 2014; formerly 577.525

302.426  Beginning January 1, 2017--Department of revenue--rules and regulations.
   Transferred 2014; formerly 577.530

Chapter 577
Public Safety Offenses

577.001  Beginning January 1, 2017--Chapter definitions.

577.010  Beginning January 1, 2017--Driving while intoxicated—sentencing restrictions.

577.012  Beginning January 1, 2017--Driving with excessive blood alcohol content-sentencing restrictions.

577.013  Beginning January 1, 2017--Boating while intoxicated—sentencing restrictions.

577.014  Beginning January 1, 2017--Boating with excessive blood alcohol content--penalties--sentencing restrictions.

577.015  Beginning January 1, 2017--Operating an aircraft while intoxicated--penalties.

577.016  Beginning January 1, 2017--Operating an aircraft with excessive blood alcohol content--penalties.

577.017  Beginning January 1, 2017--Consumption of alcoholic beverages while driving--penalty.

577.019  Citation of law.

577.020  Beginning January 1, 2017--Chemical tests for alcohol content of blood--consent implied, when--administered, when, how--information available to person tested, contents--videotaping of chemical or field sobriety test admissible evidence.

577.021  Beginning January 1, 2017--Chemical testing authorized—reasonable efforts to test required--admissibility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>577.023</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Aggravated, chronic, persistent and prior offenders, when--trial procedures--sentencing information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577.029</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Blood alcohol content tests, how made, by whom, when--person tested to receive certain information, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577.031</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Persons administering tests not liable, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577.033</td>
<td>Inability of person to be tested to refuse, effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577.037</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Chemical tests, results admitted into evidence, when, effect of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577.041</td>
<td>Beginning January 1, 2017--Refusal to submit to chemical test--admissibility--request to include reasons and effect of refusal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SELECT DWI STATUTES RELEVANT TO DRIVING
WHILE INTOXICATED ENFORCEMENT

Until December 31, 2016

Chapter 302
Drivers' and Commercial Drivers' Licenses

302.505 Determination by department to suspend or revoke license, when made, basis--final, when.
302.510 Arresting officer, duties--certain arrests not to be basis for administrative suspension or revocation.
302.515 Notice of suspension or revocation by department--deemed received, when--contents.
302.520 Arresting officer to serve notice of suspension or revocation, when--to possess license, issue temporary permit, give written notice of driver's rights and responsibilities--application for hearing.
302.525 Until December 31, 2016 -- Suspension or revocation, when effective, duration--restricted driving privilege--effect of suspension or revocation by court on charges arising out of same occurrence--revocation due to alcohol-related offenses, requirements.
302.530 Request for administrative review, when made--temporary permit, duration--telephone hearings permitted, when--hearing, venue, conduct--decision, notice, final when--appeal for judicial review--rulemaking authority.
302.535 Trial de novo, conduct, venue, what judge may hear, when--restricted driving privilege, when, duration of.
302.536 Department to pay court costs and attorney fees, when.
302.540 Until December 31, 2016--Reinstatement of license--completion of substance abuse traffic offender program a condition--individual assessment, judicial review--fees and cost, distribution of--treatment demonstration project may be created.
302.541 Until December 31, 2016--Additional reinstatement fee, license to operate motor vehicle, when--proof of financial responsibility, not required, when.
302.545 Expungement of records, when.

Chapter 565
Offenses Against the Person

565.024 Until December 31, 2016--Involuntary manslaughter, penalty.
565.060 Until December 31, 2016--Assault, second degree, penalty.
Chapter 577
Public Safety Offenses

577.001 Until December 31, 2016--Chapter definitions.
577.010 Until December 31, 2016--Driving while intoxicated—sentencing restrictions, Jackson County and certain judicial circuits.
577.012 Until December 31, 2016--Driving with excessive blood alcohol content—sentencing restrictions, Jackson County and certain judicial circuits.
577.017 Until December 31, 2016--Consumption of alcoholic beverages in moving motor vehicle, prohibited when—infraction—records, not to appear on.
577.019 Citation of law.
577.020 Until December 31, 2016--Chemical tests for alcohol content of blood—consent implied, when—administered, when, how—information available to person tested, contents—videotaping of chemical or field sobriety test admissible evidence.
577.021 Until December 31, 2016--Chemical testing authorized—reasonable efforts to test required—admissibility—severability clause.
577.023 Until December 31, 2016--Aggravated, chronic, persistent and prior offenders—enhanced penalties—imprisonment requirements, exceptions—procedures—definitions.
577.026 Until December 31, 2016--Chemical tests, results, valid, when—department of health and senior services to approve methods and devices and establish standards.
577.029 Until December 31, 2016--Blood alcohol content tests, how made, by whom, when—person tested to receive certain information, when.
577.031 Until December 31, 2016--Persons administering tests not liable, when.
577.033 Inability of person to be tested to refuse, effect.
577.037 Until December 31, 2016--Chemical tests, results admitted into evidence, when, effect of.
577.039 Until December 31, 2016--Arrest without warrant, lawful, when.
577.041 Until December 31, 2016--Refusal to submit to chemical test—notice, report of peace officer, contents—revocation of license, hearing—evidence, admissibility—reinstatement of licenses—substance abuse traffic offender program—assignment recommendations, judicial review—fees.
577.201 Until December 31, 2016--Definitions.
577.203 Until December 31, 2016--Unlawful for flight crew members to be under influence of alcohol or drugs while operating or acting as flight crew, penalties.
577.206 Until December 31, 2016--Flight crew members, implied consent to chemical tests—implied consent limited to two tests for same incident.
577.208 Until December 31, 2016--Valid test requirements—test results to be furnished to person tested on request—no liability for person administering test, exceptions.
577.211 Until December 31, 2016--Dead or unconscious persons, chemical test may be administered.
577.214 Until December 31, 2016--Chemical tests admissible as evidence.
577.217 Until December 31, 2016--Refusal to submit to test, effect, penalties.
577.221 Until December 31, 2016--Positive test results, test refusals and convictions of violations to be reported to the Federal Aviation Administration.
577.500 Until December 31, 2016--Suspension or revocation of driving privileges, persons under twenty-one years of age--violation of certain laws--surrender of licenses--court to forward to director of revenue--period of suspension.
577.505 Until December 31, 2016--Revocation of driving privileges, persons over twenty-one years of age--possession or use of drug in motor vehicle--surrender of licenses--court shall forward order to department of revenue.
577.510 Until December 31, 2016--Director of revenue to suspend or revoke license, when--hardship driving privileges may be granted, procedure--temporary instruction permits allowed, when.
577.515 Until December 31, 2016--Failure to surrender licenses, certain law enforcement officer may seize.
577.520 Until December 31, 2016--License reinstatement, substance abuse traffic offender program--professional assessment—supplemental fee, disposition, failure to remit, penalty.
577.525 Until December 31, 2016--Completion of substance abuse traffic offender program, persons under twenty-one years of age, required, when, standards by department of mental health.
577.530 Until December 31, 2016--Department of revenue--rules and regulations.
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM
TYPE III OPERATOR MANUAL

SECTION 2-B

SELECTED MISSOURI DWI CASE LAW

In this section, we will review some of the case law pertinent to the following issues:

- Definition of “driving” or “operating” a vehicle as applied to DWI cases.
- Definition of “motor vehicle” as applied to DWI cases.
- Definition of “highway” as applied to DWI cases.
- Evidence of intoxication
- Missouri’s Implied Consent Law
- Chemical tests for intoxication, including:
  - Preliminary breath (PBT) tests
  - Blood tests
  - Breath tests
- The “20 minute” rule (Attorney Contact)
- Chemical Test Refusal

This review is not intended to be all encompassing; rather, always check with an attorney regarding the status of new decisions and their importance on these issues.

The General Counsel’s Office of the Department of Revenue provides assistance to law enforcement officers and prosecutors in all areas where driver-licensing issues arise. Their telephone number is (573) 751-2580 and the fax number is (572) 751-815; their address is: General Counsel’s Office, PO Box 475, Jefferson City, MO 65105-0475.
Driving or Operating a Vehicle

Operation of a motor vehicle does not require that the vehicle be in motion, only that the subject turns on the vehicle or otherwise engages the machinery. An individual who is asleep behind the wheel of a vehicle with the engine running may be considered to be operating the vehicle. The “bright line” test for operation is to cause a vehicle’s motor to function. Turning the ignition off does not constitute “operation” since it causes the car not to function.

Circumstantial evidence of driving can be sufficient in certain cases, such as:

- Engine running and no one else seen in or around vehicle,
- Subject passed out behind the wheel with engine running in median of road, or
- Subject found unconscious next to wrecked vehicle registered in their name.

Subject admissions are also usually sufficient to establish driving, and to establish probable cause to arrest for DWI, although this is not always enough evidence to establish corpus delicti. This is not an issue in civil DOR cases, however.

Motor Vehicle

RSMo 577 does not define motor vehicle directly, although definitions for “motor vehicle” do exist in other statutes such as RSMo 301.010 and 302.010. However, it has routinely been found that the definitions in these chapters are not to be necessarily applied to DWI as defined in RSMo 577.010, and as such the definition of motor vehicle for the purpose of DWI has been construed to include not only cars, vans, and trucks, but golf carts, ATVs, motorized bicycles, and farm tractors.

Highway

RSMo 302.010 defines “highway” as follows:

(6) "Highway", any public thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways, or alleys in any municipality.

It has been consistently held that it is not necessary to prove that a vehicle was operated on a public road or highway. Neither RSMo 577.010 or 577.012 mention anything about public highways, the only relevant statute that directly references “highway” is RSMo 302.505.1 (administrative license revocation). As such, subjects can be stopped and arrested before they drive onto a public roadway.

However, in a recent case combining both off-road driving and a non-standard vehicle, the court determined that since the vehicle was not designed primarily for use on highways, nor was it used on a highway, RSMo 302.505.1 did not cover the infraction.
Evidence of Intoxication

While it is commonly thought that being “intoxicated” means the subject is falling down, sloppy drunk, this is incorrect. Any intoxication that impairs the ability of a person to operate an automobile is sufficient to sustain a conviction under the statute in question.25-26

Evidence necessary to prove that a subject’s ability to operate a vehicle is “in any manner” impaired can be either direct or circumstantial. Moreover, there is no requirement that the officer observe the defendant driving the motor vehicle unreasonably or in an erratic manner.

The following observations are valid evidence of intoxication:
- Poor driving, erratic driving, unusual driving
- Odor of alcoholic beverages on or about subject
- Watery, bloodshot eyes
- Staggering
- Slurred speech
- Incoherent speech
- The general conduct and demeanor of subject
- Admissions of consumption of alcohol or use of other drugs
- Poor performance on standardized field sobriety tests (see NHTSA DWI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing manual for more information) or refusal to submit to SFST’s
- Indications of recent drug use or presence of drug paraphernalia
- Preliminary breath test or refusal to submit to a test
- Evidential breath test or refusal to submit to a test

Note that all of the observations listed above are valid evidence of intoxication. It is not necessary to have a chemical test result to prove intoxication beyond a reasonable doubt. Missouri courts have consistently ruled that the crime of DWI (577.010) does not require a blood/breath alcohol test in order to satisfy the elements, or that if a blood/breath alcohol test was performed that it must be above the per se concentration level to support conviction.27-30 It also does not require the proper (or improper) administration of standardized field sobriety tests.31-36 All observations add to the preponderance of the evidence, and it is only upon the totality of circumstances surrounding a stop that an arrest should be made.

In addition to RSMo 577.010, Missouri also has RSMo 577.012, driving with an excess alcohol concentration. This is commonly referred to as a “BAC” charge. This section is also referred to as a per se law, since it is designed to make it a violation to drive a motor vehicle with a particular alcohol concentration level (currently .08% for adults, .04% for commercial drivers in their commercial vehicles, and .02% for drivers under 21).

In a BAC case, the prosecution need prove only that the subject drove a vehicle with an alcohol concentration at or above the prohibited level. No evidence is needed under 577.012 to show that at the time the defendant was actually impaired.
Missouri’s Implied Consent Law

RSMo 577.020 is Missouri’s Implied Consent law.

577.020. 1. Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent to, subject to the provisions of sections 577.019 to 577.041, a chemical test or tests of the person's breath, blood, saliva or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug content of the person's blood pursuant to the following circumstances...

That is, the subject is deemed to have given their consent for testing unless they revoke that consent. This is further supported by RSMo 577.033, which states:

577.033. Any person who is dead, unconscious or who is otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusing to take a test as provided in sections 577.020 to 577.041 shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by section 577.020 and the test or tests may be administered.

Note that RSMo 577.020.2 states that chemical testing “shall be limited to not more than two such tests”. This has been interpreted to mean two separate types of statutory tests as allowed within DHSS regulations (e.g., a blood test and a breath test). Multiple attempts to secure a breath test, or multiple breath or blood tests performed on a subject each count only as a single test. While it may be more difficult to deem a subject a refusal if they have given at least one valid sample of a particular type, a subject can be required to do (for example) a breath test and then a blood test. Refusal of either test, even if they willingly gave the other test, is still deemed a refusal. 37-41

When law enforcement requests a driver to submit to a chemical test, RSMo 577.041 specifically requires that the officer advise the subject “the reasons of the officer for requesting the person to submit to a test and also shall inform the person that evidence of refusal to take the test may be used against such person and that the person’s license shall be immediately revoked upon refusal to take the test.”

Be sure to use the most current version of the Alcohol Influence Report (AIR), so that the Implied Consent Warning being read to a subject is the most current version being applied by law. If the Implied Consent warning is not given correctly or before a chemical test is taken, then it can be grounds for the dismissal of DWI charges, especially on refusals. 42-43
Chemical Test Evidence

The chemical test can be the most important piece of evidence in a DWI case. At trial, the State may rely on the chemical test exclusively. Jurors tend to give the chemical test great weight because of its scientific nature. While a chemical test for intoxication is not necessary to establish impairment, RSMo 577.037 states that “0.080 or more by weight of alcohol in the person’s blood …shall be prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated at the time the specimen was taken.”

There is little question that a chemical test can provide the most reliable evidence of intoxication. The administrative license case will fail without a test result showing the subject’s BAC exceeded the legal limit.

For the chemical test to be admissible, however, the State must comply with statutes and Department of Health rules regarding the administration and performance of the test. For a listing of all of the specific rules governing how testing is performed in the state of Missouri, see 19 CSR 25-30, Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood and Urine. Circuit courts must take judicial notice of the Department of Health and Senior Services rules, so compliance is absolutely necessary for the admittance of chemical test results.

If a chemical test is admitted into evidence and the result indicates intoxication, the defendant will have an uphill battle refuting such evidence. However, the fact that the State has evidence in the form of a chemical test does not limit the introduction of other competent evidence showing whether the defendant was driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Always record all signs and symptoms of intoxication carefully!
Preliminary Breath Alcohol Tests

According to RSMo 577.021,

_Any state, county or municipal law enforcement officer who has the power of arrest for violations of section 577.010 or 577.012 ... may, prior to arrest, administer a chemical test to any person suspected of operating a motor vehicle in violation of section 577.010 or 577.012._

This is known as Missouri’s Preliminary Breath Test (PBT) law. It is not necessary to possess a Type II or Type III permit to operate a PBT. PBT results “shall be admissible as evidence of probable cause to arrest and as exculpatory evidence, but shall not be admissible as evidence of blood alcohol content.”

Preliminary breath tests are not considered a “test” as defined in 577.020, so the use of a PBT does not affect an officer’s ability to obtain two more types of tests on a subject.

Note: It is not wise to use PBT results as the sole indication of impairment, and any attempt to do so can result in insufficient grounds for arrest. Always record all evidence of intoxication.

While PBT instruments are not covered within the rules of the Department of Health and Senior Services, proper maintenance and service of portable breath testing equipment is heavily encouraged. While the specific numerical results may not be introduced into court, officer testimony as to ‘how the results of this test led to his arrest of a subject’ behoove law enforcement to ensure that they have some understanding as to the operational principles at work in their field instrumentation. Also, ensuring that PBT’s are serviced and that their accuracy is checked on some sort of regular schedule should give officers a reasonable degree of certainty in the results obtained.
Blood Tests for Impairing Substances

It is often the case that, due to specific circumstances, a blood alcohol sample is preferable to a breath alcohol sample. This is especially the case with subjects that have been involved in motor vehicle accidents and as such will not necessarily be available for transport to the police station.

If a blood sample is drawn, it must be drawn by (RSMo 577.029) “licensed physician, registered nurse, or trained medical technician at the place of his employment”. The qualifications for the blood drawer must be shown\(^45\), and they must take the blood sample in strict compliance with 577.029.\(^46\)

**Note:** The “place of employment” has been ruled to include blood drawn inside the ambulance district at an accident scene.\(^47\)

However, Implied Consent applies to blood draws the same as breath samples, and if a subject refuses to submit to a blood test then “none shall be given”. Although the United States Supreme Court case *Schmerber v. California*\(^48\) is the law of the land in many places, due to the wording of the RSMo 577.020, it does not appear to be the law in Missouri.\(^49\)

This language only prevents law enforcement from directing that a test be given; it does not prevent law enforcement from obtaining a warrant to acquire a sample of a subject’s blood.\(^50\)

There are other ways to obtain blood samples on subjects, especially those that have been involved in serious accidents and have been taken (or in route) to a hospital. Hospital blood draws and/or the results of these blood draws may be seized if a subpoena is obtained. It is advisable to act quickly in these manners, because hospitals do not regularly store blood samples for an extended period of time. If actual blood samples can be obtained and sent to a crime laboratory, this is preferable to simply acquiring the test results from the hospital.

Remember that a driver who is dead, unconscious, or otherwise in a condition rendering them incapable of refusing a test, is deemed to have consented to testing and the test can be administered without a warrant.
Breath Alcohol Tests

As a general rule, the State must prove that a breath alcohol test was:

- Performed by an officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit for the instrument used.
- That the instrument used is approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) (see 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers).
- That the test was administered according to 19 CSR 25-30.060, Operating Procedures for Breath Analyzers (Using the correct operational checklist).
- That a valid maintenance report had been performed on the instrument used within the 35 days prior to the evidential breath test being performed.

Although there is case law stating that “substantial compliance” with DHSS Rules and Regulations may be sufficient, the only way to ensure that your test results will be admitted in a case is if total compliance with the above-mentioned items is observed.

When performing an evidential breath alcohol test, always use the correct operational checklist, always fill it out in its entirety according to what occurred, and always make sure that a valid maintenance was performed within the last 35 days!

The above-listed elements must be present any time a subject attempts to blow into breath alcohol instrument. However, if an officer is printing a refusal ticket with no attempt by the subject to give an adequate breath sample, the officer does not need to show they had a valid permit, gave a 15 minute observation period, or that a maintenance had been performed within the last 35 days.

The 15-minute observation period is one of the most crucial elements to the proper performance of an evidential breath test. Subjects must be observed for at least 15 minutes prior to performing a breath test, and they cannot smoke, vomit, or have any “oral intake” during this time period.

While the courts have made it evident that the observation period can be performed on a subject while they are in transit, it is recommended that the observation period is performed after a subject arrives at the police station at which the testing will take place, and that the time at which the observation period was begun is carefully documented on the AIR. If the observation is completed at the station with the subject in near and direct proximity during the entire 15 minutes, questions concerning lapses in the officer’s presence become moot, and arguments that have been used (with some success) concerning subjects doing something proscribed should disappear. If an observation period must be restarted for any reason, always document that it was started again, and at what time, and why.
20-Minute Rule (Attorney Contact)

The Missouri Supreme Court has stated that the Miranda case does not apply to testing of a DWI subject, and that subjects do not have the right to have an attorney present when the test is administered, although subjects must be allowed to consult with their attorney if they are present. Instead, RSMo 577.041.1 states:

If a person when requested to submit to any test allowed pursuant to section 577.020 requests to speak to an attorney, the person shall be granted twenty minutes in which to attempt to contact an attorney. If upon the completion of the twenty-minute period the person continues to refuse to submit to any test, it shall be deemed a refusal.

The 20 minutes begin after a subject has been read the Implied Consent warning and has been asked to take a test. No time allowed contacting an attorney prior to reading Implied Consent counts against the 20 minutes.

The officer does not have to advise a subject of the 20-minute rule. The right to contact counsel is only triggered by the specific request to speak with a lawyer. Stating, “I would like to make a phone call”, is not an invocation of the 20-minute rule. However, it is in an officer’s best interest to construe a request to contact in favor of the subject.

Even if a subject has invoked the right to contact counsel, the officer does not have to wait the full 20 minutes if the subject has otherwise abandoned their attempt to contact counsel. If, for example, a subject:
- Talks on the phone to his attorney, hangs up, and refuses to take the test,
- Stops making attempts to contact an attorney, or
- Refuses to use the phone to contact an attorney,
Then the attempt to contact counsel can be deemed to have been abandoned, regardless whether a few 20 minutes has passed since invocation of the statute.

However, the burden is on the State to prove that the subject affirmatively abandoned the attempts to contact counsel before the 20 minutes expired. If the evidence indicates that the subject may have still wished to make further attempts, a subsequent refusal will be deemed invalid if the officer did not allow a full 20 minutes.

Note: The sequence of events needs to be clear and clearly documented on the Alcohol Influence Report. If a subject abandoned attempts, state precisely how that was determined (e.g., pushed phone away). If you asked the subject if they would like to make any further attempts, record that in the AIR as well as their response.

After having contacted counsel or abandoned attempts to contact counsel, subjects must be offered the opportunity to take the test.

The failure to afford a subject an opportunity to consult with counsel in order to decide whether to submit to the test(s) will result in a subsequent refusal being invalid.
Chemical Test Refusal

The consent to take the test is implied within statute 577.020; therefore, any volitional failure to act in accordance with what is necessary to perform a test is a refusal\(^1\). For example, this can mean a subject is refusing if they:

- Give conditional consent. “I’ll take a blood test, not breath test”\(^2,3\), or “I’ll take the test if I can go to the bathroom first”\(^4,5\).
- Delay testing for an unreasonable length of time, such as by continuously arguing with officer, repeatedly asking for more trips to bathroom/water fountain, etc\(^6,7\).
- Fails to provide an adequate sample, such as by huffing and puffing into the mouthpiece, blowing out the side of their mouth rather than through the mouthpiece, etc\(^8-12\).
- Say they do not want to take the test, but would if the officer wanted him to\(^13\).
- Say “I refuse”, “go to hell”, “blow me”, etc., or remain silent.

However, certain conduct may not be deemed to constitute a refusal. For example,

- Smoking prior to the test was not deemed to constitute a refusal where the subject was not advised that it would interfere with the test or that it would be considered a refusal if he persisted with his smoking\(^14\).
- Refusing to agree to pay the hospital for a blood test does not constitute a refusal\(^15\).
- Refusing to sign the hospital’s release form does not constitute a refusal of test\(^16\).

The basic rationale behind these holdings is that the subject is merely required to comply with the requirements of the Implied Consent Law, not any extra requirements that someone may seek to add to the test.

Subjects cannot “cure” a refusal by subsequently agreeing to take test\(^17-20\). If a subject has been deemed a refusal, then the officer is without authority to conduct a test. However, if the subject refuses, then voluntarily offers to take the test and officer administers it, the subject is not deemed to have refused\(^21\).

Blood can be drawn pursuant to a warrant, even if a subject has otherwise refused to submit to a chemical test\(^22\).

Some officers print a Refusal ticket when a subject refuses to take a breath test. This is not required. However, if you are going to print a refusal ticket, ensure that when the instrument checklist is filled out, you do not check the box stating you took the subject’s breath sample!
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15. Kansas City v. Verstraete, 481 S.W.2d 615 (Mo. App. W.D. 1972)

Motor Vehicle

17. Covert v. Director of Revenue, 151 S.W. 3d 70 (Mo.App.E.D. 2004)
20. State v. Powell, 306 S.W.2d 531, 533-34 (Mo. 1957)

Highway

22. Peeler v. Director of Revenue, 934 S.W.2d 329 (Mo. App. E.D. 1996)

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25. State v. Raines, 62 S.W.2d 727, 729 (Mo. 1933)
26. Collins v. Director of Revenue, 691 S.W.2d 246 (Mo. banc 1985)
33. Terry v. Director of Revenue, 14 S.W.3d 722 (Mo. App. W.D. 2000)
34. Marsey v. Director of Revenue, 19 S.W.3d 176 (Mo. App. E.D. 2000)
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Missouri’s Implied Consent Law

42. *Bennett v. Director of Revenue*, 889 S.W.2d 166 (Mo. App. W.D. 1994)
43. *Hinton v. Director of Revenue*, 990 S.W.2d 207 (Mo. App. W.D. 1999)

Chemical Test Evidence

44. *McClellan v. Director of Revenue*, 996 S.W.2d 794 (Mo. App. E.D. 1999)
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57. *Orr v. Director of Revenue*, 54 S.W.3d 201 (Mo. App. W.D. 2001)
59. *Coyle v. Director of Revenue*, 181 S.W.3d 62 (Mo. banc 2005)
60. *Vanderpool v. Director of Revenue*, 95 S.W.3d 121 (Mo. banc 2007)

90-Minute Rule (Arrest Without Warrant)

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65. *Riche v. Director of Revenue*, 987 S.W.2d 331 (Mo. banc 1999)

20-Minute Rule (Attorney Contact)

66. *Spradling v. Deimeke*, 528 S.W.2d 759 (Mo. 1975)
70. *Glastetter v. Director of Revenue*, 37 S.W.3d 405 (Mo. App. E.D. 2001)
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81. Keim v. Director of Revenue, 86 S.W.3d 177 (Mo. App. E.D. 2002)
82. McMaster v. Lohman, 941 S.W.2d 813 (Mo. App. W.D. 1997)
83. Albrecht v. Director of Revenue, 833 S.W.2d 40 (Mo. App. E.D. 1992)

Chemical Test Refusal
84. Spradling v. Deimeke, 528 S.W.2d 759 (Mo. 1975)
85. Kiso v. King, 691 S.W. 2d 374 (Mo.App. 1985)
86. State v. Brown, 804 S.W.2d 396 (Mo. App. 1991)
87. Rogers v. Director of Revenue, 184 S.W. 3d 137 (Mo.App.W.D. 2006)
88. Beach v. Director of Revenue, 188 S.W. 3d 492 (Mo.App.W.D. 2006)
89. Walker v. Goldberg, 588 S.W.2d 83 (Mo. App. E.D. 1979)
91. Tarlton v. Director of Revenue, 201 S.W.3d 564 (Mo. App. E.D. 2006)
92. Benson v. Director of Revenue, 937 S.W.2d 768 (Mo. App. W.D. 1997)
93. Sutton v. Director of Revenue, 20 S.W.3d 918 (Mo. App. S.D. 2000)
95. Stewart v. McNeill, 703 S.W.2d 97 (Mo. App. W.D. 1985)
96. Zimmerman v. Director of Revenue, 72 S.W.3d 634 (Mo. App. S.D. 2002)
97. Arnold v. Director of Revenue, 593 S.W.2d 624 (Mo. App. S.D. 1980)
98. Sparling v. Director of Revenue, 52 S.W.3d 11 (Mo. App. E.D. 2001)
99. Wofford v. Director of Revenue, 868 S.W.2d 142 (Mo. App. E.D. 1993)
100. Blanchard v. Director of Revenue, 844 S.W.2d 589 (Mo. App. E.D. 1993)
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM
TYPE III OPERATOR MANUAL

SECTION 3-A

BAC DataMaster Operation Guide

INSTRUMENTATION

The BAC DataMaster is a forensic breath-testing device that measures ethanol (commonly termed “alcohol”) and is based on the principles of infrared spectrometry. The DataMaster accurately determines the amount of alcohol in end-expiratory breath at the time the test is administered. Breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

Following recommendations by the National Safety Council’s Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the Department of Transportation established a conservative standard to legally define alcohol impairment while operating a motor vehicle. This standard is 0.080 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath (g/210 L) or per 100 milliliters of blood (g/100 mL). At this level of intoxication, there is well-founded agreement that any individual will be too impaired to drive safely.

It is important to remember that an arrest is not made on the basis of a breath test alone. It also depends on other factors, such as weaving on the roadway, odor of intoxicants, physical tests, and all those observations that gave you probable cause to believe the driver was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

The DataMaster has been in production since the 1980’s and has been used for the purpose of forensic breath alcohol concentration measurement in over 30 different states and various other countries. The BAC DataMaster has been tested and approved prior to its use for evidential testing in Missouri by both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and is listed on both the NHTSA Conforming Products List and in Missouri’s Regulations 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers.
INFRARED SPECTROMETRY

The basis of infrared breath analysis is the absorption of infrared energy by alcohol molecules in a breath specimen. Infrared radiation is a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. Infrared wavelengths are longer than visible light and are not visible to the human eye. Spectrometry, an analytical method that measures the absorption of radiant energy by a substance, is widely used in the scientific community.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

ETHANOL AND INFRARED ENERGY

The ethanol molecule is composed of two carbon atoms, six hydrogen atoms, and one oxygen atom that are held together in a fixed order by chemical bonds. These chemical bonds absorb infrared energy in a specific and consistent manner. The specific wavelengths absorbed and the absorption pattern are unique, similar to a fingerprint, for a given molecule such as ethanol. The amount of infrared energy absorbed is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample.
DETERMINATION OF BREATH ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The BAC DataMaster uses a law of chemistry and physics known as the Beer-Lambert law to determine the alcohol concentration in a breath sample. The Beer-Lambert law states that the amount of energy absorbed by a particular substance is directly proportional to the number of absorbing molecules in the sample. The amount of infrared energy absorbed in a breath sample is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample introduced into the instrument sample chamber.

The breath sample enters the sample chamber of the DataMaster where an infrared beam of light interacts with any ethanol present (see schematic diagram below). The amount of infrared energy absorbed in the sample chamber is then converted into the subject’s BrAC. To satisfy the Regulations’ requirement that the breath sample be end-expiratory air, the DataMaster automatically monitors breath flow, breath volume, and changes in the breath alcohol concentration to ensure a valid sample is obtained. The sample chamber of the DataMaster is maintained at a temperature (approximately 50 °C) to prevent condensation. Once the sample has been accepted, it is checked for the presence of interfering substances.

The BAC DataMaster reports the measured alcohol concentration in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as specified by Missouri statute.

Schematic Diagram of DataMaster Optical Bench
SPECIFICITY

The BAC DataMaster uses two wavelengths of infrared energy to achieve specificity for the analysis of ethanol. Some substances, such as acetone, also absorb infrared energy at these same wavelengths. However, no compound consistent with normal human breath will have the same ratio of absorption at these two wavelengths of infrared energy as ethanol. When the DataMaster detects these differing absorption ratios, it invalidates the test due to the presence of an interfering substance, displays INTERFERENCE, and prints INTERFERE on the Test Record. The DataMaster will not identify or measure the amount of the interfering substance. It is important to show that acetone is not present since it could be found in the breath of someone in a state of ketosis, such as an untreated diabetic or someone on a prolonged fast.

INFRARED SPECTRUMS OF ETHANOL AND ACETONE

![Infrared Spectra of Ethanol and Acetone](image)
The display communicates information and instructions from the instrument to the operator.

The breath tube is the heated, reinforced plastic tube on the right rear side of the instrument that functions as the transport mechanism for breath samples from the testing subject to the instrument. It is heated to prevent condensation of water vapor. All breath samples and the room air used in the air blank sequences are directed to the sample chamber through this tube.

The “Ready” light indicates when the instrument is warmed up and ready to begin the testing process. During the testing process, the “Ready” light will not be illuminated until the subject has given an adequate breath sample for analysis.

The On/Off switch on the rear of the instrument turns the BAC DataMaster on or off.

The RFI antenna detects RFI (radio frequency interference) around the instrument.

The Insert Ticket slot, usually marked “INSERT TICKET”, serves as the entry point for the chemical test evidence ticket.

The Ticket Out slot, located directly above the Insert Ticket slot, serves as the exit point for the evidence ticket after the test is completed and the information has been printed onto the ticket.

The keyboard is used for data entry.
DATA ENTRY

The BAC DataMaster has a built-in electronic keyboard for data entry by the operator. Most of the keys on the DataMaster keyboard are used exactly like those on a computer keyboard. Just as on a computer keyboard, the top rows of keys on the DataMaster are control keys. There are only three control keys that can be activated by Type III permit holders in the state of Missouri.

Which keys they are and what they accomplish are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUN</td>
<td>Starts a breath test sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPY</td>
<td>Provides another copy of the last ticket/test performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLR</td>
<td>Clears any status messages out of the display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On BAC DataMasters built since 2000, the USER1 key at the bottom left-hand part of the keyboard is another control key that is available to Type III officers. Pressing and quickly releasing this key advances the printer one line feed. Pressing and holding this key advances the evidence ticket completely through to the “ticket out” slot.

RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

Since the BAC DataMaster is an electrical instrument, it is susceptible to the possibility of radio frequency interference (RFI). Radio frequency interference is a disturbance that affects an electrical circuit due to electromagnetic radiation emitted from an external source (such as a walkie-talkie). The disturbance may interrupt, obstruct, or otherwise degrade or limit the effective performance of the circuit.

If the presence of a radio signal is detected during an analysis, the BAC DataMaster will invalidate the test, display “RADIO INTERFERENCE”, and print “RADIO INTERFERENCE” on the Test Record.
ADMINISTERING A SUBJECT TEST

To administer a subject test on the DataMaster in Missouri, Form #7, “Operational Checklist: DataMaster”, of 19 CSR 25-30 must be completed. This form can be found in 19 CSR 25-30, on page two of form DOR-2389 (Alcohol Influence Report) or on the DHSS website at: http://health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/

You should complete an Operational Checklist for each separate test conducted on a subject.

1. The first step of the operational checklist is an examination of the subject’s mouth. This examination can be performed in one of two ways: The officer can perform a limited visual examination of the subject’s mouth, or the officer can ask the subject whether they have any substances in their mouth. Substances are defined as solid or liquid foreign matter, but does not include dentures, dental work, studs, piercings, or tongue jewelry. Once this examination has been completed, the officer may begin the observation period.

2. An officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit must observe the subject for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. The officer must remain close enough to the subject during the observation period to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that the test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake. While the officer must remain close enough to the subject to do this, direct observation is not necessary ensure the test validity or accuracy. The permit holder should carefully observe the subject during both the fifteen-minute observation period as well as while the subject is providing his/her breath sample into the instrument, so that the subject’s actions, demeanor, and behavior can be documented.

3. Assure that the instrument is turned on. If it is not, turn it on and allow it to warm up (approximately 10 – 20 minutes). The instrument is ready to run a test when the green “Ready” Light is illuminated.

4. When the instrument is ready to take a subject sample and the 15 minute observation period has been performed, push the Run button on the keyboard.

The DataMaster will display “PASSWORD”. Type in the Agency’s password and press enter.

5. The instrument will display “INSERT TICKET”. Insert an evidence ticket into the Insert Ticket slot, face down, notch to the right, until it catches. The DataMaster will feed it to the proper position.
6. The DataMaster will now ask the officer the following series of questions. Use the keyboard to type in answers to the questions. After determining that the answer was correct, press the **ENTER/RETURN** key.

   a. **ARREST TIME:**
   b. **SUBJECT’S NAME (L/F/M):**
   c. **SUBJECT’S DOB:** (mm/dd/yy) format
   d. **SUBJECT’S SEX (M/F):**
   e. **STATE:**
   f. **LICENSE NUMBER:**
   g. **ARRESTING OFFICER (L/F/M):**
   h. **OFFICER I.D.:**
   i. **TESTING OFFICER (L/F/M):**
   j. **OFFICER I.D.:**
   k. **PERMIT NUMBER:**
   l. **EXPIRATION DATE:** (mm/dd/yy) format
   m. **ACCIDENT (Y/N):**
   n. **MISCELLANEOUS [1]:**
   o. **MISCELLANEOUS [2]:**

The last question that the display will prompt during data entry is:
“**REVIEW DATA? (Y/N)**”. If the officer wishes to correct a mistake made during the data entry, or merely wishes to review the data, hit **Y** on the keyboard and the instrument will send the officer back through each of the questions a – o listed above. Once the officer is satisfied with the data, he should hit the **N** on the keyboard at this stage and the instrument will move out of data entry and into the automated test sequence.

During the automated test sequence the instrument display will show the following series of messages.

**PURGING**
All chambers and internal plumbing are cleansed of any residual substances by ambient (surrounding) air that is pulled in through the Breath Tube and pumped throughout the instrument by an internal pump. “.000” will appear on the display if the chamber is clear.

**AMBIENT ZEROING**
After the pump stops, the DataMaster determines zero references based on the ambient air in the Sample Chamber. During this cycle both of the specific wavelength filters are inserted into the infrared light path to establish zero references at each wavelength.

**BLANK TEST**
A measurement is taken after the “Ambient Zeroing”. “.000” will appear on the display if no contamination was detected.

**INTERNAL STANDARD CHECK**
During this cycle a quartz plate is inserted into the infrared path to assure that the accuracy of the DataMaster has not changed since it was last calibrated. Each
DataMaster stores in memory the exact infrared absorption value of this quartz standard at the time of calibration. The instrument measures the absorption of the quartz plate and compares this measured value with the value obtained at calibration. The two values must agree within prescribed limits or the operation will be aborted.

After the DataMaster has successfully cycled through these steps of the automatic test sequence, the instrument will display “SUBJECT REFUSE? (Y/N)”. If the subject refuses, hit Y on the keyboard and the instrument will abort the testing sequence and print a “REFUSED” ticket. If the subject is willing to take the test, type “N”.

7. The instrument will display “PLEASE BLOW” and emit a beeping sound. Insert a mouthpiece into the Breath Tube and have the subject blow at this time.

The officer should advise the subject as follows: “Place your mouth on the mouthpiece and blow long and steady into the tube until I tell you to stop.”

The breath sample has to meet the following three criteria to assure the collection of an adequate sample of end-expiratory (alveolar) breath. These criteria are:

a. The total breath volume must be at least 1.5 liters.

b. A breath flow rate of approximately 3.5 – 4 liters per minute must be maintained until the alcohol concentration of the sample reaches an end-expiratory plateau.

c. The flow rate must then decrease to below 1.5 liters per minute.

The DataMaster allows a two-minute window for the completion of a breath test. At the end of the two minutes, the DataMaster will either print “INCOMPLETE TEST” or will ask again “SUBJECT REFUSE? (Y/N)”. If the subject is refusing to take the test, hit Y on the keyboard and the instrument will abort the testing sequence and print a “REFUSED” ticket. If the subject is willing to try and take the test again, type “N” and an “INCOMPLETE TEST” will print on the evidence ticket.

Once the first two criteria above have been met, the green “Ready” Light will become illuminated again. After the flow rate has decreased to less than 1.5 liters per minute, the instrument will finish the analysis of the breath sample.

After the subject has finished giving a valid breath sample, the DataMaster will display “ANALYZING”. Remove the mouthpiece from the Breath Tube before the instrument displays “PURGING” and allow the DataMaster to complete the rest of the automated test sequence. Throw the mouthpiece away.

8. The DataMaster will purge the Sample Chamber at this point and the take another BLANK TEST. At the end of this testing sequence, the instrument will print the completed evidence ticket. Remove the evidence ticket and attach it to the “Operational Checklist: DataMaster”. Complete the certification portion of the checklist as appropriate.

Unless a copy of the evidence ticket is illegible, you should attach a copy of each separate evidence ticket obtained on a test subject.
Good hygiene suggests that a new mouthpiece be used for each separate breath test performed on a test subject.
BAC DATAMASTER STATUS CODES

Occasionally, a message, or status code, will appear on the screen and/or on an evidential ticket printout. The following is a list of the messages that will appear on the display and/or on an evidential ticket printout. If one of the following messages is received while operating the BAC DataMaster, please follow the recommended action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS CODE</th>
<th>CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RADIO INTERFERENCE</td>
<td>Find and remove source of radio transmission. Rerun test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID SAMPLE</td>
<td>Check mouth, wait an additional 15 minutes, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFERENCE DETECTED</td>
<td>Try one more test. If interference is detected on the second test, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOMPLETE SAMPLE</td>
<td>A complete and valid breath test was not given during sampling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBIENT FAIL</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouthpiece was removed, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANK ERROR</td>
<td>Check to see if mouthpiece was removed, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILTER ERROR</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIBRATION ERROR</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM WON’T ZERO</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETECTOR OVERFLOW</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUMP ERROR</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTER ERROR</td>
<td>Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPERATURE LOW</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPERATURE HIGH</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATAL SYSTEM ERROR</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM ERROR</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT OF SERVICE</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If any status code appears on the display or on an evidential ticket other than those listed above, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II responsible for maintaining the instrument.
INSTRUMENTATION

The Intoxilyzer 5000 is a forensic breath-testing device that measures ethanol (commonly termed “alcohol”) and is based on the principles of infrared spectrometry. The Intoxilyzer 5000 accurately determines the amount of alcohol in end-expiratory breath at the time the test is administered. Breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

Following recommendations by the National Safety Council’s Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the Department of Transportation established a conservative standard to legally define alcohol impairment while operating a motor vehicle. This standard is 0.080 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath (g/210 L) or per 100 milliliters of blood (g/100 mL). At this level of intoxication, there is well-founded agreement that any individual will be too impaired to drive safely.

It is important to remember that an arrest is not made on the basis of a breath test alone. It also depends on other factors, such as weaving on the roadway, odor of intoxicants, physical tests, and all those observations that gave you probable cause to believe the driver was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

The Intoxilyzer 5000 has been in production since the 1980’s and has been used for the purpose of forensic breath alcohol concentration measurement in over 30 different states and various other countries. The Intoxilyzer 5000 has been tested and approved prior to its use for evidential testing in Missouri by both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and is listed on both the NHTSA Conforming Products List and in Missouri’s Regulations 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers.
INFRARED SPECTROMETRY

The basis of infrared breath analysis is the absorption of infrared energy by alcohol molecules in a breath specimen. Infrared radiation is a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. Infrared wavelengths are longer than visible light and are not visible to the human eye. Spectrometry, an analytical method that measures the absorption of radiant energy by a substance, is widely used in the scientific community.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

ETHANOL AND INFRARED ENERGY

The ethanol molecule is composed of two carbon atoms, six hydrogen atoms, and one oxygen atom that are held together in a fixed order by chemical bonds. These chemical bonds absorb infrared energy in a specific and consistent manner. The specific wavelengths absorbed and the absorption pattern are unique, similar to a fingerprint, for a given molecule such as ethanol. The amount of infrared energy absorbed is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample.
DETERMINATION OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The Intoxilyzer 5000 uses a law of chemistry and physics known as the Beer-Lambert law to determine the alcohol concentration in a breath sample. The Beer-Lambert law states that the amount of energy absorbed by a particular substance is proportional to the number of absorbing molecules in the sample. The amount of infrared energy absorbed in a breath sample is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample introduced into the instrument sample chamber.

The breath sample enters the sample chamber of the Intoxilyzer 5000 where a source lamp emits infrared energy that interacts with any ethanol present (see schematic diagram below). The amount of infrared energy absorbed in the sample chamber is then converted into the subject’s BrAC. To satisfy the Regulations’ requirement that the breath sample be end-expiratory air, the Intoxilyzer 5000 automatically monitors breath pressure and to ensure a valid sample is obtained. The sample chamber of the Intoxilyzer 5000 is maintained at a high enough temperature to prevent condensation in the instrument.

When alcohol is introduced into the sample chamber, by either the test subject or the reference sample device, the amount of infrared energy reaching the photo detector will decrease. The decrease in the infrared energy striking the photo detector is directly proportional to the increase in the alcohol concentration in the sample chamber. The breath alcohol concentration is determined by the difference between the zero reference point and the breath sample measurement.

If an improper environmental testing condition, an improper instrument testing condition, or an operational mistake is detected at any point during the test, the Intoxilyzer 5000 will stop the analysis and invalidate the test. The reason for the invalidation will be displayed and printed; no analytical results will be printed.

The Intoxilyzer 5000 reports the measured alcohol concentration in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as specified by Missouri statute.

Diagram of Intoxilyzer 5000 Optical Bench

The Intoxilyzer 5000 measures the degree alcohol absorbs infrared energy: the more alcohol present, the greater the absorption. As shown, a quartz lamp (1) generates IR energy which travels through a sample chamber (2) containing the subject’s breath. Upon leaving the chamber, a lens (3) focuses the energy onto the chopper wheel (4) containing three or five narrowband IR filters. The IR energy passed by the filters is focused on a highly sensitive photo detector (5) which converts the IR pulses into electrical pulses. The microprocessor (6) interprets the pulses and calculates the Blood Alcohol Concentration which is then displayed.
SPECIFICITY

The Intoxilyzer 5000 uses multiple wavelengths of infrared energy to achieve specificity for the analysis of ethanol. Other substances, such as acetone, also absorb infrared energy at some of the same wavelengths as ethanol. However, no compound consistent with normal human breath will have the same ratio of absorption at these wavelengths of infrared energy as ethanol. When the Intoxilyzer 5000 detects these differing absorption patterns, it will invalidate the test due to the presence of an interfering substance, display “INTERFERENT”, and print “INTERFERENT DETECTED TAKE ALTERNATIVE TEST” on the Test Record. The Intoxilyzer 5000 will not identify or measure the amount of the interfering substance. It is important to show that acetone is not present since it could be found in the breath of someone in a state of ketosis, such as an untreated diabetic or someone on a prolonged fast.

INFRARED SPECTRUMS OF ETHANOL AND ACETONE
The **Digital Display** communicates information and instructions from the instrument to
the operator.

The **Breath Tube** is the heated, reinforced plastic tube on the right rear side of the
instrument that functions as the transport mechanism for breath samples from the testing
subject to the instrument. It is heated to prevent condensation of water vapor. All breath
samples and the room air used in the air blank sequences are directed to the sample
chamber through this tube.

The **Start Test Button**, which is the green button in the middle of the instrument, starts a
breath test sequence.

The **Power Button** on the right of the instrument turns the Intoxilyzer 5000 on/off.

The **Evidence Card Slot** serves as the entry/exit point for the chemical test evidence
card.

The **Reset Switch** is located on the back left side of the instrument underneath the brass
exhaust port. This rocker switch may be used if the display on the instrument stops
scrolling or the instrument will not proceed to the next step. After the diagnostic test the
display should begin scrolling and the Start Test switch may be depressed to begin a new
test. If the condition persists, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II
responsible for maintaining the instrument.

The **Keyboard** is used for data entry.
DATA ENTRY

The Intoxilyzer 5000 is equipped with an electronic keyboard for data entry by the operator. Instrument activity and information entered via the keyboard is stored in the instrument’s electronic memory and printed.

RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

Since the Intoxilyzer 5000 is an electrical instrument, it is susceptible to the possibility of radio frequency interference (RFI). Radio frequency interference is a disturbance that affects an electrical circuit due to electromagnetic radiation emitted from an external source (such as a walkie-talkie). The disturbance may interrupt, obstruct, or otherwise degrade or limit the effective performance of the circuit.

If the presence of a radio signal is detected during an analysis, the Intoxilyzer 5000 will invalidate the test, display “INHIBITED RFI”, and print “INHIBITED-RFI” on the Test Record.
ADMINISTERING A SUBJECT TEST

To administer a subject test on the Intoxilyzer 5000 in Missouri, Form #5, “Operational Checklist: Intoxilyzer 5000”, of 19 CSR 25-30 must be completed. This form can be found in 19 CSR 25-30, on page two of form DOR-2389 (Alcohol Influence Report) or on the DHSS website at:
http://health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/

You should complete an Operational Checklist for each separate test conducted on a subject.

1. The first step of the operational checklist is an examination of the subject’s mouth. This examination can be performed in one of two ways: The officer can perform a limited visual examination of the subject’s mouth, or the officer can ask the subject whether they have any substances in their mouth. Substances are defined as solid or liquid foreign matter, but does not include dentures, dental work, studs, piercings, or tongue jewelry. Once this examination has been completed, the officer may begin the observation period.

2. An officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit must observe the subject for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. The officer must remain close enough to the subject during the observation period to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that the test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake. While the officer must remain close enough to the subject to do this, direct observation is not necessary ensure the test validity or accuracy. The permit holder should carefully observe the subject during both the fifteen-minute observation period as well as while the subject is providing his/her breath sample into the instrument, so that the subject’s actions, demeanor, and behavior can be documented.

3. Assure that the instrument is turned on. If it is not, turn it on and allow it to warm up (approximately 10 – 20 minutes). When the instrument has reached temperature, it goes through a series of diagnostic checks. If the Intoxilyzer 5000 successfully passes the diagnostic checks, the Digital Display will begin to cycle from right to left. During this cycle, the instrument will display the time, date, and will flash “PUSH BUTTON”. When the instrument is ready to take a subject sample and the 15 minute observation period has been performed, push the green Start Test button on the instrument.
4. The instrument will display “INSERT CARD”. Insert an evidence card into the Evidence Card Slot face up. The printer will take the ticket and advance it to the top margin position.

5. The Intoxilyzer 5000 will now ask the officer the following series of questions. Use the keyboard to type in answers to the questions. After determining that the answer is correct, press the RETURN key. If a mistake is made while entering data, use the backspace key on the keyboard to correct.

   a. SUB LAST NAME =
   b. SUB FIRST NAME =
   c. SUB MIDDLE NAME =
   d. SEX = (M/F) format
   e. SUB DOB = MMDDYY
   f. STATE ISSUE =
   g. SUB DRIV LIC =
   h. OFFICER LAST =
   i. OFFICER ID =
   j. OPERATOR LAST =
   k. OPERATOR ID =
   l. PERMIT NUMBER =
   m. EXPIRE DATE = (mm/dd/yy) format
   n. ACCIDENT (Y/N) =
   o. MISC. DATA =

   The last question that the display will prompt during data entry is: “REVIEW DATA? Y/N”. If the officer wishes to correct a mistake made during the data entry, or merely wishes to review the data, hit Y on the keyboard and the instrument will send the officer back through each of the questions a – o listed above. Once the officer is satisfied with the data, he should hit the N on the keyboard at this stage and the instrument will move out of data entry and into the automated test sequence.

   During the automated test sequence the instrument display will show the following series of messages.

   **AIR BLANK**
   All chambers and internal plumbing are cleansed of any residual substances by ambient (surrounding) air that is pulled in through the Breath Tube and pumped throughout the instrument by an internal pump. After the pump stops, the Intoxilyzer 5000 determines a zero reference point based on the ambient air in the Sample Chamber and will display “.000”.

   >>>>>>>
   During this cycle the Intoxilyzer 5000 is establishing the zero reference point and ensuring that the signal coming from the detector is stable.

6. After the Intoxilyzer 5000 has successfully cycled through these steps of the automatic test sequence, the instrument will display “PLEASE BLOW/R UNTIL THE TONE STOPS” initially, followed with the displayed message
“PLEASE BLOW/R”, accompanied by an intermittent beeping tone. If the subject refuses, hit R on the keyboard and the instrument will abort the testing sequence and print a “REFUSED” ticket. If the subject is not refusing to take the breath test, insert a mouthpiece into the Breath Tube and have the subject blow at this time.

The officer should advise the subject as follows: “Place your mouth on the mouthpiece and blow long and steady into the tube until I tell you to stop.”

The breath sample has to meet the following three criteria to assure the collection of an adequate sample of end-expiratory (alveolar) breath. These criteria are:

a. The subject must blow with sufficient pressure to sound the tone in the instrument.
b. During this breath flow, this pressure must be maintained continuously for a minimum time.
c. The instrument, which monitors the rate of change in the alcohol concentration of the breath sample, must reach an end-expiratory plateau.

The Intoxilyzer 5000 allows a three-minute window for the completion of a breath test. If a complete breath sample has not been acquired by the end of the three minutes, the Intoxilyzer 5000 will print “INSUFFICIENT TEST”.

Once the breath pressure is no longer enough to keep the breath pressure switch triggered, the instrument will finish the analysis of the breath sample.

After the subject has finished giving a valid breath sample, the Intoxilyzer 5000 will display the subject’s Breath Alcohol Concentration. Remove the mouthpiece from the Breath Tube immediately and allow the Intoxilyzer 5000 to complete the rest of the automated test sequence. Throw the mouthpiece away.

7. The Intoxilyzer 5000 will purge the Sample Chamber at this point and the take another air blank. At the end of this testing sequence, the instrument will print the completed evidence ticket. Remove the evidence card and attach it to the “Operational Checklist: Intoxilyzer 5000”. Complete the certification portion of the checklist as appropriate.

Unless a copy of the evidence ticket is illegible, you should attach a copy of each separate evidence ticket obtained on a test subject.

Good hygiene suggests that a new mouthpiece be used for each separate breath test performed on a test subject.
### INTOXILYZER 5000 OPERATIONAL MESSAGES

Occasionally, a message, or status code, will appear on the screen and/or on an evidential ticket printout. The following is a list of the messages that will appear on the display and/or on an evidential ticket printout. If one of the following messages is received while operating the Intoxilyzer 5000, please follow the recommended action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY MESSAGE</th>
<th>TEST-RECORD MESSAGE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INHIBITED RFI</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INHIBITED TEST</td>
<td>Find and remove source of radio transmission. Attempt to conduct another test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID SAMPLE</td>
<td>INVALID SAMPLE .XXX</td>
<td>Check mouth, wait an additional 15 minutes, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFERENT</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INVALID TEST</td>
<td>Try one more test. If interference is detected on the second test, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INVALID TEST SUBJECT DID NOT PROVIDE VALID SAMPLE</td>
<td>A complete and valid breath sample was not provided in the time allotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBIENT FAILED</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INVALID TEST CHECK AMBIENT CONDITIONS</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouth-piece was removed, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPROPER SAMPLE</td>
<td>EXXX.XX SAMPLE INTRODUCED AT IMPROPER TIME</td>
<td>Subject provided breath sample at the wrong time. Conduct another test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE EXCEEDED</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INVALID TEST INSTRUMENT RANGE EXCEEDED</td>
<td>Sample alcohol concentration is above 0.60 g/210 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSTABLE REF</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INVALID TEST UNABLE TO OBTAIN A STABLE REFERENCE</td>
<td>The DVM is unstable. Please Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID TEST</td>
<td>EXXX.XX INVALID TEST</td>
<td>Test card removed at improper time. Attempt to conduct another test.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If any status code appears on the display or on an evidential ticket other than those listed above, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II responsible for maintaining the instrument.
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM
TYPE III OPERATOR MANUAL

SECTION 3-C

Alco-Sensor IV with Printer Operation Guide

INSTRUMENTATION

The Alco-Sensor IV is a forensic breath-testing device that measures ethanol (commonly termed “alcohol”) using an electrochemical cell, also known as a fuel cell. The Alco-Sensor IV accurately determines the amount of alcohol in end-expiratory breath at the time the test is administered. Breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

Following recommendations by the National Safety Council’s Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the Department of Transportation established a conservative standard to legally define alcohol impairment while operating a motor vehicle. This standard is 0.080 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath (g/210 L) or per 100 milliliters of blood (g/100 mL). At this level of intoxication, there is well-founded agreement that any individual will be too impaired to drive safely.

It is important to remember that an arrest is not made on the basis of a breath test alone. It also depends on other factors, such as weaving on the roadway, odor of intoxicants, physical tests, and all those observations that gave you probable cause to believe the driver was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

The Alco-Sensor IV has been in production since the 1980’s and has been used for the purposes of both preliminary and forensic breath alcohol concentration measurement in over 30 different states and various other countries. The Alco-Sensor IV has been tested and approved for evidential breath alcohol analysis by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). When used with a printer as bench-top instrument, it is approved for evidential testing in Missouri by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and is listed on both the NHTSA Conforming Products List and in Missouri’s Regulations 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers.
ALCOHOL FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY

In its simplest form, the alcohol fuel cell consists of a porous, chemically inert layer coated on both sides with platinum oxide (called platinum black). The manufacturer impregnates the porous layer with an acidic electrolyte solution, and applies platinum wire electrical connections to the platinum black surfaces. The fuel cell assembly is mounted in a case, which includes a gas inlet that allows a breath sample to be introduced. The basic configuration of an alcohol fuel cell is illustrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Basic Fuel Cell Configuration**

![Fuel Cell Diagram](image)

DETERMINATION OF BREATH ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The chemical reaction that takes place in an alcohol fuel cell converts alcohol to acetic acid. In the process, this conversion produces a fixed number of free electrons per molecule of alcohol. This reaction takes place on the upper surface of the fuel cell. H+ ions are freed in the process, and migrate to the lower surface of the cell, where they combine with atmospheric oxygen to form water, consuming one electron per H+ ion in the process. Thus, the upper surface has an excess of electrons, and the lower surface has a corresponding deficiency of electrons. If you connect the two surfaces electrically, a current flows through this external circuit to neutralize the charge. This current is a direct indication of the amount of alcohol consumed by the fuel cell. By measuring the amount of current, you can determine the amount of alcohol in the sample. The fuel cell produces a linear relationship between the amount of current generated from the alcohol oxidization reaction and the alcohol concentration in the breath sample. To satisfy the Regulations’ requirement that the breath sample be end-expiratory (alveolar) air, the Alco-Sensor IV automatically monitors breath flow to ensure a valid sample is obtained.

The Alco-Sensor IV reports the measured alcohol concentration in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as specified by Missouri statute.
SPECIFICITY

Due to the nature of their construction, the alcohol fuel cell used in the Alco-Sensor IV is highly specific for alcohol on the human breath. The following is an abbreviated list of substances tested by the University of Tennessee at Memphis to measure their response on the Alco-Sensor IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Vapor Concentration (mg/l)</th>
<th>Alco-Sensor IV Response (gm/dl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetonitrile</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Butanol</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylether</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylacetate</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoprene</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropanol</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEK</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Pentane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Heptane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Octane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrachloroethylene</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichlorethylene</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The display communicates information and instructions from the instrument to the operator.

The mouthpiece functions as the transport mechanism for breath samples from the testing subject to the instrument. Proper insertion of the mouthpiece also turns the Alco-Sensor IV on. All breath samples and the room air used in the air blank sequences are directed to the sample chamber through the mouthpiece.

The SET Button cocks the sampling pump to accept the sample.

The RECALL Button allows the operator to print a previous test.

The MANUAL Button has no valid function during a subject breath test.

The Red Release Button ejects the mouthpiece, thereby also turning the instrument off.

The Printer Cable Connection sends data from the Alco-Sensor IV to the printer.

The use of the MANUAL button to obtain a breath alcohol test result is not considered a valid test result by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. If the MANUAL button is accidentally depressed during a testing sequence, restart the testing sequence.
DATA ENTRY

The Alco-Sensor IV does not have a keyboard for data entry. The printed Test Record includes spaces for the operator to write in the Subject Name, I.D., Operator Name and I.D., and Location of instrument. It is the duty of the officer to correctly and adequately complete the test record with this information following a breath test sequence.

RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

Since the Alco-Sensor IV is an electrical instrument, it is susceptible to the possibility of Radio Frequency Interference (RFI). Radio frequency interference is a disturbance that affects an electrical circuit due to electromagnetic radiation emitted from an external source (such as a walkie-talkie). The disturbance may interrupt, obstruct, or otherwise degrade or limit the effective performance of the circuit.

If the presence of a radio signal is detected during an analysis, the Alco-Sensor IV will invalidate the test, display “RFI!”, and print “Void: RFI” on the Test Record.

ADMINISTERING A SUBJECT TEST

To administer a subject test on the Alco-Sensor IV with Printer in Missouri, Form #8, “Operational Checklist: Alco-Sensor IV With Printer”, of 19 CSR 25-30 must be completed. This form can be found in 19 CSR 25-30, on page two of form DOR-2389 (Alcohol Influence Report) or on the DHSS website at:
http://health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/

You should complete an Operational Checklist for each separate test conducted on a subject.

1. The first step of the operational checklist is an examination of the subject’s mouth. This examination can be performed in one of two ways: The officer can perform a limited visual examination of the subject’s mouth, or the officer can ask the subject whether they have any substances in their mouth. Substances are defined as solid or liquid foreign matter, but does not include dentures, dental work, studs, piercings, or tongue jewelry. Once this examination has been completed, the officer may begin the observation period.
2. An officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit must observe the subject for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. The officer must remain close enough to the subject during the observation period to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that the test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake. While the officer must remain close enough to the subject to do this, direct observation is not necessary ensure the test validity or accuracy. The permit holder should carefully observe the subject during both the fifteen-minute observation period as well as while the subject is providing his/her breath sample into the instrument, so that the subject’s actions, demeanor, and behavior can be documented.

3. Make sure that the printer is attached to the Alco-Sensor IV.

4. Turn the printer on. If display shows LO BAT, or if the printer otherwise does not function, recharge the printer battery or plug into wall before continuing.

5. Insert an Alco-Sensor IV mouthpiece into the Alco-Sensor IV. This turns the instrument on.

6. Observe the temperature displayed on the instrument display panel. This temperature must read between 10 °C and 40 °C. The instrument will then display the current time and date and will move immediately into the automated test sequence.

7. During the automated test sequence the instrument display will show the following series of messages.

   **ALTERNATING “<” AND “>” SYMBOLS**
   The Alco-Sensor IV is monitoring the fuel cell output to ensure that the system is stable and free of alcohol.

   **BLNK**
   When unit displays BLNK, the unit runs a blank test and then displays the result of the test. “.000” will appear on the display if the fuel cell is free of alcohol. If not, the test sequence will void.

8. When “TEST” is displayed on the display panel, the Alco-Sensor IV is ready to take a sample of the subject’s breath.

   **The officer should advise the subject as follows:** “Place your mouth on the mouthpiece and blow long and steady until I tell you to stop.”

   The breath sample has to meet the following three criteria to assure the collection of an adequate sample of end-expiratory (alveolar) breath. These criteria are:

   a. The subject must blow with sufficient flow rate to sound the tone in the instrument and have a “+” appear on the instrument display.

   b. During the breath flow, this flow rate must be maintained continuously until a minimum volume has been delivered.
c. The flow rate must then decrease as flow diminishes naturally from a subject. If the flow rate decreases too abruptly, the instrument will void the testing sequence and print “**Void: DEFICIENT SAMPLE**”. If the sample is not sufficient for analysis, the display will have the message “**NOGO**”. The subject has two more attempts to deliver an adequate breath sample before the testing sequence is voided.

The Alco-Sensor IV allows a 60 – 70 second window for the completion of a breath test. If three insufficient samples were delivered during this timeframe, the instrument will void the testing sequence and print “**Void: INSF SAMP**”. If a complete breath sample has simply not been acquired by the end of the three minutes, the Alco-Sensor IV will print “**Void: TIME OUT**”.

If a suitable sample has been delivered, a single click will be heard by the operator.

As soon as an adequate breath sample has been delivered to the Alco-Sensor IV, the alternating “<” and “>” will reappear, indicating that the instrument is analyzing the breath sample. Once the instrument has completed analysis of the breath sample, it will beep for three (3) seconds while displaying the measured Breath Alcohol Concentration.

After the instrument is done displaying the measured BAC, the Alco-Sensor IV will show alternating “.” on the display as it sends the test sequence information to the attached printer.

9. Once the Alco-Sensor IV is done sending data to the printer, it will show the display message “**SET**”. At this point depress the SET button to cock the sampling pump back into position for the next test sequence.

10. Tear off the test record and fill in subject and testing operator’s information.

11. At this point, the instrument is done conducting a breath alcohol test. Press the red release button to eject the mouthpiece.

12. Turn off the printer.

13. Attach the printout to the “Operational Checklist: Alco-Sensor IV With Printer” and finish completing the Operational Checklist. Complete the certification portion of the checklist as appropriate.

Unless a copy of the evidence ticket is illegible, you should attach a copy of each separate evidence ticket obtained on a test subject.

Good hygiene suggests that a new mouthpiece be used for each separate breath test performed on a test subject.
ALCO-SENSOR IV STATUS MESSAGES

Occasionally, a message, or status code, will appear on the screen or on the evidential printout of the Alco-Sensor IV. The following is a list of some of the more common messages that may appear. If one of the following messages is received while operating the Alco-Sensor IV with printer, please follow the recommended action.

**DISPLAYED MESSAGES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS CODE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOGO</td>
<td>An insufficient sample was given. Subjects are afforded three (3) attempts to deliver a proper sample before test is voided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEM/WARN</td>
<td>Warns that the internal memory is almost full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEM/FULL</td>
<td>The internal memory is full. Contact Type II to empty instrument memory before taking a subject's breath sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET</td>
<td>The SET button needs to be depressed to cock the sampling pump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOID</td>
<td>A condition not conducive to taking a breath sample exists. Turn the unit off and restart the testing sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;XXX</td>
<td>Sample concentration in excess of instrument limit (&gt;0.400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFI!</td>
<td>Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) was detected. Find and remove the source of RFI and restart the test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMP&gt;</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMP&lt;</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRINTED MESSAGES**

| Void: SET PUSH | The SET button was depressed during the breath sample. Restart the testing sequence. |
| Void: RFI      | Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) was detected. Find and remove the source of RFI and restart the test. |
| Void: INSF SAMP | Subject gave three (3) insufficient samples and test was therefore voided. Change mouthpiece and try again or request blood under implied consent. |
| Void: TIME OUT | A sufficient sample was not given during the time limit. |
| Void: DEFICIENT SAMPLE | The subject stopped blowing abruptly, rather than allowing their breath flow to slowly decrease as it ran out. Restart test. |
| Subject Test: Man | The MANUAL button was depressed during breath sampling. This is not considered a valid test. Restart the testing sequence. |

If any message appears on the display or on an evidential printout other than those listed above, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II responsible for maintaining the instrument.
INSTRUMENTATION

The Intox DMT is a forensic breath-testing device that measures ethanol (commonly termed “alcohol”) and is based on the principles of infrared spectrometry. The DMT accurately determines the amount of alcohol in end-expiratory breath at the time the test is administered. Breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

Following recommendations by the National Safety Council’s Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the Department of Transportation established a conservative standard to legally define alcohol impairment while operating a motor vehicle. This standard is 0.080 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath (g/210 L) or per 100 milliliters of blood (g/100 mL). At this level of intoxication, there is well-founded agreement that any individual will be too impaired to drive safely.

It is important to remember that an arrest is not made on the basis of a breath test alone. It also depends on other factors, such as weaving on the roadway, odor of intoxicants, physical tests, and all those observations that give an officer probable cause to believe the driver was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

The DMT has been used for the purpose of forensic breath alcohol concentration measurement in a number of different states and in other countries. The Intox DMT has been tested and approved prior to its use for evidential testing in Missouri by both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and is listed on both the NHTSA Conforming Products List and in Missouri’s Regulations 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers.
INFRARED SPECTROMETRY

The basis of infrared breath analysis is the absorption of infrared energy by alcohol molecules in a breath specimen. Infrared radiation is a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. Infrared wavelengths are longer than visible light and are not visible to the human eye. Spectrometry, an analytical method that measures the absorption of radiant energy by a substance, is widely used in the scientific community.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

![Electromagnetic Spectrum Diagram](image)

ETHANOL AND INFRARED ENERGY

The ethanol molecule is composed of two carbon atoms, six hydrogen atoms, and one oxygen atom that are held together in a fixed order by chemical bonds. These chemical bonds absorb infrared energy in a specific and consistent manner. The specific wavelengths absorbed and the absorption pattern are unique, similar to a fingerprint, for a given molecule such as ethanol. The amount of infrared energy absorbed is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample.
DETERMINATION OF BREATH ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The Intox DMT uses a law of chemistry and physics known as the Beer-Lambert law to determine the alcohol concentration in a breath sample. The Beer-Lambert law states that the amount of energy absorbed by a particular substance is directly proportional to the number of absorbing molecules in the sample. The amount of infrared energy absorbed in a breath sample is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample introduced into the instrument sample chamber.

The breath sample enters the sample chamber of the DMT where an infrared beam of light interacts with any ethanol present (see schematic diagram below). The amount of infrared energy absorbed in the sample chamber is then converted into the subject’s BrAC. To satisfy the Regulations’ requirement that the breath sample be end-expiratory air, the DMT automatically monitors breath flow, breath volume, and changes in the breath alcohol concentration to ensure a valid sample is obtained. The sample chamber of the DMT is maintained at a temperature (approximately 50 °C) to prevent condensation. Once the sample has been accepted, it is checked for the presence of interfering substances.

The Intox DMT reports the measured alcohol concentration in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as specified by Missouri statute.

Schematic Diagram of Intox DMT Optical Bench
SPECIFICITY

The Intox DMT uses three wavelengths of infrared energy to achieve specificity for the analysis of ethanol. Some substances, such as acetone, also absorb infrared energy at these same wavelengths. However, no compound consistent with normal human breath will have the same ratio of absorption at these three wavelengths of infrared energy as ethanol. When the DMT detects these differing absorption ratios, it invalidates the test due to the presence of an interfering substance, displays **INTERFERENCE DETECTED**, and prints **INTERFERENCE DETECTED** on the Test Record. The DMT will not identify or measure the amount of the interfering substance. It is important to show that acetone is not present since it could be found in the breath of someone in a state of ketosis, such as an untreated diabetic or someone on a prolonged fast.

**INFRARED SPECTRUMS OF ETHANOL AND ACETONE**

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![Infrared Spectrum of Ethanol](image1)

![Infrared Spectrum of Acetone](image2)

---
The **breath tube** is the heated, reinforced plastic tube on the right rear side of the instrument that functions as the transport mechanism for breath samples from the testing subject to the instrument. It is heated to prevent condensation of water vapor. All breath samples and the room air used in the air blank sequences are directed to the sample chamber through this tube. The breath tube for the DMT also acts as the RFI (radio frequency interference) antenna, detecting RFI around the instrument.

The **display** is a touch-screen interface that communicates information and instructions between the instrument and the operator.

The **On/Off switch** on the rear of the instrument turns the Intox DMT on or off.

The **Bar Code Reader** reads operator ID cards as well as subject drivers’ licenses to aid operators in the speedy and accurate transfer of information to the instrument during a breath test sequence. *(Use is optional)*

The **keyboard** is used for data entry. Information entered via the keyboard is stored in the instrument’s electronic memory and printed.

The **Dry Gas Compartment** is the secure storage compartment integrated within the instrument for storage of a compressed gas cylinder. *(Use is optional)*

The **External Printer** is used to print all test data from the instrument. *(Actual printers used may vary)*

**ADMINISTERING A SUBJECT TEST**
To administer a subject test on the DMT in Missouri, Form #11, “Blood Alcohol Test Report - Intox DMT” must be completed. This form will be completed automatically by the DMT during the breath test sequence, and a printed and signed copy of the form will be printed at the end of the test sequence.

1. The first step of the operational checklist is an examination of the subject’s mouth. This examination can be performed in one of two ways: The officer can perform a limited visual examination of the subject’s mouth, or the officer can ask the subject whether they have any substances in their mouth. Substances are defined as solid or liquid foreign matter, but does not include dentures, dental work, studs, piercings, or tongue jewelry. Once this examination has been completed, the officer may begin the observation period.

2. An officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit must observe the subject for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. The officer must remain close enough to the subject during the observation period to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that the test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake. While the officer must remain close enough to the subject to do this, direct observation is not necessary ensure the test validity or accuracy. The permit holder should carefully observe the subject during both the fifteen-minute observation period as well as while the subject is providing his/her breath sample into the instrument, so that the subject’s actions, demeanor, and behavior can be documented.

3. Assure that the instrument is turned on. If it is not, turn it on and allow it to warm up (approximately 30 minutes). The instrument is ready to run a test when the bottom of the display shows “Ready <Push Run>”.

4. When the instrument is ready to take a subject sample and after the mouth examination and 15 minute observation period have been performed, push the Run button on the display.

5. The instrument will first display “Scan Operator’s Card?” followed by “Scan Driver’s License?” If you are using a card reader, insert the Operator Card and/or subject’s driver’s license when prompted. Otherwise, answer “No” to the questions and fill in the test fields manually.
The DMT will now display the screen shown on the right. The officer should double-check the accuracy of all fields filled in by information supplied via the card reader, and use the keyboard to type in answers to all fields not already completed.

The fields to be completed are:
- Subject Name
- Subject License # and State Licensed
- Date of Birth
- Gender
- Operator Name
- Operator Permit # and Expiration Date
- Arresting Officer Name
- Arresting Officer ID
- Arrest Time

There is also a checkbox within the Operator Information portion of the display concerning whether the operator also performed the 15 minute observation period. By default, this boxed is checked, and the Operator Name is auto-filled in the Observation Information portion of the display. However, if the operator was not the observer, uncheck this box. This will then allow the operator to fill in the correct observer’s name.

After determining that all the information is correct, press the **OK** button.

During the automated test sequence the instrument display will show the following series of messages:

**PURGE**
All chambers and internal plumbing are cleansed of any residual substances by ambient (surrounding) air that is pulled in through the Breath Tube and pumped throughout the instrument by an internal pump. “.000” will appear on the display if the chamber is clear.

**AMBIENT CHECK AND AMBIENT ZEROING**
After the pump stops, the DMT determines zero references based on the ambient air in the Sample Chamber. During this cycle all three of the specific wavelength filters are inserted into the infrared light path to establish zero references at each wavelength.

**BLANK CHECK**
A measurement is taken after the “Ambient Zeroing”. “.000” will appear on the display if no contamination was detected.
INTERNAL STANDARD CHECK
During this cycle a quartz plate is inserted into the infrared path to assure that the accuracy of the DMT has not changed since it was last calibrated. Each Intox stores in memory the exact infrared absorption value of this quartz standard at the time of calibration. The instrument measures the absorption of the quartz plate and compares this measured value with the value obtained at calibration. The two values must agree within prescribed limits or the test sequence will be aborted.

After the DMT has successfully completed the preceding test sequence, the instrument will display: “Did the subject refuse?” If the subject refuses, press the Yes box on the screen. The instrument will print “REFUSED” on the blood alcohol test report and terminate the test sequence. If the subject is willing to take the breath test, press the No box.

6. The instrument will display “PLEASE BLOW” and emit a beeping sound. Insert a mouthpiece into the Breath Tube and have the subject blow at this time.

The officer should advise the subject as follows: “Place your mouth on the mouthpiece and blow long and steady into the tube until I tell you to stop.”

The breath sample has to meet the following three criteria to assure the collection of an adequate sample of end-expiratory breath. These criteria are:

   a. A minimum single breath sample volume of at least 1.5 liters must be delivered.
   b. A minimum breath flow rate of 3 liters per minute must be maintained until the minimum breath volume has been delivered.
   c. The breath alcohol concentration must show that it has reached end-expiratory air (rate of change in concentration must be within prescribed limits).

During breath sampling, a horizontal green bar is displayed in the bottom right-hand portion of the screen. The first two sample criteria have been met when the green bar crosses the gray line in the middle of the display box. After the flow rate has decreased to less than 3 liters per minute, the instrument will finish the analysis of the breath sample.

The DMT allows a two-minute window for the completion of a breath test. If a breath test meeting the necessary criteria has not been given during this time period, the DMT will ask again “SUBJECT REFUSE?” and display both “YES” and “No” boxes on the screen. If the subject is refusing to take the test, press the “Yes” box on the screen and the instrument will abort the testing sequence and will print “REFUSED” on the blood alcohol test report. If the subject did not appear to be refusing to take the test and is willing to try and take the test again, press the “No” box on the screen and a status code of “INCOMPLETE” will print on the test report.
After the subject has finished giving a valid breath sample, the DMT will display “ANALYZING”. Remove the mouthpiece from the Breath Tube before the instrument displays “PURGING” and allow the DMT to complete the rest of the automated test sequence. Throw the mouthpiece away. The DMT will purge the Sample Chamber at this point and the take another BLANK TEST.

Once the breath test and all operational steps performed by the instrument are completed and all test results have been accepted by the instrument, the DMT will ask the operator to complete the operator certifications on the bottom of the test report form. Following test certification, the operator will sign the report form on the display of the DMT using a stylus. If a witness to the test was present, they can also sign the display after the operator has signed it.

The last item to appear during the test sequence is the “Remarks/Comments” box. This provides an opportunity for the operator to add any additional information to the BAC test record they feel is relevant.

The completed blood alcohol test report will then print from the instrument’s external printer. A signed copy of the last maintenance report will also print directly after the test report.

Good hygiene suggests that a new mouthpiece be used for each separate breath test sequence performed on a test subject.
INTOX DMT STATUS CODES

Occasionally, a message, or status code, will appear on the screen and/or on an evidential ticket printout. The following is a list of the messages that will appear on the display and/or on an evidential ticket printout. If one of the following messages is received while operating the DMT, please follow the recommended action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS CODE</th>
<th>CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAINTENANCE TEST REQUIRED</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOMPLETE</td>
<td>A complete and valid breath test was not given during sampling. Try one or more tests. An additional observation period is not warranted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID SAMPLE</td>
<td>Conduct new oral examination and new observation period. Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFI DETECTED</td>
<td>Find and remove source of radio transmission. Rerun test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFERENCE DETECTED</td>
<td>Try one more test. If interference is detected on the second test, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBIENT FAIL</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouthpiece in breath tube, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUMP ERROR</td>
<td>Check to see if mouthpiece in breath tube, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCKBACK ERROR</td>
<td>Subject sucked air through the breath tube during sampling. Reinstruct on the correct method for providing a sample and try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANK ERROR</td>
<td>Check to see if mouthpiece in breath tube, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILTER WHEEL ERROR</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILTER (1, 2 or 3) WON’T ZERO</td>
<td>Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETECTOR OVERFLOW</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNAL STANDARD ERROR</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE CHAMBER TEMPERATURE CHECK</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREATH TUBE TEMPERATURE CHECK</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If any status code appears on the display or on an evidential ticket other than those listed above, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II responsible for maintaining the instrument.
INSTRUMENTATION

The Intoxilyzer 8000 is a forensic breath-testing device that measures ethanol (commonly termed “alcohol”) and is based on the principles of infrared spectrometry. The Intoxilyzer 8000 accurately determines the amount of alcohol in end-expiratory breath at the time the test is administered. Breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

Following recommendations by the National Safety Council’s Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the Department of Transportation established a conservative standard to legally define alcohol impairment while operating a motor vehicle. This standard is 0.080 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath (g/210 L) or per 100 milliliters of blood (g/100 mL). At this level of intoxication, there is well-founded agreement that any individual will be too impaired to drive safely.

It is important to remember that an arrest is not made on the basis of a breath test alone. It also depends on other factors, such as weaving on the roadway, odor of intoxicants, physical tests, and all those observations that gave you probable cause to believe the driver was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

The Intoxilyzer 8000 has been used for the purpose of forensic breath alcohol concentration measurement in at least 18 different states and various other countries. The Intoxilyzer 8000 has been tested and approved prior to its use for evidential testing in Missouri by both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and is listed on both the NHTSA Conforming Products List and in Missouri’s Regulations 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers.
INFRARED SPECTROMETRY

The basis of infrared breath analysis is the absorption of infrared energy by alcohol molecules in a breath specimen. Infrared radiation is a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. Infrared wavelengths are longer than visible light and are not visible to the human eye. Spectrometry, an analytical method that measures the absorption of radiant energy by a substance, is widely used in the scientific community.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM

ETHANOL AND INFRARED ENERGY

The ethanol molecule is composed of two carbon atoms, six hydrogen atoms, and one oxygen atom that are held together in a fixed order by chemical bonds. These chemical bonds absorb infrared energy in a specific and consistent manner. The specific wavelengths absorbed and the absorption pattern are unique, similar to a fingerprint, for a given molecule such as ethanol. The amount of infrared energy absorbed is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample.
DETERMINATION OF ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The Intoxilyzer 8000 uses a law of chemistry and physics known as the Beer-Lambert law to determine the alcohol concentration in a breath sample. The Beer-Lambert law states that the amount of energy absorbed by a particular substance is proportional to the number of absorbing molecules in the sample. The amount of infrared energy absorbed on a breath alcohol instrument is proportional to the amount of ethanol present in a breath sample introduced into the instrument sample chamber.

The breath sample enters the sample chamber of the 8000 where an infrared beam of light interacts with any ethanol present (see schematic diagram below). The amount of infrared energy absorbed in the sample chamber is then converted into the subject’s BrAC. The 8000 automatically monitors breath flow rate, breath volume, and changes in the breath alcohol concentration to ensure a valid sample is obtained. The sample chamber of the Intoxilyzer 8000 is maintained at a steady temperature (approximately 47 °C) to prevent condensation.

If an improper environmental testing condition, an improper instrument testing condition, or if an operational mistake is detected at any point during the test, the Intoxilyzer 8000 will stop the analysis and invalidate the test. The reason for the invalidation will be displayed and printed; no analytical results will be printed.

The Intoxilyzer 8000 reports the measured alcohol concentration in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as specified by Missouri statute.

Diagram of Intoxilyzer 8000 Optical Bench
SPECIFICITY

The Intoxilyzer 8000 uses two different wavelengths of infrared energy to achieve specificity for the analysis of ethanol. Other substances, such as acetone, also absorb infrared energy at some of the same wavelengths as ethanol. However, no compound consistent with normal human breath will have the same ratio of absorption at these wavelengths of infrared energy as ethanol. When the Intoxilyzer 8000 detects these differing absorption patterns, it will invalidate the test due to the presence of an interfering substance, display “INTERFERENT DETECT”, and print “INTERFERENT DETECT” on the Test Record. The Intoxilyzer 8000 will not identify or measure the amount of the interfering substance. It is important to show that acetone is not present since it could be found in the breath of someone in a state of ketosis, such as an untreated diabetic or someone on a prolonged fast.

**INFRARED SPECTRUMS OF ETHANOL AND ACETONE**
INTOXILYZER 8000 EXTERNAL COMPONENTS

The **Digital Display** communicates information and instructions from the instrument to the operator.

The **Breath Tube** is the heated, reinforced plastic tube located on the top of the instrument that functions as the transport mechanism for breath samples from the testing subject to the instrument. It is heated to prevent condensation of water vapor. All breath samples and the room air used in the air blank sequences are directed to the sample chamber through this tube.

The **Start Test Button**, which is the green button in the middle of the instrument, starts a breath test sequence.

The **Barcode Scanner**, located underneath the display, is used for scanning operator permit cards and subject driver licenses.

The **Mouthpiece Holder** is located on the top of the instrument and is heated so that mouthpieces can be kept at a comfortable temperature for test subjects.

The **Keyboard** is used for data entry and folds up and locks in place to help make the Intoxilyzer 8000 more portable.

The **External Printer** is used to print all test data from the instrument. *(Actual printer used may vary)*
ADMINISTERING A SUBJECT TEST

To administer a subject test on the Intoxilyzer 8000 in Missouri, Form #12, “Blood Alcohol Test Report – Intoxilyzer 8000” must be completed. This form will be completed automatically by the 8000 during the breath test sequence, and a copy of the form will be printed at the end of the test sequence.

1. The first step of the operational checklist is an examination of the subject’s mouth. This examination can be performed in one of two ways: The officer can perform a limited visual examination of the subject’s mouth, or the officer can ask the subject whether they have any substances in their mouth. Substances are defined as solid or liquid foreign matter, but does not include dentures, dental work, studs, piercings, or tongue jewelry. Once this examination has been completed, the officer may begin the observation period.

2. An officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit must observe the subject for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. The officer must remain close enough to the subject during the observation period to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that the test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake. While the officer must remain close enough to the subject to do this, direct observation is not necessary ensure the test validity or accuracy. The permit holder should carefully observe the subject during both the fifteen-minute observation period as well as while the subject is providing his/her breath sample into the instrument, so that the subject’s actions, demeanor, and behavior can be documented.

3. Assure that the power switch is ON and the screen is displaying “READY MODE”. If the 8000 is not on, turn it on and allow it to warm up (approximately 15 – 20 minutes). Make sure that the printer is turned on as well.

If the Intoxilyzer 8000 screen is displaying “STANDBY MODE”, press the start button. It takes approximately two minutes for the 8000 to move from ‘standby’ to ‘ready’. The first minute warms up system components. The second minute runs a system diagnostic check.

Once the 8000 is ready to conduct tests, the scrolling display will show the “READY MODE” message.

4. At this point, press the Start Test button to initiate the test sequence.
5. To begin entering officer and subject data, the instrument will first display “Please scan ID or press enter”. If you are using an Operator Card, place the card in the optical path of the reader and it will automatically input the operator’s information. Otherwise, hit the enter button on the display and complete the following questions.
   a. Operator Name:
   b. Operator Permit Number:
   c. Permit Expiration Date: (mm/dd/yyyy) format

At this point the operator has manually entered the same information that would have been read from an operator card. All operators will then be asked the following questions:
   d. Arresting Officer Name:
   e. Arresting Officer ID Number:
   f. Witness Name (If there was a witness to the test)

The instrument will next display “Please scan DL or press enter”. If you have the subject’s driver’s license, place the license with the bar code in the optical path of the reader and it will automatically input the subject’s information. Otherwise, hit the enter button on the display and complete the following questions.
   g. Subject Name:
   h. Subject Date of Birth: (mm/dd/yyyy) format
   i. Sex (M/F): (M/F) format
   j. Subject Drivers License Number:
   k. DL State of Issue:

The last question that the display will prompt during data entry is: “REVIEW DATA? Y/N”. If the officer wishes to correct a mistake made during the data entry, or merely wishes to review the data, hit Y and then the ENTER button on the keyboard and the instrument will send the officer back through each of the questions a – k listed above. Once the officer is satisfied with the data, he should hit the N and then the ENTER button on the keyboard at this stage and the instrument will move out of data entry and into the automated test sequence.

During the automated test sequence the instrument display will show the following series of messages.

**PURGING and AIR BLANK**
All chambers and internal plumbing are cleansed of any residual substances by ambient (room) air that is pulled in through the Breath Tube and pumped throughout the instrument by an internal pump. This is done before the diagnostic check, before a subject sample and after a subject sample to ensure that the instrument is clean of any residual alcohol from previous tests. After the initial purging, the 8000 measures the amount of infrared light that is striking the detector when only room air is in the sample chamber. It uses this to establish a “zero reference” point.

**DIAGNOSTIC CHECK**
The Intoxilyzer 8000 then runs a diagnostic check to ensure that all instrument systems are operating correctly. After this diagnostic check, a second Air Blank is taken.
INTERNAL REFERENCE CHECK

The last part of the automated test sequence prior to a subject giving a breath sample is the internal reference check. The internal reference check ensures that the measured signal is consistent with the reference created at the time of calibration.

6. After the Intoxilyzer 8000 has successfully cycled through these steps of the automatic test sequence, the instrument will display “PLEASE BLOW/R UNTIL THE TONE STOPS” initially, followed with the displayed message “PLEASE BLOW/R”, accompanied by an intermittent beeping tone. If the subject refuses, hit the “R” button on the keyboard. The instrument will print, “Subject Test Refused” on the BAC test report and terminate the test sequence. If the subject is not refusing to take the breath test, insert a mouthpiece into the Breath Tube and have the subject blow at this time.

The officer should advise the subject as follows: “Place your mouth on the mouthpiece and blow long and steady into the tube until I tell you to stop.”

The breath sample has to meet the following three criteria to assure the collection of an adequate sample of end-expiratory (alveolar) breath. These criteria are:

a. A minimum breath flow rate must be maintained until the minimum breath volume has been delivered.

b. During the breath sample, the minimum flow rate must be maintained continuously for a minimum time and minimum sample volume.

c. The breath alcohol concentration must show that it has reached end-expiratory air.

The Intoxilyzer 8000 allows a three-minute window for the completion of a breath test. If a complete breath sample has not been acquired by the end of the three minutes, the Intoxilyzer 8000 will print “DEFICIENT SAMPLE”.

After the subject has finished giving a valid breath sample and the breath flow rate decreases to below the sampling threshold, the instrument will finish the analysis of the breath sample. The instrument will then complete another “Air Blank”.

Once the breath test and all operational steps performed by the instrument are completed and all test results have been accepted by the instrument, the Intoxilyzer 8000 will then ask the operator to input any comments to be printed on the test report. The operator will then be asked to certify the test results by answering the operator certification questions both on the operational checklist as well as on the bottom of the BAC test report.

After the test certifications have been completed, the external printer of the Intoxilyzer 8000 will print both the BAC Test Report Form as well as an unsigned copy of the most recent maintenance report.

Good hygiene suggests that a new mouthpiece be used for each separate breath test performed on a test subject.
INTOXILYZER 8000 OPERATIONAL MESSAGES

Occasionally, a message, or status code, will appear on the screen and/or on a BAC Test Report. The following is a list of the messages that will appear on the display and/or on an evidential ticket printout. If one of the following messages is received while operating the Intoxilyzer 8000, please follow the recommended action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPLAY MESSAGE</th>
<th>TEST-RECORD MESSAGE</th>
<th>EXPLANATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISABLED MODE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVALID SAMPLE</td>
<td>INVALID SAMPLE</td>
<td>Check mouth, wait an additional 15 minutes, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFERENT DETECT</td>
<td>INTERFERENT DETECT</td>
<td>Try one more test. If interference is detected on the second test, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFICIENT SAMPLE</td>
<td>DEFICIENT SAMPLE</td>
<td>A complete and valid breath sample was not provided in the time allotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFI DETECT</td>
<td>RFI DETECT</td>
<td>Find and remove source of radio transmission. Attempt to conduct another test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBIENT FAIL</td>
<td>AMBIENT FAIL</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouthpiece was removed, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURGE FAIL</td>
<td>PURGE FAIL</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouthpiece was removed, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO SAMPLE GIVEN</td>
<td>NO SAMPLE GIVEN</td>
<td>No breath was provided by subject during the time allotted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLTAGE/CURRENT FAILURE</td>
<td>VOLTAGE/CURRENT FAILURE</td>
<td>The instrument internal voltages are unstable. Please Contact a Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If any status code appears on the display or on a BAC Test Report other than those listed above, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II responsible for maintaining the instrument.
INSTRUMENTATION

The Intox EC/IR II is a forensic breath-testing device that measures ethanol (commonly termed “alcohol”) using an electrochemical cell, also known as a fuel cell. The EC/IR II accurately determines the amount of alcohol in end-expiratory breath at the time the test is administered. Breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) is directly proportional to blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This is an established scientific truth of great benefit to law enforcement. BrAC and BAC need not be compared, since both are equally reliable and established measures of intoxication.

Following recommendations by the National Safety Council’s Committee on Alcohol and Other Drugs, the Department of Transportation established a conservative standard to legally define alcohol impairment while operating a motor vehicle. This standard is 0.080 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath (g/210 L) or per 100 milliliters of blood (g/100 mL). At this level of intoxication, there is well-founded agreement that any individual will be too impaired to drive safely.

It is important to remember that an arrest is not made on the basis of a breath test alone. It also depends on other factors, such as weaving on the roadway, odor of intoxicants, physical tests, and all those observations that give an officer probable cause to believe the driver was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

The EC/IR II has been used for the purpose of forensic breath alcohol concentration measurement in a number of different states and in other countries. The Intox EC/IR II has been tested and approved prior to its use for evidential testing in Missouri by both the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and is listed on both the NHTSA Conforming Products List and in Missouri’s Regulations 19 CSR 25-30.050, Approved Breath Analyzers.
ALCOHOL FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY

In its simplest form, the alcohol fuel cell consists of a porous, chemically inert layer coated on both sides with platinum oxide (called platinum black). The manufacturer impregnates the porous layer with an acidic electrolyte solution, and applies platinum wire electrical connections to the platinum black surfaces. The fuel cell assembly is mounted in a case, which includes a gas inlet that allows a breath sample to be introduced. The basic configuration of an alcohol fuel cell is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Basic Fuel Cell Configuration

DETERMINATION OF BREATH ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The chemical reaction that takes place in an alcohol fuel cell converts alcohol to acetic acid, water, and free electrons. When the top and bottom surfaces of the fuel cell are connected via an electrical circuit, current flows through this circuit to neutralize the charge created by the breakup of alcohol. The current created is a direct indication of the amount of alcohol consumed by the fuel cell. By measuring the amount of current, you can determine the amount of alcohol in the sample. The fuel cell produces a direct relationship between the amount of current generated from the alcohol oxidization reaction and the alcohol concentration in the breath sample.

The Intox EC/IR II also incorporates an infrared spectrophotometer which monitors the release of both alcohol and carbon dioxide during exhalation. Analyzing the release of these two chemicals using proprietary algorithms, the EC/IR II can detect sample irregularities occurring during exhalation due to mouth alcohol.

The Intox EC/IR II reports the measured alcohol concentration in grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as specified by Missouri statute.
SPECIFICITY

Due to the nature of their construction, the alcohol fuel cell used in the Intox EC/IR II is highly specific for alcohol on the human breath. The following is an abbreviated list of substances tested by the University of Tennessee at Memphis to measure their response on the Alco-Sensor IV, which uses the same electrochemical cell as the Intox EC/IR II.

**ALCO-SENSOR IV RESPONSE TO VARIOUS SUBSTANCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Vapor Concentration (mg/l)</th>
<th>Alco-Sensor IV Response (gm/dl)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Butanol</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylether</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylacetate</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isoprene</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isopropanol</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEK</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Pentane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Hexane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-Butane</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Spirits</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toluene</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichlorethylene</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using proprietary algorithms, Intoximeters, Inc. achieves further specificity for ethanol over other substances, including other alcohols, by measuring differences in the reaction time of the substance reacting on the fuel cell compared to the known reaction time of ethanol on the fuel cell. When the EC/IR II detects a reaction time other than the one expected, it invalidates the test, displays **INTERFERING SUBSTANCE**, and prints **INTERFERING SUBSTANCE** on the Test Record. The EC/IR II will not identify or measure the amount of the interfering substance.

The **Breath Tube** is the heated, reinforced tube on the left side of the instrument that functions as the transport mechanism for breath samples from the testing subject to the instrument. It is heated to prevent condensation of water vapor. All breath samples and the room air used in the air blank sequences are directed to the sample chamber through this tube.

The **Display Panel** communicates information and instructions from the instrument to the operator.

The **Power Switch** on the rear of the instrument turns the Intox EC/IR II on or off.

The **Bar Code Reader** reads operator ID cards as well as subject drivers’ licenses to aid operators in the speedy and accurate transfer of information to the instrument during a breath test sequence. *(Use is optional)*

The **Keyboard** is used for data entry. Information entered via the keyboard is stored in the instrument’s electronic memory and printed.

The **Dry Gas Compartment** is the secure storage compartment integrated within the instrument for storage of a compressed gas cylinder. *(Use is optional)*

The **External Printer** is used to print all test data from the instrument. *(Actual printers used may vary)*

**ADMINISTERING A SUBJECT TEST**
To administer a subject test on the EC/IR II in Missouri, Form #13, “Blood Alcohol Test Report - Intox EC/IR II” must be completed. This form will be completed automatically by the EC/IR II during the breath test sequence, and a copy of the form will be printed at the end of the test sequence.

1. The first step of the operational checklist is an examination of the subject’s mouth. This examination can be performed in one of two ways: The officer can perform a limited visual examination of the subject’s mouth, or the officer can ask the subject whether they have any substances in their mouth. Substances are defined as solid or liquid foreign matter, but does not include dentures, dental work, studs, piercings, or tongue jewelry. Once this examination has been completed, the officer may begin the observation period.

2. An officer with a valid Type II or Type III permit must observe the subject for a minimum of fifteen (15) minutes. The officer must remain close enough to the subject during the observation period to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that the test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake. While the officer must remain close enough to the subject to do this, direct observation is not necessary ensure the test validity or accuracy. The permit holder should carefully observe the subject during both the fifteen-minute observation period as well as while the subject is providing his/her breath sample into the instrument, so that the subject’s actions, demeanor, and behavior can be documented.

3. Assure that the instrument is turned on. If it is not, turn it on and allow it to warm up (approximately 10 – 20 minutes). The instrument is ready to run a test when the display shows “PRESS ENTER TO START”.

4. When the instrument is ready to take a subject sample and after the mouth examination and 15 minute observation period have been performed, push the Enter button on the keyboard.

5. To begin entering officer and subject data, the instrument will first display “Swipe Operator Card: Or Press ENTER”. If you are using an Operator Card, place the card into the card slot of the reader and it will automatically input the operator’s information. Otherwise, hit the enter button on the display and complete the following questions.
a. Operator Name:
b. Operator Permit Number:
c. Permit Expiration Date:  (mm/dd/yyyy) format

At this point the operator has manually entered the same information that would have been read from an operator card. All operators will then be asked the following questions:

d. Check Mouth? [Y/N]:
e. 15 Minutes Observed? [Y/N]:
f. Observed By:  (default answer is name of operator)

The instrument will next display “Please Swipe Driver’s License: Or Press ENTER”. If you have the subject’s driver’s license, place the license with the bar code into the card slot of the reader and it will automatically input the subject’s information. Otherwise, hit the enter button on the display and complete the following questions.

g. Subject Last Name:
h. Subject First Name:
i. Subject M.I.:
j. Subject Date of Birth:  (mm/dd/yyyy) format
k. Sex Gender:  (M/F) format
l. Subject Driver’s License #:
m. State of Issuance:

At this point the operator has manually entered the same information that would have been read from the driver’s license. All operators will then be asked the following questions:

n. Arresting Officer’s Name:
o. Arresting Officer’s ID:

The last screen the display will show during data entry is: “Starting Test Sequence: SPACE=Begin ENTER=Verify”. If the officer wishes to correct a mistake made during the data entry, or merely wishes to review the data, hit the ENTER button on the keyboard and the instrument will send the officer back through each of the questions a – k listed above. Once the officer is satisfied with the data, the space bar on the keyboard at this stage and the instrument will move out of data entry and into the automated test sequence.

During the automated test sequence the instrument display will show the following series of messages.

**DIAGNOSTIC CHECK**
To begin the automated test sequence, the EC/IR II does an analysis of its internal components to make sure that everything is working properly and that the instrument is ready to conduct a subject breath test.

**INSTRUMENT PURGE**
After the diagnostic check has been passed, the EC/IR II pumps ambient (room) air through the breath tube and analytical bench. This is done before and after a subject sample to ensure that the instrument is clean of any residual sample from a previous breath test.
BLANK CHECK
At this point the Intox EC/IR II measures both the amount of infrared light that is striking the detector when ambient (room) air is in the sample chamber, as well as the amount of reaction on the fuel cell when only room air is in the sample chamber. The EC/IR II sets this reading as “0.000” (alcohol-free) and that is the first Blank Check.

6. After the Intox EC/IR II has successfully cycled through these steps of the automatic test sequence, the instrument will display “PLEASE BLOW/R”, accompanied by a beep. If the subject refuses, hit the “R” button on the keyboard. The instrument will print, “Test refused” on the BAC test report and terminate the test sequence. If the subject is not refusing to take the breath test, insert a mouthpiece into the Breath Tube and have the subject blow at this time.

The officer should advise the subject as follows: “Place your mouth on the mouthpiece and blow long and hard into the tube until I tell you to stop.”

The breath sample has to meet the following three criteria to assure the collection of an adequate sample of end-expiratory (alveolar) breath. These criteria are:
   a. A minimum breath flow rate must be maintained until the minimum breath volume has been delivered.
   b. During the breath sample, the minimum flow rate must be maintained continuously for a minimum time and minimum sample volume.
   c. The flow rate must then decrease as flow diminishes naturally from the subject.

The Intox EC/IR II allows a three-minute window for the completion of a breath test, with a maximum total of 6 separate breath attempts. If none of the 6 breath attempts results in a complete breath sample, the EC/IR II will print a test report of “Insufficient sample”. If the subject fails to give a breath sample during the three minute test window, the Intox EC/IR II will print “Breath timeout – No sample provided”.

After the subject has finished giving a valid breath sample and the breath flow rate decreases to below the sampling threshold, the instrument will finish the analysis of the breath sample. The instrument will then complete another “Blank Check”.

Once the breath test and all operational steps performed by the instrument are completed and all test results have been accepted by the instrument, the Intox EC/IR II will then ask the operator to input any comments to be printed on the test report.

After the test comments have been completed, the external printer of the EC/IR II will print both the BAC Test Report Form as well as an unsigned copy of the most recent maintenance report.

Good hygiene suggests that a new mouthpiece be used for each separate breath test performed on a test subject.
INTOX EC/IR II TEST STATUS CODES

Occasionally, a status message, or code, will appear on the screen and/or on the BAC Test Report. The following is a list of the messages that will appear on the display and/or on an evidential ticket printout. If one of the following messages is received while operating the EC/IR II, please follow the recommended action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS CODE</th>
<th>CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAINTENANCE TEST REQUIRED</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUTH ALCOHOL</td>
<td>Conduct new oral examination and new observation period. Try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE</td>
<td>A complete and valid breath test was not given during sampling. Try one or more tests. An additional observation period is not warranted. You may want to request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFERING SUBSTANCE</td>
<td>Try one more test. If an interfering substance is detected on the second test, request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREATH TIMEOUT</td>
<td>No breath sample was provided during the three minute test window. You may want to request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREATH AT IMPROPER TIME</td>
<td>Subject began to blow when instrument was not ready to accept sample. Try one or more tests. An additional observation period is not warranted. You may want to request blood sample under implied consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECK AMBIENT CONDITIONS</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouthpiece in breath tube, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATOR ABORT</td>
<td>Operator aborted the test sequence prior to test completion. Try one or more tests. An additional observation period is not warranted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBIENT DETECTED</td>
<td>Check for odors, check to see if mouthpiece in breath tube, try one or more tests. If unsuccessful, contact Type II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHANOL BASELINE ERROR</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET SOLENOID ERROR</td>
<td>Out of service. Contact Type II and go to another instrument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If any status code appears on the display or on a BAC Test Report other than those listed above, discontinue use of the instrument and contact a Type II responsible for maintaining the instrument.
# Rules of Department of Health and Senior Services

**Division 25—State Public Health Laboratory**  
**Chapter 30—Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva, and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva, and Urine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.021 Type I Permit</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.031 Type II Permit</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.041 Type III Permit</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.050 Approved Breath Analyzers</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.051 Breath Analyzer Calibration and Accuracy Verification Standards</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.060 Operating Procedures for Breath Analyzers</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.070 Approval of Methods for the Determination of Blood Alcohol Content From Samples of Blood, Saliva, or Urine</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 CSR 25-30.080 Approval of Methods for the Analysis of Blood, Saliva, and Urine for the Presence of Drugs</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 30—Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva, and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva, and Urine


PURPOSE: This rule provides general information regarding the applicability of the rules in this chapter, definitions of terms, permits and operation of breath analyzers.

(1) Only those laboratories or persons performing analysis of blood, breath, saliva, or urine for the determination of blood alcohol content, or of blood, saliva, or urine for the presence of drugs—at the direction of a law enforcement officer acting under the provisions of sections 577.020–577.041, RSMo, and sections 306.111–306.119, RSMo—are subject to the rules in this chapter.

(2) The following definitions shall be used in the interpretation and enforcement of the rules in this chapter:

(A) Blood alcohol content is the alcohol content of blood expressed as a percentage based on grams of alcohol per one hundred (100) milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per two hundred ten (210) liters of breath;

(B) Breath analyzer is an instrument which measures and expresses the blood alcohol content from a sample of expired air;

(C) Department is the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services;

(D) Drugs are illegal or controlled chemical substances, other than alcohol, that are capable of impairing an individual’s ability to operate a motor vehicle;

(E) Field service and repairs are the service and repairs on breath analyzers at locations other than at a manufacturer’s facility;

(F) Maintenance checks are the standardized and prescribed procedures used to determine that a breath analyzer is functioning properly and is operating in accordance with the operational procedures established by the Department of Health and Senior Services;

(G) Permit is the written authorization from the Department of Health and Senior Services for an individual to perform analyses of blood, breath, saliva, or urine for blood alcohol content; to perform analyses of blood, saliva, or urine for drugs; to operate breath analyzers; to supervise operators of breath analyzers; to serve as instructors of training courses; and to perform field service and repairs and maintenance checks on breath analyzers;

(H) Observation period is the minimum fifteen- (15-) minute continuous period that ends when a breath sample has been provided to the approved breath analyzer, during which time the operator shall remain close enough to a subject to reasonably ensure, using the senses of sight, hearing, or smell, that a test subject does not smoke, vomit, or have any oral intake during the fifteen- (15-) minute observation period. Direct observation is not necessary to ensure the validity or accuracy of the test result;

(I) Oral intake is the act of placing a substance from outside the body into the mouth during the observation period. The mouth-piece used to provide a breath sample shall not constitute oral intake;

(J) Vomiting is the act of ejecting the solid and/or liquid contents of the stomach through the mouth, and does not include belching or burping;

(K) Examination is a limited visual examination of a test subject’s mouth and/or denial by a subject that he or she has any substance in his or her mouth; and

(L) Substance is any foreign matter, solid or liquid, not to include dentures, dental work, studs, piercing, or tongue jewelry.

(3) The chemical analysis of a person’s blood, breath, saliva, or urine conducted under the provisions of sections 577.020–577.041, RSMo, and sections 306.111–306.119, RSMo, shall be performed by licensed medical personnel or by personnel possessing a valid permit issued by the department.

(A) Permits are valid for two (2) years from the date of issuance.

(B) A permittee is authorized to perform only those tests for analysis, or to operate or maintain those breath analyzers that are specified on the permit.

(C) A permit may not be used as an endorsement from the department for promotional or commercial purposes.

(4) Applications for permits and renewals of permits shall be made on forms (see 19 CSR 25-30.021, 19 CSR 25-30.031, or 19 CSR 25-30.041) available from the Breath Alcohol Program, State Public Health Laboratory—Southeast Branch, 2875 James Boulevard, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901. Forms are also available at http://health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/. Requests for approval of instruments, methods, or training courses shall be made to the director, State Public Health Laboratory, c/o Breath Alcohol Program. Criteria and standards used for approval purposes shall be provided upon request by the State Public Health Laboratory.

(5) Breath analyzers shall be operated strictly in accordance with the procedures set forth in 19 CSR 25-30.060.

(A) An operational checklist, including the certification section, shall be completed with each breath test at the time of the test, by the individual performing the test.

(B) An individual permitted to operate a breath analyzer shall—

1. Immediately suspend use of a breath analyzer that is not functioning properly; and

2. Submit to periodic reviews, examinations or surveys conducted by the department.

(6) The department may initiate proceedings to deny, suspend, or revoke a permit when there is evidence of false or misrepresented information given on an application or renewal for a permit; when there is evidence that the permittee has falsified reports, negligently performed analyses or reported results, used an instrument or method not approved by the department, performed analyses not authorized by the permit, or has used the permit for promotional or commercial purposes; or when the permittee has demonstrated an inability to accurately and properly perform analyses or satisfactorily meet the qualifications and competence standards required of the permit.

(A) The department shall provide written notice of the disciplinary action to the permittee and the employee of the permittee.

(B) The notice shall contain a summary of the evidence supporting the disciplinary action.


Collins v. Director of Revenue, 691 S.W.2d 246 (Mo. banc 1985); Jannett v. King, 687 S.W.2d 252 (Mo. App. 1985); Stuart v. Director of Revenue, 761 S.W.2d 234 (Mo. App. 1988). Prima facie case for admission of breath analysis test results is made if the test is administered by a certified operator in accordance with promulgated operating procedures.

Collins v. Director of Revenue, 691 S.W.2d 246 (Mo. banc 1985); Stuart v. Director of Revenue, 761 S.W.2d 234 (Mo. App. 1988). A contention that a breath analysis instrument was not functioning properly can only be made if supported by some evidence which suggests that a malfunction occurred despite adherence to correct test methods.

Williams v. Director of Revenue, 721 S.W.2d 797 (Mo. App. 1986). The results of approved breath analysis tests are measured by weight.

Daniels v. Director of Revenue, 48 S.W.3d 42 (Mo. App. 2001), overruled on other grounds by Verdoorn v. Director of Revenue, 119 S.W.3d 543 (Mo. 2003). “Belching” does not constitute “vomiting” because stomach contents are not disgorged through the mouth.

Misener v. Director of Revenue, 134 S.W.3d 761 (Mo. App. 2004). Subject waived any defense based upon the breath test result being contaminated by an antacid tablet in his mouth because he did not respond truthfully when asked whether he was taking any medication.

The applicant shall also complete an application for a Type I permit, included herein.

(1) A Type I permit, included herein, authorizes an individual to perform analyses of blood, saliva, or urine for blood alcohol content, the department shall send three (3) check specimens to the applicant for analysis. The applicant shall perform the analyses within the time set by the department. The results reported on the three (3) samples shall be within five percent (5%) of the true value. A second set of three (3) check samples shall be sent to the applicant if the results from the first set were unsatisfactory. If the results from the second set of check samples are unsatisfactory, the department shall return the application. Any further efforts to meet this condition for completion of the application shall be made at the discretion of the department based on the nature of the problem; the ability of the applicant; and the facility, equipment, and methods that were employed.

(B) Effective July 1, 2014, to perform analyses of blood, saliva, or urine for the presence of drugs, the applicant shall be an employee of a laboratory that holds a national accreditation through the College of American Pathologists (CAP), the American Board of Forensic Toxicologists (ABFT), or through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/Lab). This accreditation shall include an annual forensic proficiency test on each biological matrix (blood, saliva, or urine) tested. A copy of the certification for each laboratory shall be supplied to the State Public Health Laboratory upon request.

(2) An applicant for a Type I permit shall not be less than twenty-one (21) years of age and shall possess a baccalaureate degree in chemical, physical, or biological science from an accredited college or university or shall have at least two (2) years of relevant analytical experience and the equivalent of at least two (2) years of college-level education with at least half of the credit hours earned in the chemical, physical, or biological sciences.

(3) A Type I permittee shall maintain complete records of testing, quality assurance data, logbooks, and other documentation related to the performance of tests as established under general standards of laboratory practice and chain-of-custody procedures.

(4) All provisions of subsection (2)(A) of this rule shall apply for renewal of a permit authorizing the analysis of blood, saliva, or urine for blood alcohol content. A set of three (3) check samples shall be satisfactorily analyzed during the last year of the current permit, and the applicant shall complete an application for a Type I permit, included herein.

(5) Type I permits issued prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under the conditions of this rule.

(6) Type I permit applications completed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under the conditions of this rule.
STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

PERMIT
TYPE 1

is hereby authorized to determine the content of _______________________ (TYPE IN "ALCOHOL" OR "DRUGS" OR BOTH)
from a sample of _______________________ utilizing approved standard chemical methods.

(TYPE IN "BLOOD," "SALIVA," OR "URINE")

Permit issued under the provisions of sections 577.020 through 577.041, RSMo and 306.111 through 306.119 RSMo.

DATE ______________________
NUMBER ______________________
EXPIRES ______________________

DIRECTOR OF STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

MO 580-1242 (6-10)
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
APPLICATION FOR TYPE I PERMIT

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR
[ ] NEW PERMIT [ ] RENEWAL

CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER AND EXPIRATION DATE

PRINT FULL NAME

AGE

TELEPHONE NUMBER

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

A disclosure concerning your SSN number is available at:
http://www.health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/

ORGANIZATION

EMAIL ADDRESS

BUSINESS ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

DIRECTOR’S NAME

TELEPHONE NUMBER

ALCOHOL ANALYSIS:

[ ] BLOOD [ ] URINE [ ] SALIVA

DRUG ANALYSIS:

[ ] BLOOD [ ] URINE [ ] SALIVA

FOR DRUG TESTING ONLY

PROVIDE NAME OF PROVIDENCY TESTING PROGRAM(S) YOUR FACILITY SUBSCRIBES TO

EDUCATION

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY

YEARS ATTENDED

HOURS QTR/SEM.

MAJOR

MINOR

DEGREE

GRADUATED

OTHER RELEVANT TRAINING

COURSE OR PROGRAM TITLE

AGENCY OR INSTITUTION

DATES

ANALYTICAL EXPERIENCE

ORGANIZATION

DATES EMPLOYED

RESULTS OF SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS:

METHODS OF ANALYSIS USED

DRUGS

[ ] Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA)

[ ] Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS)

[ ] Gas or Liquid Chromatography

[ ] Radioimmunoassay (RIA)

[ ] Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay (FPIA)

[ ] Other

[ ] Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC)

[ ] Gas Chromatography (GC)

[ ] High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)

[ ] Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

[ ] Other

[ ] Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS)

[ ] Other

[ ] Cloned Enzyme Dopar Immunooassay (GEDIA)

[ ] UV/Vis Spectrophotometry (UV/Vis)

[ ] Signature of Applicant

DATE

RETURN COMPLETED APPLICATION TO THE:

Breath Alcohol Program, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services,
Southeast District Office, 2875 James Boulevard, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Chapter 30—Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva, and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva, and Urine

19 CSR 25-30


Stuart v. Director of Revenue, 761 S.W.2d 234 (Mo. App. 1988). A Type II permittee is qualified to testify as an expert on technical matters and permissible temperature tolerances.

Miller v. Director of Revenue, 719 S.W.2d 787 (Mo. banc 1986); Elkins v. Director of Revenue, 728 S.W.2d 567 (Mo. App. 1987). Possession of a permit is a matter within the personal knowledge of the permittee. Testimony by a permittee is sufficient to prove the permittee’s qualifications to administer the tests.

19 CSR 25-30.031 Type II Permit

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the qualifications, duties and responsibilities of a Type II permittee and establishes a maintenance report to be used for each of the approved breath analyzers in 19 CSR 20-30.050.

(1) A Type II permit, included herein, authorizes an individual to operate a breath analyzer and to perform any of the following duties: to conduct training courses for the operation of breath analyzers that are approved by the department, to conduct training courses approved by the department to qualify for a Type II permit, to perform field service and repairs on breath analyzers as indicated on the permit, to perform maintenance checks on breath analyzers as required by the department, and to supervise operators of breath analyzers.

(2) An applicant for a Type II permit shall not be less than twenty-one (21) years of age. In addition, the applicant successfully shall complete a training course approved by the department for obtaining a Type II permit and complete an application for a Type II permit, included herein.

(3) A Type II permittee shall perform maintenance checks on breath analyzers under his/her supervision at intervals not to exceed thirty-five (35) days. The permittee shall retain the original report of the maintenance check and submit a copy of the report so that it shall be received by the department within fifteen (15) days from the date the maintenance check was performed. In addition, maintenance checks shall be completed when—

(A) A new instrument is placed into service; or

(B) The instrument has been serviced, repaired, or recalibrated.

(4) Type II permittees shall maintain complete records as required in 19 CSR 25-30.021(3) and in 19 CSR 25-30.011(5)(A). Type II permittees shall provide oversight and assistance to assure the competency of the operators under their supervision. They shall conduct training courses as approved by the department.

(5) To renew a Type II permit, the applicant shall have completed at least two (2) maintenance checks and at least ten (10) tests on drinking subjects, following the operational checklists, within the past year on each breath analyzer for which renewal is requested. If these conditions are not met or if the permit has expired for more than thirty (30) days, the applicant shall perform two (2) maintenance checks and five (5) self-administered tests for each breath analyzer for which renewal is requested. Copies of the maintenance checks and the operational checklists and printouts for the five (5) self-administered tests shall accompany the application for renewal.

(6) Type II permits issued prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under the conditions of this rule.

(7) For the maintenance checks referred to in sections (3)–(5) of this rule, the appropriate maintenance report form for the specific instrument being checked shall be used—

(A) When performing a maintenance check on the Intox DMT, the report incorporated in the instrument software shall be used (see Report No. 1 included herein for example);

(B) When performing a maintenance check on the DataMaster, Report No. 6 included herein shall be used; and

(C) When performing a maintenance check on the Alco-Sensor IV with printer, Report No. 7 included herein shall be used.

(8) Maintenance report forms required in section (7) of this rule prior to the effective date of this rule and completed on maintenance checks before that date shall be considered valid under this rule.

(9) Type II permit applications completed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under the conditions of this rule.
STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

PERMIT
TYPE II

is hereby authorized to instruct and supervise operators, train instructors, inspect, calibrate, perform field service and repairs, and operate the following breath analyzer(s):

for the determination of the alcoholic content of blood from a sample of expired air. Permit issued under the provisions of sections 577.020 through 577.041, RSMo and 306.111 through 306.119 RSMo.

DATE _____________________________
NUMBER ___________________________
EXPIRES ___________________________

DIRECTOR OF STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

MO 180-077 (6-10)
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

APPLICATION FOR TYPE II PERMIT FOR OPERATION OF BREATH ALCOHOL ANALYZERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINT FULL NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A disclosure concerning your SSN number is available at http://www.health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT OR TROOP</th>
<th>TELEPHONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUSINESS ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMAIL ADDRESS</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LIST ALL ORIGINAL TRAINING COURSES FOR OPERATION OF BREATH ANALYZERS.
(Also, please place a checkmark beside ALL breath analyzer(s) for which you are requesting a permit.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATES OF COURSE</th>
<th>LOCATION OF COURSE</th>
<th>COURSE LENGTH (HRS.)</th>
<th>NAME &amp; MODEL OF BREATH ANALYZER</th>
<th>PLACE &amp; NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List the manufacturer and name of instruments for which you are currently performing maintenance reports on and the number of maintenance reports performed on EACH type in the last year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MANUFACTURER AND NAME OF INSTRUMENT</th>
<th>NUMBER OF MAINTENANCE REPORTS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SUBJECT TESTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When adding a new instrument, you receive a new two (2) year permit. Therefore, normal renewal procedures apply for the instrument(s) on your current permit that you wish to transfer to the new permit. Disregarding these renewal procedures will result in a new permit for the new instrument only.

To renew a Type II Permit, the applicant shall have completed two (2) Maintenance Reports and shall have performed at least ten (10) tests on drinking subjects in the past year on each instrument for which renewal is requested. If these conditions are not met, or the permit has expired for more than thirty (30) days, the applicant shall perform two (2) Maintenance Reports and five (5) self-administered tests for each breath analyzer for which renewal is requested. Copies of the Maintenance Reports along with the Operational checklists and printouts for the five (5) self-administered tests shall accompany the application for renewal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RETURN COMPLETED APPLICATION TO THE: Breath Alcohol Program, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Southeast District Office
2875 James Blvd.
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

JASON KANDER (1/29/14) CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS 9
19 CSR 25-30—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
SENIOR SERVICES

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

INTOX DMT MAINTENANCE REPORT

Complete this report at the time of the regular monthly preventive maintenance check (not to exceed 35 days).
Complete this report whenever the instrument is serviced or repaired and whenever it is placed into service.
Retain the original and send a copy within 15 days to the Breath Alcohol Program, DHSS.

INTOX DMT SN  
NAME OF AGENCY  
DATE OF INSPECTION  
LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT (STREET AND CITY)  
TIME OF INSPECTION  

CHECKLIST: Place a mark on the line by each item if found to be satisfactory or is operating within established limits. (Write in observed values where determined). Unmarked items must be corrected before using instrument.

☐ DIAGNOSTIC RECORD

DATE AND TIME  
☐ DETECTOR  
☐ PROGRAM  
☐ FILTER 1  
☐ SAMPLE CHAMBER  
☐ FILTER 2  
☐ BREATH TUBE  
☐ FILTER 3  
☐ PUMP  
☐ INTERNAL STANDARD

BREATH ANALYZER ACCURACY STANDARDS

☐ SIMULATOR SOLUTION  
☐ COMPRRESSED ETHANOL-GAS MIXTURE

☐ SIMULATOR TEMP (34°C ± 0.2°C)  
LOT #  
SIMULATOR SN  
EXP. DATE  
SIMULATOR EXP DATE

☐ CALIBRATION CHECK - (ONLY ONE STANDARD IS TO BE USED PER MAINTENANCE REPORT)

Run three tests using a standard solution. All three tests must be within ±5% of the standard value and must have a spread of .005 or less. Mark the box corresponding to the standard solution being used.

☐ 0.10% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.095% AND 0.105% INCLUSIVE

☐ 0.08% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.075% AND 0.085% INCLUSIVE

☐ 0.04% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.035% AND 0.045% INCLUSIVE

TEST 1:  
TEST 2:  
TEST 3:

☐ PERFORM R.F.I TEST

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF BREATH TEST IN THE FOLLOWING RANGES SINCE THE LAST MAINTENANCE REPORT:

REFUSALS  
0.04  
0.05-09  
10.14  
15.19  
OVER .19

LIST ANY PARTS AND DESCRIBE ANY ALTERATION OR MODIFICATION THAT WAS MADE TO RESTORE THE INSTRUMENT TO OPERATE SATISFACTORY AND WITHIN ESTABLISHED LIMITS (USE OTHER SIDE IF NECESSARY)

INSPECTING OFFICER

SIGNATURE  
PRINT FULL NAME

TYPE OR Permit Number  
Expiration Date  
Telephone Number

RETURN COMPLETED REPORT TO THE
Breath Alcohol Program, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Southeast District Office, 2975 James Blvd, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

10 CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS

(1/29/14) JASON KANDER
Secretary of State
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
State Public Health Laboratory
CMI Intoxilyzer 8000 Maintenance Report

Complete this report in duplicate at the time of the regular monthly preventive maintenance check, and whenever instrument is repaired. Send one copy to Department of Health and Senior Services, and retain one copy in department file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument Serial Number</th>
<th>Location of Instrument</th>
<th>Date of Inspection</th>
<th>Time of Inspection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Calibration Check Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>g/210L</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Calibration Check Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Type</th>
<th>Standard Lot No.</th>
<th>Standard Expiration Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sim Temperature</td>
<td>Sim Serial Number</td>
<td>Sim Certificate Expiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sim Value</td>
<td>Standard Supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Calibration Check Result 1**

**Calibration Check Result 2**

**Calibration Check Result 3**

Maximum Deviation (must be within 5%) Spread (must be .005 or less)

**Diagnostic Test Results**

- Voltage/Current Test
- RAM Test
- EEPROM Checksum Test
- Real Time Clock Test
- DSP Test
- Analytical Stability Test
- Modem Test
- Temperature Regulation Test

**RFI Test Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>g/210L</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Number of Refusals and Subject Breath Tests in Each Range Since Last Maintenance Report**

Refusals | 0.04 | 0.05-08 | 0.10-14 | 0.15-19 | Over 19

List any new parts and describe any alteration or modification that was made to restore the instrument to operate satisfactorily and within established limits (use other side if necessary).

**Inspecting Officer**

Signature

Print Name

Type II Permit Number

Expiration Date

Telephone Number

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER
Services provided on a non-discriminatory basis

Jason Kander (1/29/14)
Secretary of State
Complete this report at the time of the regular monthly preventive maintenance check (not to exceed 35 days). Complete this report whenever the instrument is serviced or repaired and whenever it is placed into service. Retain the original and send a copy within 15 days to the Breath Alcohol Program, DHSS.

LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT (STREET AND CITY) _______________________________

CHECKLIST: Place a mark in the box by each item if found to be satisfactory or is operating within established limits. (Write in observed values where determined). Unmarked items must be corrected before using instrument.

- Diagnostic Record
  - Blank Check
  - CO2 Check
  - FC 1 Temp
  - Flow Check
  - SRC Temp
  - FCB Check
  - DET Temp
  - CRC Comp Check
  - BT Temp
  - CRC Cal Check
  - STD 2 Temp
  - PRINT TEST
  - ETH Check
  - DATE AND TIME

Breath Analyzer Accuracy Standards

- Simulator Solution
  - Compressed Ethanol-Gas Mixture

- Standard Supplier ____________ Lot # ____________ Exp. Date ____________

- Simulator Temp (34°C ± 0.2°C) ____________ Simulator SN ____________ Simulator Exp Date ____________

- Calibration Check - (Only one standard is to be used per maintenance report)
  - Run three tests using a standard solution. All three tests must be within ±5% of the standard value and must have a spread of .005 or less. Mark the box corresponding to the standard solution being used. (Printout Attached)
    - 0.10% Standard - Must Read Between 0.095% and 0.105% Inclusive
    - 0.08% Standard - Must Read Between 0.076% and 0.084% Inclusive
    - 0.04% Standard - Must Read Between 0.038% and 0.042% Inclusive

- Test 1
- Test 2
- Test 3

Indicate the number of breath test in the following ranges since the last maintenance report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refusals</th>
<th>0.04</th>
<th>0.05-0.09</th>
<th>0.10-0.14</th>
<th>0.15-0.19</th>
<th>Over 0.19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

List any new parts and describe any alteration or modification that was made to restore the instrument to operate satisfactorily and within established limits (use other side if necessary)

Inspecting Officer

Signature ____________________________ Print Full Name ____________________________

Type I Permit Number __________________ Expiration Date __________________ Telephone Number __________________

Return Completed Report to: Breath Alcohol Program, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Southeast District Office
2775 James Blvd, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

MO 550-2599 (6-10) An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer Services provided on a nondiscriminatory basis
Chapter 30—Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva, and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva, and Urine

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

CMI INTOXILYZER 5000 MAINTENANCE REPORT

REPORT #4

Complete this report at the time of the regular monthly preventive maintenance check (not to exceed 35 days). Complete this report whenever the instrument is serviced or repaired and whenever it is placed into service.
Retain the original and send a copy within 15 days to the Breath Alcohol Program, DHSS.

INTOXILYZER 5000 SN   NAME OF AGENCY   DATE OF INSPECTION

LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT (STREET AND CITY)   TIME OF INSPECTION

CHECKLIST: Place a mark by each item if found to be satisfactory or is operating within established limits. (Write in observed values where determined.) Unmarked items must be corrected before using instrument.

☐ DVM. TEST: (.350 ± .150)

☐ DIAGNOSTIC CHECK (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)   DATE AND TIME (FROM PRINTOUT)

☐ CHARACTER DISPLAY TEST

☐ PRINT TEST (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)

☐ SIMULATOR SOLUTION SUPPLIER   LOT #   EXP. DATE

☐ SIMULATOR TEMPERATURE (34°C ± 0.2°C)   SIMULATOR SN   EXP. DATE

☐ CALIBRATION CHECK – (ONLY ONE STANDARD IS TO BE USED PER MAINTENANCE REPORT)

Run three tests using a standard solution. All three tests must be within ± 5% of the standard value and must have a spread of .005 or less. Mark the box corresponding to the standard solution being used. (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)

☐ 0.100% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.095% AND 0.105% INCLUSIVE
☐ 0.080% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.076% AND 0.084% INCLUSIVE
☐ 0.040% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.038% AND 0.042% INCLUSIVE

TEST 1 ☐   TEST 2 ☐   TEST 3 ☐

☐ PERFORM RFI TEST (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF BREATH TESTS IN THE FOLLOWING RANGES SINCE THE LAST MAINTENANCE REPORT:
(DO NOT INCLUDE SELF-ADMINISTERED TESTS)

REFUSALS   0-04   05-09   10-14   15-19   OVER .19

LIST ANY NEW PARTS AND DESCRIBE ANY ALTERATION OR MODIFICATION THAT WAS MADE TO RESTORE THE INSTRUMENT TO OPERATE SATISFACTORILY AND WITHIN ESTABLISHED LIMITS (USE OTHER SIDE IF NECESSARY)

INSPECTING OFFICER

SIGNATURE   PRINT FULL NAME

TYPE IN Permit NUMBER/EXPIRATION DATE   TELEPHONE NUMBER

RETURN COMPLETED REPORT TO THE: Breath Alcohol Program, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Southeast District Office
2875 James Blvd,
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

JASON KANDER (1/29/14)     CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS 13
Secretary of State
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM
DATAMASTER MAINTENANCE REPORT

Complete this report at the time of the regular monthly preventive maintenance check (not to exceed 35 days). Complete this report whenever the instrument is serviced or repaired and whenever it is placed into service. Retain the original and send a copy within 15 days to the Breath Alcohol Program, DHSS.

DATAMASTER SN | NAME OF AGENCY | DATE OF INSPECTION
LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT (STREET AND CITY) | TIME OF INSPECTION

CHECKLIST: Place a mark in the box by each item if found to be satisfactory or if operating within established limits. (Write in observed values where determined.) Unmarked items must be corrected before using instrument.

- [ ] DIAGNOSTIC CHECK (PRINTOUT ATTACHED) | DATE AND TIME (from printout)
- [ ] COMPUTER
- [ ] DETECTOR
- [ ] PROGRAM
- [ ] FILTERS
- [ ] HEATERS SAMPLE CHAMBER ______ ℃
- [ ] QUARTZ STANDARD
- [ ] FLOW DETECTOR
- [ ] CALIBRATION
- [ ] PUMP HIGH SPEED
- [ ] PRINTER
- [ ] INDICATOR LIGHTS
- [ ] SIMULATOR SOLUTION SUPPLIER ____________ LOT # ________ EXP. DATE ________
- [ ] SIMULATOR TEMP (34°C ± 0.2°C) ________ ℃ SIMULATOR SN ________ EXP. DATE ________

- [ ] CALIBRATION CHECK – (ONLY ONE STANDARD IS TO BE USED PER MAINTENANCE REPORT)
  Run three tests using a standard solution. All three tests must be within ±5% of the standard value and must have a spread of .005 or less. Mark the box corresponding to the standard solution being used. (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)
    - [ ] 0.100% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.095% AND 0.105% INCLUSIVE
    - [ ] 0.080% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.076% AND 0.084% INCLUSIVE
    - [ ] 0.040% STANDARD - MUST READ BETWEEN 0.038% AND 0.042% INCLUSIVE

- [ ] PERFORM R.F.I. TEST (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF BREATH TESTS IN THE FOLLOWING RANGES SINCE THE LAST MAINTENANCE REPORT:
(Do not include self-administered tests)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFUSALS</th>
<th>(0.04)</th>
<th>(0.05-09)</th>
<th>(10.14)</th>
<th>(15.19)</th>
<th>OVER .19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

LIST ANY NEW PARTS AND DESCRIBE ANY ALTERATION OR MODIFICATION THAT WAS MADE TO RESTORE THE INSTRUMENT TO OPERATE SATISFACTORY AND WITHIN ESTABLISHED LIMITS (USE OTHER SIDE IF NECESSARY).

SIGNATURE:

PRINT FULL NAME

TYPE II PERMIT NUMBER/EXPIRATION DATE

TELEPHONE NUMBER

RETURN COMPLETED REPORT TO THE:
Breath Alcohol Program, MO Department of Health and Senior Services, Southeast District Office
2875 James Blvd.
Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

MO 360-1466 (2-06)
Chapter 30—Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva, and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva, and Urine

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
ALCO-SENSOR IV WITH PRINTER MAINTENANCE REPORT

Complete this report in duplicate at the time of the regular monthly preventative maintenance check, and whenever instrument is repaired. Send copy to Department of Health and Senior Services; retain original in department file.

ALCO SENSOR IV SN   PRINTER SN   DATE OF INSPECTION

LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT (STREET AND CITY)   TIME OF INSPECTION

CHECKLIST: Place a mark in the box by each item if found to be satisfactory or if operating within established limits. (Write in observed values where determined.) Unmarked items must be corrected before using instrument.

☐ DIGITAL READOUT (ALL ELEMENTS OPERATIONAL)

☐ TEMPERATURE OF ALCO SENSOR (10°C - 40°C)

☐ PRINTER WORKING PROPERLY

☐ TIME AND DATE DISPLAYING PROPERLY

BREATH ALCOHOL ACCURACY STANDARDS

☐ SIMULATOR SOLUTION   ☐ COMPRESSED ETHANOL-GAS MIXTURE

☐ STANDARD SUPPLIER ___________________________ LOT # _______ EXP. DATE _______

☐ SIMULATOR TEMPERATURE (34°C ± 0.2°C) ________ SIMULATOR SN ________ SIMULATOR EXP DATE ________

☐ CALIBRATION CHECK — (ONLY ONE STANDARD IS TO BE USED PER MAINTENANCE REPORT)

Run three tests using a standard solution. All three tests must be within ±5% of the standard value and must have a spread of .005 or less. Check the box corresponding to the standard solution being used. (PRINTOUT ATTACHED)

☐ 0.100% STANDARD — MUST READ BETWEEN 0.095% and 0.105% INCLUSIVE

☐ 0.080% STANDARD — MUST READ BETWEEN 0.076% and 0.084% INCLUSIVE

☐ 0.040% STANDARD — MUST READ BETWEEN 0.038% and 0.042% INCLUSIVE

TEST 1 → TEST 2 → TEST 3 →

☐ RFI DETECTOR OPERATING

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF BREATH TESTS IN THE FOLLOWING RANGES SINCE THE LAST MAINTENANCE REPORT:
(DO NOT INCLUDE SELF-ADMINISTERED TESTS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REFUSALS</th>
<th>(0-.04)</th>
<th>(.05-.09)</th>
<th>(.10-.14)</th>
<th>(.15-.19)</th>
<th>(OVER .19)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

List any new parts and describe any alteration or modification that was made to restore the instrument to operate satisfactorily and within established limits (use other side if necessary).

INSPECTING OFFICER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNATURE</th>
<th>PRINT NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE II PERMIT NUMBER/EXPIRATION DATE</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Return completed report to: Breath Alcohol Program, MO Department of Health and Senior Services, Southeast District Office 2575 James Boulevard Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

MO 560-1324 (5-10)

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

services provided on a nondiscriminatory basis

JASON KANDER (1/29/14) CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS 15
III permittee.

1. A Type III permit, included herein, authorizes an individual to operate breath analyzers.

2. An applicant for a Type III permit shall not be less than twenty-one (21) years of age. The applicant shall have successfully completed a training course approved by the department for operation of breath analyzers or shall offer proof of equivalent qualifications to the satisfaction of the department. The applicant must also complete an application for a Type III permit, included herein.

3. To renew a Type III permit, the applicant shall have performed at least ten (10) tests on drinking subjects in the past year on each instrument for which renewal is requested. If this condition is not met or the permit has expired for more than thirty (30) days, the applicant shall complete a two- (2-) hour refresher training course under the supervision of an individual with a valid Type II permit. The refresher training course shall include the performance of the five (5) self-administered tests for each breath analyzer for which renewal is requested. Copy of the completed operational checklists and printout for the self-administered tests shall accompany the renewal application.

4. Type III permits issued prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under the conditions of this rule.

5. Type III permit applications completed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under the conditions of this rule.

Stuart v. Director of Revenue, 761 S.W.2d 234 (Mo. App. 1988). A Type II permittee is qualified to testify as an expert on technical matters and permissible temperature tolerances.

Miller v. Director of Revenue, 719 S.W.2d 787 (Mo. banc 1986); Elkins v. Director of Revenue, 728 S.W.2d 567 (Mo. App. 1987). Possession of a permit is a matter within the personal knowledge of the permittee. Testimony by a permittee is sufficient to prove the permittee’s qualifications to administer the tests.
STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

PERMIT
TYPE III

is hereby authorized to operate the following breath analyzer(s):

For the determination of the alcoholic content of blood from a sample of expired air. Permit issued under the provisions of sections 577.020 through 577.041, RSMo and 306.111 through 306.119 RSMo.

DATE
NUMBER
EXPIRES

DIRECTOR OF STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

MO 580-0772 (8-10)
MO 580-0068 (3-11)

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
STATE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
BREATH ALCOHOL PROGRAM

APPLICATION FOR TYPE III PERMIT FOR OPERATION OF BREATH ALCOHOL ANALYZERS

This application is for
☐ NEW PERMIT  ☐ RENEWAL

CURRENT PERMIT NUMBER AND EXPIRATION DATE

EMAIL ADDRESS FOR COMPLETED PERMIT

PRINT FULL NAME
TITTLE

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

A disclosure concerning your SSN number is available at:
http://www.health.mo.gov/lab/breathalcohol/

DEPARTMENT OR TROOP

TELEPHONE

BUSINESS ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE)

LIST ALL ORIGINAL TRAINING COURSES FOR OPERATION OF BREATH ANALYZERS.
(Also, please be sure an ✓ is placed beside ALL breath analyzer(s) for which you are requesting a permit.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATES OF COURSE</th>
<th>LOCATION OF COURSE</th>
<th>COURSE LENGTH (HRS.)</th>
<th>NAME &amp; MODEL OF BREATH ANALYZER</th>
<th>NAME OF INSTRUCTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IF THIS IS AN APPLICATION FOR A NEW PERMIT, INCLUDE A COPY OF APPLICANT'S EXAM

IF THIS IS A RENEWAL APPLICATION, AND/OR YOU ARE ADDING A NEW INSTRUMENT TO YOUR CURRENT PERMIT, READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS AND PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

When adding a new instrument, you receive a new two (2) year permit. Therefore, normal renewal procedures apply for the instrument(s) on your current permit that you wish to transfer to the new permit. Disregarding these renewal procedures will result in a new permit for the new instrument only.

To renew a Type III Permit, the applicant shall have performed at least ten (10) tests on drinking subjects in the past year on each instrument for which renewal is requested. If this condition is not met or the permit has expired for more than thirty (30) days, the applicant shall complete a two (2) hour refresher-training course under the supervision of an individual with a valid Type II Permit. The refresher-training course shall include the performance of five (5) self-administered tests for each breath analyzer for which renewal is requested. Copies of the completed operational checklists and printouts for the self-administered tests shall accompany the renewal application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF INSTRUMENT</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SUBJECT TESTS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF SELF-TESTS</th>
<th>REFRESHER TRAINING COMPLETE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

RECOMMENDATION OF SUPERVISOR TYPE II

I certify that ____________________________ is qualified to operate the breath analyzer instrument(s) as requested in this application.

PRINT TYPE II APPLICANT FULL NAME

BUSINESS PHONE

SIGNATURE OF TYPE II PERMITTEE

PERMIT NUMBER/EXPIRATION DATE

RETURN COMPLETED APPLICATION TO THE:

Breath Alcohol Program, MO Department of Health and Senior Services, Southeast District Office
2875 James Blvd.
Poulsbo, WA 98370

18 CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS

(11/30/12) ROBIN CARNAHAN
Secretary of State
Approved breath analyzers are—

(1) Approved breath analyzers are—

(2) Breath analyzers are to be used within buildings or vehicles used for driving-while-intoxicated enforcement. These breath analyzers are not approved for mobile use in boats or in outside areas.

(3) Maintenance checks and breath tests performed on previously approved breath analyzers prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under this rule if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.


Miller v. Director of Revenue, 719 S.W.2d 787 (Mo. banc 1986); Elkins v. Director of Revenue, 728 S.W.2d 567 (Mo. App. 1988). Possession of a permit is a matter within the personal knowledge of the permittee. Testimony by a permittee is sufficient to prove the permittee’s qualifications to administer the tests.

19 CSR 25-30.050 Approved Breath Analyzers

PURPOSE: This rule enumerates those breath analyzers which are approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services for the determination of the alcoholic content of blood from a sample of expired air.

(1) Approved breath analyzers are—

NAME OR ITEM | MANUFACTURER OR SUPPLIER
--- | ---
Alco-Sensor IV with printer and Intox EC/IR II | Intoximeters, Inc., St. Louis, MO
Intoxilyzer, Model 5000 and Intoxilyzer, Model 8000 | CMI/MPH, Operations of MPD, Inc., Owensboro, KY

(2) Standard simulator solutions to be used in verifying and calibrating breath analyzers, as well as the annual checks required on simulators used in conjunction with the standard simulator solution.

(3) Approved suppliers of standard simulator solutions are—

(A) Alcohol Countermeasure Systems, Inc. Aurora, CO 80010
(B) Guth Laboratories, Inc.  
Harrisburg, PA 17111-4511  
(C) RepCo Marketing, Inc.  
Raleigh, NC 27604  
(D) Draeger Safety, Inc.  
Durango, CO 81303-7911

(4) Any breath alcohol simulator used in the verification or calibration of evidential breath analyzers with the standard simulator solutions referred to in sections (2) and (3) of this rule shall be certified against a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable reference thermometer or thermometer between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013, and annually thereafter.

(5) Compressed ethanol-gas standard mixtures used to verify and calibrate evidential breath analyzers shall be mixtures provided from approved suppliers. The compressed ethanol-gas mixtures used shall have a concentration within five percent (5%) of the following values:  
(A) 0.10%;  
(B) 0.08%; or  
(C) 0.04%.

(6) Approved suppliers of standard compressed ethanol-gas mixtures are—  
(A) Intoximeters, Inc.  
St. Louis, MO 63114  
(B) CMI, Inc.  
Owensboro, KY 42303  
(C) Draeger Safety Diagnostic, Inc.  
Durango, CO 81303-7911  
(D) ILMO Products Company, Inc.  
Jacksonville, IL 62651-0790

(7) Compressed ethanol-gas mixtures shall only be used to verify and calibrate evidential breath analyzers listing compressed ethanol-gas mixtures as an option during the maintenance check (see 19 CSR 25-30.031).

(8) Maintenance reports completed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under this rule if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.  

19 CSR 25-30.060 Operating Procedures for Breath Analyzers

PURPOSE: This rule establishes an operational checklist (including certification by the operator) for each of the approved breath analyzers in 19 CSR 25-30.050. Prosecuting attorneys have requested that these procedures be included as a rule so they may be introduced in court to show that operators of breath analyzers have adhered strictly to the operating procedures set forth and approved by the Department of Health and Senior Services.

(1) When using Intoxilyzer, Model 5000, the procedures on the form included herein shall be performed and the form shall be completed (see form #5).

(2) When using DataMaster, the procedures on the form included herein shall be performed and the form shall be completed (see form #7).

(3) When using Alco-Sensor IV with printer, the procedures on the form included herein shall be performed and the form shall be completed (see form #8).

(4) When using Intox DMT, the procedures on the form incorporated within the instrument software shall be performed and the form shall be completed (see form #11 included herein for example).

(5) When using Intoxilyzer, Model 8000, the procedures on the form incorporated within the instrument software shall be performed and the form shall be completed (see form #12 included herein for example).

(6) When using Intox EC/IR II, the procedures on the form incorporated within the instrument software shall be performed and the form shall be completed (see form #13 included herein for example).

(7) The fifteen- (15-) minute observation period is intended to ensure that any alcohol in a test subject’s mouth has time to dissipate before a breath sample is taken so that mouth alcohol does not affect the accuracy of a test result. A fifteen- (15-) minute observation period is deemed to be sufficient for the dissipation of any mouth alcohol to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty.

(8) Results of subject tests shall be recorded on the operational checklist in a manner consistent with the breath analyzer’s digital display and/or printout. For example, if the display and/or the printout reads one hundred forty-nine thousandths percent (0.149%), the result shall be recorded as one hundred forty-nine thousandths percent (0.149%).

(9) Operational Checklists and breath tests completed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.

(10) When using the Alco-Sensor IV with printer, the use of the Manual button shall not be allowed to obtain a breath alcohol test result from a subject. Any subject breath test conducted with the Manual button prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered invalid under this rule if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT - INTOXYLIZER 5000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST: INTOXYLIZER 5000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SERIAL NUMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT</td>
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</table>

1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to starting the 15 minute observation period.

2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by __________________________.
   No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start over with the 15 minute observation period.

3. Assure that the power switch is ON and then press the START TEST button.

4. Enter test record card.

5. Enter subject and officer information

6. When display reads PLEASE BLOW, insert mouthpiece and take the subject's breath sample.

7. When test record is printed, remove test record and attach printout to this report.

CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.

2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.

3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.

4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this test was being conducted.

NAME OF OPERATOR

PERMIT NO.

EXPIRATION DATE

WITNESS (IF ANY)

DATE

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT - INTOXYLIZER 5000

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1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to starting the 15 minute observation period.

2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by __________________________.
   No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start over with the 15 minute observation period.

3. Assure that the power switch is ON and then press the START TEST button.

4. Enter test record card.

5. Enter subject and officer information

6. When display reads PLEASE BLOW, insert mouthpiece and take the subject's breath sample.

7. When test record is printed, remove test record and attach printout to this report.

CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.

2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.

3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.

4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this test was being conducted.

NAME OF OPERATOR

PERMIT NO.

EXPIRATION DATE

WITNESS (IF ANY)

DATE
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT - DATAMASTER
FORM #7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT'S NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF TEST</th>
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OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST: DATAMASTER

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</table>

- □ 1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to starting the 15 minute observation period.
- □ 2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by ________.
  No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start over with the 15 minute observation period.
- □ 3. Assure that the power switch is ON.
- □ 4. Press RUN button.
- □ 5. When display requests INSERT TICKET, insert evidence ticket.
- □ 6. Enter subject and officer information.
- □ 7. When display reads PLEASE BLOW and gives audible beep, take subject's breath sample.
- □ 8. When printer has completed printing out test result, remove ticket from printer. Attach printout to this report.

CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

- □ 1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.
- □ 2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.
- □ 3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.
- □ 4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this was being conducted.

NAME OF OPERATOR | PERMIT NO. | EXPIRATION DATE |
-----------------|------------|-----------------|
                 |            |                 |
WITNESS (IF ANY) | DATE       |

Missouri Code of State Regulations 19 CSR 25-30—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES Division 25—State Public Health Laboratory

(12934) Jason Kander
Secretary of State
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT - ALCO-SENSOR IV
WITH PRINTER

OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST: ALCO-SENSOR IV WITH PRINTER

☐ 1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to
   be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to
   starting the 15 minute observation period.

☐ 2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by

   No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start
   over with 15 minute observation period.

☐ 3. Make sure printer is connected to Alco-Sensor IV.

☐ 4. Turn printer on.

☐ 5. Insert mouthpiece into Alco-Sensor IV.

☐ 6. Observe temperature display, make sure temperature reading is between 10°C
   and 40°C.

☐ 7. When "BLINK" is displayed on Alco-Sensor IV, air blank is taken.

☐ 8. When "TEST" is displayed on Alco-Sensor IV, take subject breath sample.

☐ 9. When "SET" is displayed on Alco-Sensor IV, press SET button.

☐ 10. When printer has completed printing test result, tear off tape and fill in subject
     and officer information.

☐ 11. Press red button to eject mouthpiece.

☐ 12. Turn printer off.

☐ 13. Attach printout to this report.

CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services
related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

☐ 1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.

☐ 2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.

☐ 3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.

☐ 4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this was being
   conducted.

NAME OF OPERATOR

PERMIT NO.

EXPIRATION DATE

WITNESS (IF ANY)

DATE

LAB. 108

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

services provided on a non-discriminatory basis
**MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES**

**BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT - INTOX DMT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT</th>
<th>INSTRUMENT SERIAL NUMBER</th>
<th>DATE OF TEST</th>
<th>TIME OF TEST</th>
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<tr>
<th>SUBJECT NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF BIRTH</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>SUBJECT DRIVER'S LICENSE NUMBER</th>
<th>STATE</th>
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**OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST: INTOX DMT**

- [ ] 1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to starting the 15 minute observation period.
- [ ] 2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by ____________________________, No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start over with the 15 minute observation period.
- [ ] 3. Assure that the power switch is ON and the screen is displaying "READY <FUSH RUN>".
- [ ] 4. Press the Run button on the display screen.
- [ ] 5. Enter subject and officer information.
- [ ] 6. When display reads “Please Blow” and gives audible beep, insert mouthpiece and take the subject’s breath sample.

**SUBJECT TEST RESULTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
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**CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR**

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

- [ ] 1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.
- [ ] 2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.
- [ ] 3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.
- [ ] 4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this test was being conducted.

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<tr>
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Chapter 30—Determination of Blood Alcohol by Blood, Breath, Saliva, and Urine Analysis; and Determination for the Presence of Drugs in Blood, Saliva, and Urine

CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS 25

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT – INTOXILYZER 8000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT</th>
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<tr>
<th>OPERATOR</th>
<th>OPERATOR PERMIT</th>
<th>PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE</th>
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</table>

OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST: INTOXILYZER 8000

☐ 1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to starting the 15 minute observation period.

☐ 2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start over with the 15 minute observation period.

☐ 3. Assure that the power switch is ON and the screen is displaying "Ready Mode".

☐ 4. Press the START TEST button.

☐ 5. Enter the subject and officer information.

☐ 6. When display reads "Please Blow Until Tone Stops/!", insert mouthpiece and take the subject's breath sample.

SUBJECT TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

☐ 1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.

☐ 2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.

☐ 3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.

☐ 4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this test was being conducted.

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MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES
BLOOD ALCOHOL TEST REPORT - INTOX EC/IR II

LOCATION OF INSTRUMENT | INSTRUMENT SERIAL NUMBER | DATE OF TEST | TIME OF TEST
--- | --- | --- | ---

SUBJECT NAME | DATE OF BIRTH
SEX | SUBJECT DRIVER’S LICENSE NUMBER | STATE
ARRESTING OFFICER | ARRESTING OFFICER ID
OPERATOR | OPERATOR PERMIT | PERMIT EXPIRATION

OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST: INTOX EC/IR II

☐ 1. Examination of mouth conducted. If any substance is observed or indicated to be present, the substance observed or indicated must be removed prior to starting the 15 minute observation period.

☐ 2. Subject observed for at least 15 minutes by ________________________________, No smoking, oral intake or vomiting during this time; if vomiting occurs, start over with the 15 minute observation period.

☐ 3. Assure that the power switch is ON and the screen is displaying “PRESS ENTER TO START”.

☐ 4. Press the Enter button.

☐ 5. Enter subject and officer information.

☐ 6. When display reads “Please Blow!”, and gives audible beep, insert mouthpiece and take the subject’s breath sample.

SUBJECT TEST RESULTS

COMMENTS

CERTIFICATION BY OPERATOR | BAC
--- | ---

As set forth in the rules promulgated by the Department of Health and Senior Services related to the determination of blood alcohol by breath analysis, I certify that:

☐ 1. There was no deviation from the procedure approved by the department.

☐ 2. To the best of my knowledge the instrument was functioning properly.

☐ 3. I am authorized to operate the instrument.

☐ 4. No radio transmission occurred inside the room where and when this test was being conducted.

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR | DATE
--- | ---

WITNESS (IF ANY) | DATE
--- | ---

Eckhoff v. Director of Revenue, 745 S.W.2d 815 (Mo. App. 1988); Director of Revenue v. Martin, 752 S.W.2d 453 (Mo. App. 1988). For purpose of breath analysis tests, the procedural components of these tests include the testing techniques and methods, the qualifications of the person administering the tests, and the nature and description of the equipment and devices to be used. The designation of approved suppliers of test ampoules for breathalyzer test was procedural only and would be applied retrospectively.

Stuhr v. Director of Revenue, 760 S.W.2d 127 (Mo. App. 1988). Though the operational checklist which was used differed from the rule, the checklist exceeded the minimum established requirements and provided a proper foundation for admitting the results of the breath test.

Stuhr v. Director of Revenue, 760 S.W.2d 127 (Mo. App. 1988); Bradford v. Director of Revenue, 735 S.W.2d 208 (Mo. App. 1987). The time and date component of the BAC Verifier is a separate component from that of the sample collection portion of the unit. The wrong date or time on the printout is not evidence of a malfunction.

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the methods and analytical principles by which determination of blood alcohol content from samples of blood, urine, or saliva are approved.

(1) Samples of blood, saliva, or urine shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of sections 577.029, and 306.111–306.119, RSMo, and a sufficient volume of sample shall be collected to provide for duplicate testing.

(A) Blood samples shall be collected in commercially-manufactured blood collection tubes that contain sodium fluoride or an equivalent preservative, as well as potassium oxalate, sodium citrate, or an equivalent anticoagulant.

(B) Urine specimens shall be collected in clean, dry containers. If a preservative, such as sodium fluoride, is employed, a comment stating the type and amount of preservative used should accompany the specimen. Specimens shall be refrigerated or frozen if not tested within one (1) day of collection.

(C) Saliva specimens shall be collected in a commercially-manufactured collection device and collected according to collection device instructions.

(2) Methods based on the following analytical principles are approved for the determination of blood alcohol content from a sample of blood, saliva, or urine:

(A) Chromatographic identification and quantization of alcohols, in liquid or vapor phase;

(B) Spectrophotometric or colorimetric measurement of the conversion of alcohol to acetaldehyde by alcohol-dehydrogenase; or

(C) The quantitative determination of the reduction of dichromate in acid solution by ethanol.

(3) Blood, saliva, and urine tests for the determination of blood alcohol content performed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under this rule if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.


State v. Kammer, 741 S.W.2d 285 (Mo. App. 1987). The rules of the Department of Health approving methods of analysis for determining blood alcohol content are procedural and relate to the admissibility of evidence, and thus are to be applied retrospectively.

19 CSR 25-30.080 Approval of Methods for the Analysis of Blood, Saliva, and Urine for the Presence of Drugs

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the approved methods for the analysis of blood, saliva, and urine for the presence of drugs.

(1) Samples of blood, saliva, or urine shall be collected in accordance with the provisions of sections 577.029, and 306.111–306.119, RSMo, and a sufficient volume of sample shall be collected to provide for duplicate testing.
RSMo, and a sufficient volume of sample shall be collected to provide for duplicate testing.

(A) Blood samples shall be collected in commercially-manufactured blood collection tubes that contain sodium fluoride or an equivalent preservative, as well as potassium oxalate, sodium citrate, or an equivalent anticoagulant.

(B) Urine specimens shall be collected in clean, dry containers. If a preservative, such as sodium fluoride, is employed, a comment stating the type and amount of preservative used should accompany the specimen. Specimens shall be refrigerated or frozen if not tested within one (1) day of collection.

(C) Saliva specimens shall be collected in a commercially-manufactured collection device and collected according to collection device instructions.

(2) An individual shall have a valid Type I permit in order to perform analyses of blood, saliva, and urine for the presence of drugs.

(3) The laboratory in which these analyses are performed shall have a director who shall assume full responsibility for the accuracy of tests and reports.

(4) The laboratory in which these analyses are performed shall have, by July 1, 2014, a national accreditation through the College of American Pathologists (CAP), the American Board of Forensic Toxicologists (ABFT), or through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/Lab). This accreditation shall continue as long as the laboratory performs analysis of blood, saliva, or urine for the presence of drugs and shall include an annual proficiency test on each biological matrix (blood, saliva, or urine) tested. A copy of the accreditation for each laboratory shall be supplied to the State Public Health Laboratory upon request.

(5) The following methodologies are approved for the analysis of blood, saliva, and urine for the presence of drugs:

(A) Enzyme immunoassay (EIA);
(B) Fluorescence immunoassay (FPIA);
(C) Radioimmunoassay (RIA);
(D) Gas-liquid chromatography (GC);
(E) Thin layer chromatography (TLC);
(F) High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC);
(G) Ultra violet-visible spectrophotometry (UV/Vis);
(H) Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS);
(I) Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); and
(K) Cloned enzyme donor immunoassay (CEDIA).

(6) All positive results found upon initial testing shall be confirmed by a method employing mass spectrometry (MS).

(7) Blood and urine tests for the presence of drugs performed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under this rule if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.

A R S  M o,  a d  a  s u f f i c i e n t  v o l u m e  o f  s a m p l e s h a l l  b e  c o l l e c t e d  t o  p r o v i d e  f o r  d u a l t e s t i n g.

( A )  B l o o d  s a m p l e s  s h a l l  b e  c o l l e c t e d  i n  c o m m e r c i a l l y - m a n u f a c t u r e d  b l o o d  c o l l e c t i o n  t u b e s  t h a t  c o n t a i n  s o d i u m  f l u o r i d e  o r  a n  e q u i v a l e n t  p r e s e r v a t i v e ,  a s  w e l l  a s  k a l i u m  o x a l a t e ,  s o d i u m  c i t r a t e ,  o r  a n  e q u i v a l e n t  a n t i -

(2) An individual shall have a valid Type I permit in order to perform analyses of blood, saliva, and urine for the presence of drugs.

(3) The laboratory in which these analyses are performed shall have a director who shall assume full responsibility for the accuracy of tests and reports.

(4) The laboratory in which these analyses are performed shall have, by July 1, 2014, a national accreditation through the College of American Pathologists (CAP), the American Board of Forensic Toxicologists (ABFT), or through the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/Lab). This accreditation shall continue as long as the laboratory performs analysis of blood, saliva, or urine for the presence of drugs and shall include an annual proficiency test on each biological matrix (blood, saliva, or urine) tested. A copy of the accreditation for each laboratory shall be supplied to the State Public Health Laboratory upon request.

(5) The following methodologies are approved for the analysis of blood, saliva, and urine for the presence of drugs:

(A) Enzyme immunoassay (EIA);
(B) Fluorescence immunoassay (FPIA);
(C) Radioimmunoassay (RIA);
(D) Gas-liquid chromatography (GC);
(E) Thin layer chromatography (TLC);
(F) High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC);
(G) Ultra violet-visible spectrophotometry (UV/Vis);
(H) Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS);
(I) Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); and
(K) Cloned enzyme donor immunoassay (CEDIA).

(6) All positive results found upon initial testing shall be confirmed by a method employing mass spectrometry (MS).

(7) Blood and urine tests for the presence of drugs performed prior to the effective date of this rule shall be considered valid under this rule if such tests were completed in compliance with the rules in effect at the time the test was conducted.

A U T H O R I T Y :  s e c t i o n s  1 9 2 . 0 0 6  a n d  5 7 7 . 0 2 6 ,  R S M o  2 0 0 0 ,  a n d  s e c t i o n s  3 0 6 . 1 1 4 , 3 0 6 . 1 1 7 , 5 7 7 . 0 2 0 , 5 7 7 . 0 3 7 ,  R S M o  S u p p .  2 0 1 1 . *  T h i s  r u l e  p r e v i o u s l y  f i l e d  a s  1 9  CSR 2 0 - 3 0 . 0 8 0 .  O r i g i n a l  r u l e  f i l e d  J u l y 1 5 , 1 9 8 8 ,  e f f e c t i v e  S e p t .  2 9 , 1 9 8 8 .  C h a n g e d  t o  1 9  CSR 2 0 - 3 0 . 0 8 0  J a n .  1 , 1 9 9 5 .  E m e r g e n c y  a m e n d m e n t  f i l e d  M a y  1 0 , 2 0 0 1 ,  e f f e c t i v e  M a y  2 2 , 2 0 0 1 ,  e x p i r e d  N o v .  1 7 , 2 0 0 1 .  A m e n d e d :  F i l e d  M a y 1 0 , 2 0 0 1 ,  e f f e c t i v e  O c t .  3 0 , 2 0 0 1 .  A m e n d e d :  F i l e d  M a y 3 1 , 2 0 1 2 ,  e f f e c t i v e  D e c .  3 0 , 2 0 1 2 .

*O r i g i n a l  a u t h o r i t y :  1 9 2 . 0 0 6 ,  R S M o 1 9 9 3 ,  a m e n d e d 1 9 9 5 , 3 0 6 . 1 1 4 ,  R S M o 1 9 9 3 ,  a m e n d e d 2 0 0 4 , 2 0 0 5 , 2 0 0 8 ; 3 0 6 . 1 1 7 ,  R S M o 1 9 9 3 ,  a m e n d e d 2 0 0 5 , 2 0 0 8 , 5 7 7 . 0 2 0 ,  R S M o 1 9 7 7 ,  a m e n d e d 1 9 8 2 , 1 9 8 3 , 1 9 9 6 , 1 9 9 8 , 2 0 0 1 , 2 0 0 6 ; 5 7 7 . 0 2 6 ,  R S M o 1 9 8 2 ,  a n d 5 7 7 . 0 3 7 ,  R S M o 1 9 8 2 ,  a m e n d e d 1 9 8 3 , 1 9 8 8 , 1 9 9 3 , 1 9 9 6 , 2 0 0 1 .