



3.0 Testing Guidelines for Volatiles Analysis

3.1 BACKGROUND

In order to best utilize the resources available to Idaho State Police Forensic Services (ISPFS), whether analysis is performed and the degree of analysis pursued should be guided by all available information. It may not always be necessary and/or appropriate to proceed with sample analysis. For instance, when a valid breath test is obtained for a routine DUI analysis of a blood sample for ethanol would not provide additional useful information. Another example is when analysis indicates a high blood alcohol value; additional testing for drugs other than ethanol requires extenuating circumstances.

3.2 SCOPE

This method addresses the factors to consider when determining the extent of analysis a volatiles case sample requires. The goal of these considerations is for the efficient utilization of resources in order to provide timely ethanol and other volatiles analysis results to user agencies.

3.3 PROCEDURE

3.3.1 Post-Blood Alcohol or Valid Breath Testing Analysis

3.3.2.1 When ISPFS laboratory analysis indicates that the ethanol concentration is 0.10/100cc or greater, further testing for additional drugs, in either blood or urine, should not be pursued unless justified by case related circumstances. This is in consideration that the legal limit for ethanol is 0.08 grams per 100 cc blood.

3.3.2.2 If a breath test result is listed on the case submittal form or in pre-log, and no indication of a problem with the test is noted during the submission process, volatiles analysis will not be pursued. If extenuating circumstances are indicated by the submitting agency, testing may be conducted on the sample.

3.3.2.3 Extenuating circumstances may include the following:

- Fatality or injury accident where additional volatiles use is suspected.
- Drug Recognition Exam (DRE) supports additional volatiles use. The DRE officer is reliant on a

confirmation of their observations to maintain their certification.

- Volatiles related paraphernalia recovered from vehicle. Additional analysis could serve to support any additional charges.
- The breath testing instrument malfunctioned after the breath testing, preventing a valid performance verification from being obtained.
- In the case of crashes where the subject is the driver and is deceased and further tox testing is requested, testing will be performed on samples that have a blood alcohol content of less than 0.20 grams per 100 cc of blood.

3.3.2.4 The submitting officer or agency is responsible for providing justification for additional testing. Justification could take the form of a memo, e-mail or letter outlining the situation and a case report.

3.3.2.5 If the ethanol concentration is 0.10 or lower, future testing for other impairing drugs will not be pursued if the additional testing is not requested on the *Evidence Submittal Form*.

Revision History

3.0 Testing Guidelines

Revision No.	Issue Date	History
0	03-09-2005	Original Issue
1	05-07-2007	Updated format
2	07-28-2008	Updated Volatiles Analysis Criteria, 5.9.3.2. Reformatted.
0	01-20-2011	Initial version as a volatiles analytical method. Previously a portion of AM 5.9.
1	08-23-2011	Alcohol AM 7 rev 0 was renumbered to 3.X rev 1
2	1-11-2013	Changes made sections 3.3.2.2 and 3.3.2.3
3	1-16-2014	Changes made sections 3.3.2.2 and 3.3.2.3

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