

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Executive Order is to provide this agency's law enforcement officials with standard, predetermined procedures for the use of preliminary portable breath test units (PBTs). The incorporation of PBTs into our array of investigative/detection equipment is intended to assist officers during a wide range of enforcement actions and calls for service.

2. POLICY

A. It is the policy of this Department to vigorously enforce the provisions set forth in N.J.S. 39:4-50, New Jersey's law against drunken driving (DWI), with an eye toward curbing the senseless havoc and destruction caused by intoxicated drivers. All officers of this agency shall aggressively utilize all available resources, tools, funding and training to successfully deter drunken driving in this jurisdiction, as well as utilizing all best efforts to identify, apprehend and prosecute intoxicated or impaired drivers. To this end, and through this policy, the Stratford Police Department is implementing the use of PBTs.

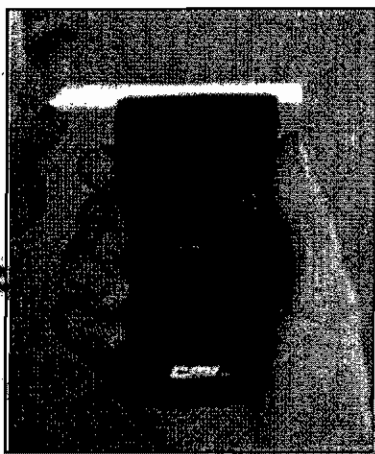
B. Subject to the procedures set forth hereinafter, preliminary portable breath test units may be used to assist in, but not be limited to, the following circumstances:

1. Assist during DWI investigations
2. Aid in medical calls
3. Check suspected materials, substances, or liquids for the presence of alcohol
4. Drug recognition expert (DRE) investigations
5. Confirmation of underage possession, use or consumption of alcoholic beverages
6. Assist school officials in screening students, event attendees, etc., for alcohol use or consumption

C. This policy is *not intended to replace an officer's observations or investigative skills*, which are normally used to establish probable cause for a DWI arrest. No tool or equipment will replace the investigative and observational abilities of a law enforcement officer. This policy is not intended, nor should it be interpreted, to provide any substantive right to any person to a preliminary breath test. In this regard, no person has any right to expect or demand a preliminary breath test.

Intoxilyzer[®] **S-D5**

OPERATOR'S MANUAL



Part No. 650264

EMI INC.





316 E. 9th St.
Owensboro, KY 42303
800-835-0690
Fax: 270-685-6268
www.alcoholtest.com

Operator's
Manual

Intoxilyzer[®] **S-D5**

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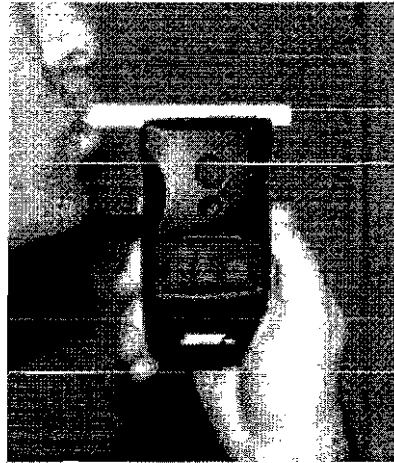
INTRODUCTION

The Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is the latest in the CMI, Inc. line of handheld quantitative breath alcohol testing instruments. It can be used for law enforcement, workplace safety and medical purposes and is the successor to the popular S-D2 model, thousands of which have been used worldwide for several years. Unlike the S-D2, which requires manual operation, the S-D5 features an easy-to-use automatic sampling system. The S-D5 is just one of the range of instruments manufactured by CMI, Inc. for breath alcohol testing purposes.

The Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is accurate and reliable, allowing a complete breath test procedure to be conducted in about 30 seconds.

This manual describes the operation, maintenance, calibration check, and calibration adjustment of the S-D5. This manual should be read completely and fully understood by each operator prior to testing a subject. It is further recommended that operators practice the breath testing process before giving an actual "in the field" test.

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION



The Intoxilyzer® S-D5 uses an electrochemical fuel cell, containing two platinum electrodes, to detect and measure the concentration of alcohol vapor in expired breath. When breath is drawn into this fuel cell, by means of the sampling system, a small voltage is generated in proportion to its breath alcohol concentration. This fuel cell is fed to an electronic amplifier and displayed on a digital meter (light emitting diode).

The instrument is simple to operate and may be used as often as required, provided that a suitable delay is allowed between successive tests. This time delay allows the fuel cell to clear itself of alcohol and prevents the possibility of additive readings. If no alcohol is present in a test, a second test may be analyzed immediately, since the fuel cell voltage is already at zero. Unless the breath alcohol level of the subject is very high, the instrument will generally be clear enough to receive and analyze the second sample in less than two minutes.

INSTRUMENT FEATURES

1) Disposable Mouthpiece

This is attached to the sampling port. For hygienic reasons, mouthpieces are supplied separately packed and are disposable. A new mouthpiece must be used for each breath test. This minimizes health concerns and prevents cross-sample alcohol contamination. The mouthpiece used on the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is the same as used on the Intoxilyzer® S-D2.

2) Function Button "A"

The uppermost button is used for various functions described in this manual

3) Function Button "B" (On/Off switch)

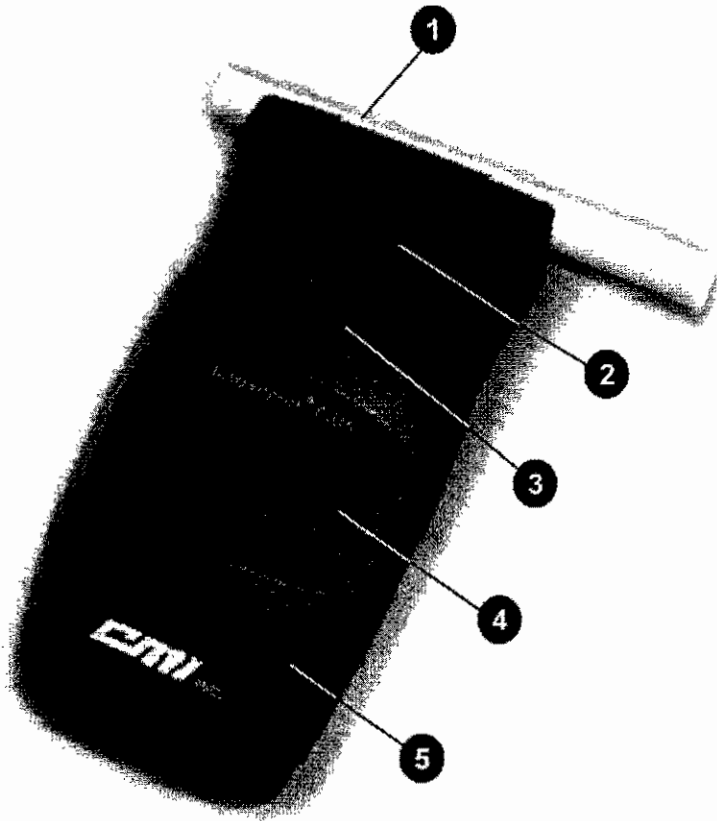
Depress once to activate the unit. The lower button is used for functions described in this manual. Function button "B" is also used to turn off the unit by holding it down for three seconds until the display shows "Off".

4) Digital Display

Provides on-screen directions to the instrument operator and indications of the subject's breath alcohol concentration. Illuminates in bright red LED and at night for use in dark conditions.

5) Beeper

Provides audible warning messages to the operator.



- 1 Disposable Mouthpiece
- 2 Function Button "A"
- 3 Function Button "B" (On/Off)
- 4 Digital Display
- 5 Beeper



SUBJECT BREATH TEST

Although the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is extremely simple to operate, it is important that the following procedure is used each time a breath test is given. Deviation from the proper procedure will not generally affect the result of a test. However, the integrity and capability of an operator, and even the legality of any resulting action, could be questioned and brought into doubt if it is found later that the operator did not follow the proper testing procedure. This is true even if the test subject was not analytically prejudiced by it.

PRELIMINARY DONOR QUESTIONING

Ask the subject when he/she last took anything by mouth. Some foods and even "non-alcoholic" drinks may contain traces of alcohol, which the subject may later claim affected the result of the test through a "mouth alcohol" effect. To prevent this, wherever possible, insure that a delay of about 20 minutes has elapsed since the subject took anything by mouth—even medicines which may contain alcohol.

Do not even allow the subject a glass of water prior to the test since this will cool the mouth and dilute the saliva, temporarily reducing the amount of alcohol in the breath, and, consequently, the instrument reading. A

delay of at least two minutes should take place between the time the donor last smoked and the test.

DETAILED PROCEDURE

This section describes how the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is used in a breath test.

1) TURN INSTRUMENT "ON"

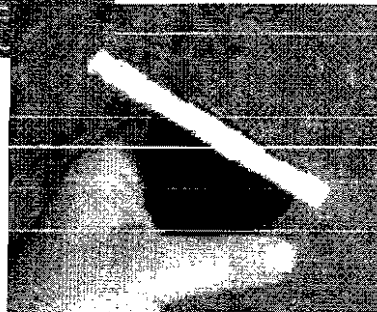
Switch the instrument on by pressing Function Button "B" and wait for "blo" to be displayed which is shown for only a brief time to conserve battery power. The decimal point will then flash.

2) ATTACH MOUTHPIECE

You can then attach a new disposable mouthpiece to the sampling port. The mouthpiece can be attached to blow from either side of the unit. The hole in the mouthpiece will fit snugly around the sampling port on the top of the S-D5 and snap into place.

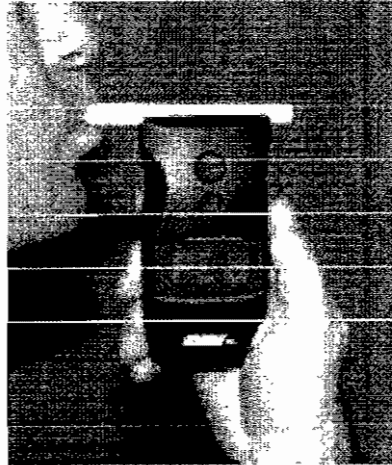


The mouthpiece can be attached to blow from either side of the unit. Do whatever is most comfortable.



3) INSTRUCT THE SUBJECT

Instruct the subject to take a deep breath and to blow into the lipped end of the mouthpiece at a steady pace until you say "stop." During the time when the subject is blowing, the S-D5 will display "Flo".



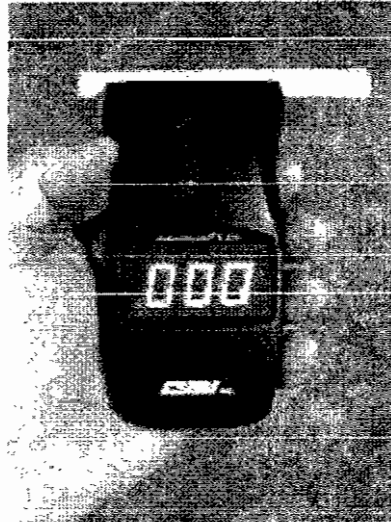
While the subject blows, "Flo" will appear on the display. This tells you the subject is providing a sufficient sample of air for analysis.

4) SUBJECT PROVIDES SUFFICIENT SAMPLE

You can instruct the subject to stop blowing when you hear a *click* and the unit begins to analyze the sample (4-6 seconds).

5) OBSERVE READING

If alcohol is detected, the reading will rise incrementally on the display until it reaches its peak value. If the result is negative, the display will quickly read ".000".



If alcohol is not detected in the subject's breath, the display will quickly read ".000".

6) DISCARD MOUTHPIECE

After the final reading is made, remove the mouthpiece and discard. Never use the same mouthpiece for subsequent tests on different subjects.

At this stage, the Intoxilyzer®

S-D5 will automatically reset itself to allow more breath tests to proceed. "Blo" will appear in the display when the unit is ready for more tests. If a test result is positive, it may take a few minutes before the unit is ready for another test. This time will vary depending on the concentration of the positive test.

A WORD ABOUT MOUTHPIECES...

The Intoxilyzer® S-D5's sampling port is designed specifically for the particular Intoxilyzer® S-D5 mouthpieces sold by CMI, Inc. It is strongly recommended that mouthpieces for the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 be ordered from CMI at 1-800-835-0690 or an authorized CMI distributor.

DONOR REFUSALS AND FAILURES

If the subject is not able to provide a sufficient sample, one of the following two messages will be displayed:

- "Vol" indicates that the subject provided a sample that did not satisfy the breath sampling requirement
- "Suc" indicates the subject attempted to foul the test by withdrawing his/her sample

In both cases, the S-D5 will be unable to analyze a sufficient sample of breath for a quantitative result. The operator should wait for "Blo" to be displayed before proceeding with another try.

MANUAL SAMPLE

If the subject cannot provide a sufficient sample, the S-D5's manual override feature makes it possible to still acquire and analyze a breath sample. While the subject is blowing,

simply press and release Function Button "A". The S-D5 will then sample the breath as provided. Note: Since the manual sample feature is controlled by the operator, the breath sample might not be of the deep lung air equivalent that the automatic sampling mode requires. Because of this, the manual sample result might not reflect the true BAC of the subject.

LAST TEST RECALL

The S-D5 can recall from its memory the last breath test record. Simply press and release Function Button "B" to show the last test result value. If the value shown is "no", this indicates that the previous test was aborted because of the "Vol" or "Suc" conditions described above.

CALIBRATION REQUIREMENTS: USE OF THE DRY GAS STANDARD



The Intoxilyzer® S-D5 uses an electrochemical fuel cell to detect and measure the concentration of alcohol in expired breath. The sensitivity of the instrument changes slowly with time, due to aging of the platinum electrode within the fuel cell. This change in sensitivity is very slight and calibration will not normally change significantly over a six-month or longer period.

Monthly calibration checks are recommended to determine when calibration adjustment is needed.

Either a dry gas standard or wet-bath simulator may be used to generate the standard alcohol vapor required.

THE ALCOHOL STANDARD

Calibration checks and adjustments can be conveniently done using a dry gas standard. This consists of a mixture of alcohol in air or nitrogen.

The quantity of alcohol in the gas is accurately known and is shown on the label. Therefore, when

the instrument is calibrated using a dry gas standard, subsequent breath tests will indicate the subject's blood alcohol concentration (BAC).

Dry gas standards are supplied in one of four ranges, each range based around a legal limit which is in wide use: .040% BAC, .045% BAC, .085% BAC and .105% BAC. For calibration above 3,000 feet, use a gas value of .085 or greater.

THE GAS STANDARD

The gas canister is a high-pressure, disposable cylinder fitted with a regulator. Cylinders are available in two sizes, containing enough gas for approximately 100 or 300 calibration checks or adjustments.

The label on each cylinder is marked with an expiration date. The gas should not be used after that time due to deviation of alcohol concentration of the gas outside the analytical specifications of the instrument.

When the cylinder is empty or time-expired, the regulator can be safely unscrewed from the cylinder and retained for use with a new cylinder. After venting all pressure, the old cylinder can then be disposed or recycled.

USING A DRY GAS STANDARD AT HIGH ALTITUDE

The concentration of alcohol in the dry gas standard is calculated and carefully controlled to give the correct vapor concentration when the cylinder is used at sea level at normal atmospheric pressure. At lower atmospheric pressures, the concentration of alcohol in the vapor leaving the cylinder will be less. The change in alcohol concentration due to normal atmospheric pressure changes at sea level is so small as to be negligible, but if the dry gas standard was used at a high altitude, significant errors would result if suitable corrections were not made.

ALTITUDE CORRECTION CHART

Elevation from Sea Level	Correction Factor
0	1.000
500	.981
1000	.962
1500	.943
2000	.925
2500	.907
3000	.889
3500	.872
4000	.854
4500	.837
5000	.820
5500	.804
6000	.787
6500	.771
7000	.755
7500	.740
8000	.724

Intoxilyzer® S-D5 itself to alcohol is **not** affected by changes in atmospheric pressure; it is only the concentration of the alcohol in the vapor from the dry gas standard that is affected.

The Altitude Correction Chart on the preceding page gives the correction factors which should be applied to the stated dry gas value when calibration checks or adjustments are made at various altitudes above sea level.

Correction factor sample:

Suppose the dry gas standard you are using has a value of .045% BAC at sea level, but it is being used at an altitude of 500 feet. Using the chart on page 16, the correction factor would be (0.981). Therefore, the corrected value of the dry gas standard would now be (.045 x .981 = .044% BAC).

USE OF A WET BATH SIMULATOR

If required, a wet bath simulator can be used instead of a dry gas standard to perform calibration checks and adjustments on the Intoxilyzer® S-D5.

A wet bath simulator should be used according to its own instructions. Pay particular attention to the alcoholic strength and temperature of the solution used.

A mouthpiece should be attached to the simulator outlet for direct attachment to the sampling port on the instrument. A flow rate of air of about 1.5-2 liters per second should be used. Any higher rate may result in the formation of an aerosol and lead to excessive cooling of the solution itself.

The simulator vapor must be allowed to pass through the mouthpiece for at least ten seconds before the sample is "taken" for analysis.

CALIBRATION CHECK PROCEDURE



The calibration check procedure insures that the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is reading alcohol levels correctly and alerts the operator that a calibration adjustment is needed. It is recommended that the instrument's calibration be checked once per month.

DETAILED PROCEDURE

1) ENTER THE CALIBRATION CHECK MODE

Switch the instrument on by pressing Function Button "B". As the S-D5 is performing its startup self test—upon the third digit displaying an "8", press and release Function Button "A". The instrument will then enter its "calibration modes" cycle. Use Function Button "B" to cycle between showing "CAL" and "CHC". When the display is showing "CHC", select this option by pressing and releasing Function Button "A".



After entering the calibration modes, the unit will cycle between showing "CAL" and "CHC". When "CHC" is displayed, enter the calibration check mode by pressing Function Button "A".

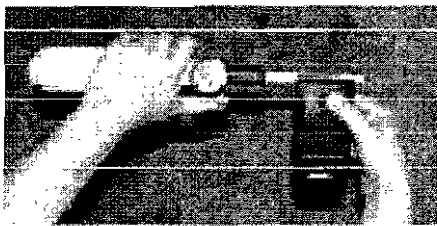
2) CHOOSE BETWEEN DRY GAS STANDARD OR WET BATH SOLUTION

You now have a choice of using either dry gas standard or wet bath solution to perform the calibration check. To cycle between these modes, "Gas" and "Sol", press Function Button "B". Once your chosen calibration source is displayed, press and release Function Button "A" to confirm.

3) DISPENSE THE CALIBRATION STANDARD

The instrument will then ready its sampling mechanism for calibration which will take a few seconds. When ready, the decimal point on the bottom left of the display will flash at a steady rate.

Dispense the calibration standard through a new mouthpiece attached to the sampling port for a period of at least five seconds. While the calibration standard is still flowing, press and release Function Button "A" to sample the standard and perform the check. The result will be displayed.



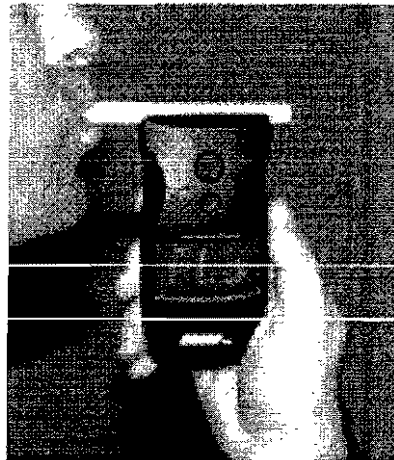
Dispense the calibration standard (dry gas standard shown) into the unit through a mouthpiece for at least five seconds. Press Function Button "A" to sample the standard.

Once the calibration check process is completed, the S-D5 will return to the "calibration check mode" and should be switched off by pressing Function Button "B".

If the calibration check shows the instrument is outside the acceptable range of the calibration standard, a calibration adjustment should be done using the procedure described in the next section.

CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT

Calibration adjustment is required when a calibration check indicates the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 has deviated more than $\pm .005$ BAC from a known standard of alcohol vapor. During the calibration adjustment procedure, the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 will automatically adjust its fuel cell to compensate for any change in sensitivity of the fuel cell detector over a period of time. Adjustment should not normally be required more than two or three times per year.



THE DRY GAS CALIBRATION VALUE

Since the fuel cell detector responds linearly to the concentration of alcohol vapor in the standard, the actual value of the dry gas standard used for calibration is not important, provided that the instrument is actually calibrated to this value.

DETAILED PROCEDURE

The calibration adjustment process assumes three conditions:

- The instrument has not analyzed a sample of alcohol within the past hour,
- The instrument is in its normal operating temperature range, and
- The battery does not need replacement.

1) ENTER THE CALIBRATION CHECK MODE

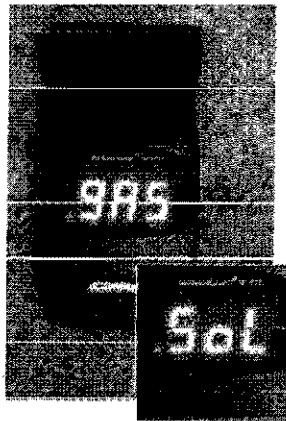
Switch the instrument on by pressing Function Button "A". As the S-D5 is performing its startup self test—upon the third digit displaying an "8", press and release Function Button "A". The instrument will then enter its "calibration mode" cycle. During this time, use Function Button "B" to cycle between showing "CAL" and "CHC". When the display is showing "CAL", select this option by pressing and releasing Function Button "A".

2) CONFIGURE UNIT TO CALIBRATION STANDARD

The S-D5 will now show a value for the calibration standard. To change this value to correspond to your calibration standard, press Function Button "B" to increment the figure to your desired value. The calibration value range is from 0.050% BAC to 0.125% BAC. Upon reaching 0.125% BAC, the calibration value will revert back to 0.040% BAC. Once your desired calibration value is displayed, press and release Function Button "A" to confirm.

3) CHOOSE BETWEEN DRY GAS STANDARD OR WET-BATH SOLUTION

You now have a choice of using either a dry gas standard or wet bath solution to perform the calibration. To cycle between these modes, "Gas" and "Sol",



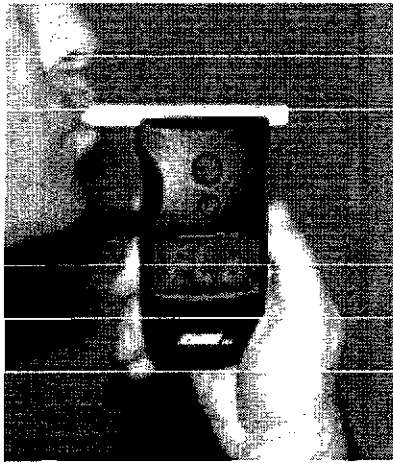
You have a choice of using either a dry gas standard or wet bath solution to perform the calibration. To cycle between these modes, "Gas" and "Sol", press Function Button "B". Once your chosen calibration source is being displayed, press and release Function Button "A" to confirm.

press Function Button "B". Once your chosen calibration source is being displayed, press and release Function Button "A" to confirm.

4) DISPENSE THE CALIBRATION STANDARD

The S-D5 will then ready its sampling mechanism for calibration which will take a few seconds. When ready, the decimal point on the bottom left of the display will flash at a steady rate. Dispense the calibration standard through a new mouthpiece attached to the sampling port for a period of at least five seconds. While the calibration standard is still flowing, press and release Function Button "A" to sample the standard and then stop the calibration standard flow.

Once the calibration process is complete, the instrument will return to the "calibration modes." Your S-D5 is now calibrated and should be switched off manually using Function Button "B".



POINTS TO REMEMBER

The following information, if applied to the operation of your Intoxilyzer® S-D5, will help prevent any problems.

"MOUTH ALCOHOL"

Twenty (20) minutes should pass between the consumption of alcohol and a breath test using the Intoxilyzer® S-D5. This period allows for any "mouth alcohol" to be dispersed. "Mouth alcohol" will give artificially high breath readings and is not indicative of actual impairment of the subject.

MOUTHPIECE

Use a new mouthpiece for every subject breath test, calibration check and calibration adjustment. Insure that the subject blows (or the alcohol standard is introduced) through the lipped edge, wide-bored end. Only mouthpieces from CMI, Inc. should be used.

SMOKING

Smoking just prior to a breath test will not influence the result, but tobacco smoke should not be blown through a mouthpiece attached to the instrument. Tobacco smoke could damage the fuel cell.

MANUAL BREATH SAMPLING

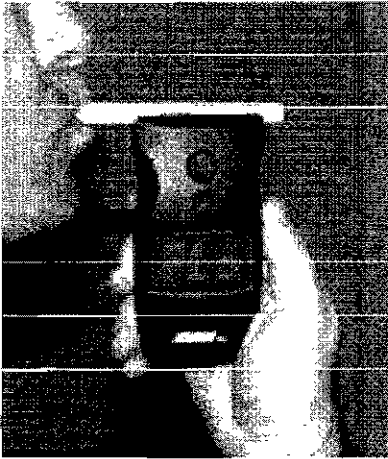
When a sufficient volume of breath is blown into the mouthpiece, the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 automatically "takes" a sample for analysis. If, for any reason, the subject cannot or will not provide a sufficient sample, **Function Button A** can be pushed while the subject is blowing to manually obtain a sample for analysis.

STORAGE BETWEEN TESTS

Avoid storing the Intoxilyzer® S-D5 in temperature extremes.

BATTERY REPLACEMENT

The Intoxilyzer® S-D5 is powered by two AAA batteries which are under the battery cover on the backside of the unit. A low battery warning appears on the display when battery power is low, and they should be replaced as soon as possible.



SOME "DOs" AND "DON'Ts"

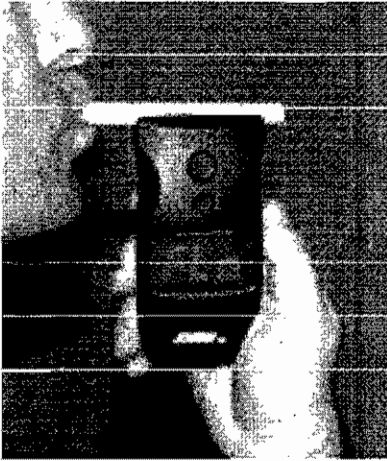
WHAT TO DO...

- Do press the function buttons lightly. Excessive force is not required.
- Do store the unit with batteries to avoid discharging the internal lithium battery that backs up the computer circuitry.
- Do change the batteries as soon as the low battery warning is displayed.
- Do change both batteries at the same time.
- Do use the correct mouthpiece for the Intoxilyzer® S-D5. Intoxilyzer® S-D2 mouthpieces can also be used.
- Do use a clean, new mouthpiece for each subject test and calibration check and adjustment.
- Do insure the subject blows into the wide-bore, lipped end of the mouthpiece.

- Do check the instrument's calibration at least once per month.

WHAT NOT TO DO...

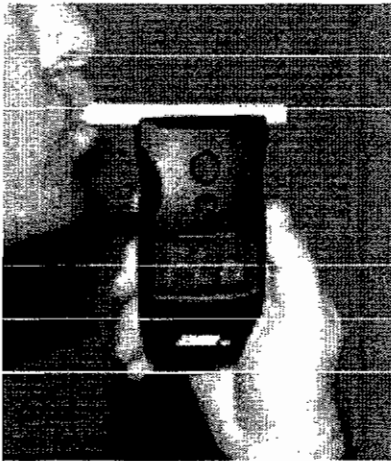
- Do not test the subject if you believe he/she may have been drinking within the last 20 minutes or smoking within the past two minutes.
- Do not permit the subject to hyperventilate immediately prior to supplying his/her breath sample.
- Do not store the unit in temperate extremes, either hot or cold.
- Do not subject the unit to unnecessary shock. Normal wear and usage will have no affect on the unit.
- Do not clean the unit with chemical or abrasive products because they could cause permanent damage.
- Do not allow the sampling port to become blocked.
- Do not block or restrict the end of the mouthpiece, such as with your finger, while the subject is blowing. This may seriously damage the unit.
- Do not open the unit or attempt any repairs.
- Do not deviate from the instructions in this manual.



SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL:	Intoxilyzer® S-D5
DESIGNATION:	Portable, handheld, breath alcohol measuring instrument
DETECTOR:	Electrochemical fuel cell which generates a voltage or current in proportional response to breath alcohol vapor concentration.
SPECIFICITY:	The detector is unaffected by acetone, paint and glue fumes, foods, confectionery, methane and practically all other non-alcoholic substances at the levels found in human breath.
SAMPLING:	Automatic after the subject blows for 4-6 seconds. An override feature for manual sampling is provided.
MEMORY:	Result of the last test is stored and can be recalled until the next test is taken.

ACCURACY:	Meets DOT specifications of ± 0.005 BrAC up to 0.100 BrAC and $\pm 5\%$ above 0.100 BrAC.
RESPONSE TIME:	Within five seconds of sampling, depending on alcohol concentration.
RF INTERFERENCE:	Case is impregnated with RFI shielding material for RFI protection.
DISPLAY:	Large, three digit LED (9/16" x 5/16")
AUDIBLE INDICATOR:	Beeper signals fault conditions and changes in instrument status.
VISUAL INDICATOR:	LEDs are used for alpha prompting of the operator.
INSTRUMENT CONTROL:	By microcontroller
RECOMMENDED OPERATING TEMPERATURE:	23° to 104°F (-5° to 40°C)
CALIBRATION:	Automated procedure by either dry gas or wet bath simulator.
DIMENSIONS:	2½" w x 4¾" h x 1¼" d
POWER SUPPLY:	Two "AAA" batteries
WARRANTY:	One year, parts and labor



WARNING & ERROR MESSAGES

The following messages may appear in the unit's display indicating an error has occurred:

ERROR MESSAGE	MEANING
E1	Calibration corrupt
E2	Cell over range
E3	Low calibration reading
E4	Low calibration flow
E5	Charge pump error
E6	Temperature out of range
E7	Calibration temperature out of range
E8	Flow over range
E9	Communications breakdown
E10	Last test corrupt
E11	PC settings corrupt
E12	Flow offset high
E13	Setup restored
E14	Temperature restored
E15	Calibration restored
bat	Low battery level
SuC	Subject sucks back during the test



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www.alcoholtest.com

Stratford Police Department

Portable Breath Test Unit Accuracy Verification / Calibration Log

Unit number	Date	Verification Results	Calibration (Yes/No)	Post calibration Results	Notes	Operator Name
SPD 2	4/22/12	.068%	Yes	.078%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 3	4/22/12	.069%	Yes	.079%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD# 3	5/7/12	.135	yes	.076	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD#2	5/7/12	.066%	yes	.08%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD# 3	5/7/12	.085%	yes	.081%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD#3	5/7/12	.081%	yes	.081%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD#2	5/7/12	.083%	yes	.083%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 4	5/7/12	.059%	yes	.079%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello

Stratford Police Department

Portable Breath Test Unit Accuracy Verification / Calibration Log

Unit number	Date	Verification Results	Calibration (Yes/No)	Post calibration Results	Notes	Operator Name
SPD 2	10/25/12	.071%	yes	.079%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 3	10/25/12	.081%	no	n/a	Inspected, batteries changed, carry case replaced	Chief R. Morello
SPD 4	10/25/12	.073%	yes	.080%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 3	2/7/13	.055%	yes	.075%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD4	2/7/13	.062%	yes	.075%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 2	2/7/13	.082%	yes	.082%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello

Stratford Police Department

Portable Breath Test Unit Accuracy Verification / Calibration Log

Unit number	Date	Verification Results	Calibration (Yes/No)	Post calibration Results	Notes	Operator Name
Hi-Nella PD 1	4/22/10	.068%	Yes	.077	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance	Chief R. Morello
SPD 2	4/22/10	.068%	Yes	.078%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 3	4/22/10	.069%	Yes	.079%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD# 3	6/7/10	.135	yes	.076	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD#2	11/13/10	.065%	yes	.08%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD# 3	11/13/10	.085%	yes	.081%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD#3	4/2/11	.081%	yes	.081%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD#2	4/2/11	.083%	yes	.083%	Inspected & calibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello
SPD 3	4/12/11	.083%	no		out of service TOT task force Magnolia PD	Chief R. Morello
SPD 4	4/12/11	.059%	yes	.079%	new batteries, placed in service	Chief R. Morello
SPD 4	8/8/11	.065%	yes	.075%	Inspected & recalibrated and is within tolerance. Batteries changed.	Chief R. Morello

- (1) The primary intent of the use of a preliminary breath test is to assist an officer's decision-making process when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that a person is driving or is in actual physical control of the movement of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. In such a case, the officer may ask the person to submit to the preliminary breath test prior to arrest, as an additional resource to aid an officer in confirming the officer's suspicions.
- (2) *At no time during an enforcement action shall an officer formulate his / her probable cause to arrest a person based solely upon a reading provided by the portable breath test unit.* PBTs are being implemented as a screening device, providing a *qualitative indication*, **NOT** quantitative proof of impairment.
- (3) Accordingly, officers shall continue to investigate DWI offenses using Standardized Field Sobriety Tests and by employing the use of an authorized Breath Testing Instrument, such as the Alcotest. No officer shall base his or her development of probable cause to arrest solely on the results of a preliminary breath test, but rather on the totality of the circumstances, utilizing all information available at the scene of arrest or place of contact.

3. INSTRUMENT

A. INSTRUMENT

1. The ***Intoxilyzer S-D5***, manufactured by CMI Inc., shall be the authorized PBT of the Stratford Police Department. The S-D5 was chosen due to its design features, simplicity of operation and because it has been tested and approved by the *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration* for inclusion in their Conforming Products List. No other portable breath testing instrument is authorized for use by any officer of this department.
2. The PBT's operator's manual and extra mouth pieces shall be stored in the department's patrol room. Any officer taking control over the unit must sign for the unit on the department control sheet.
3. In compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations, all PBTs shall have their accuracy verified periodically. This verification shall be done by the Alcotest liaison or his designee. Verification shall be performed using the dry gas method, with a gas standard of .08% BAC. If needed, the PBT shall be calibrated or recalibrated according to the manufacturer's guidelines.

4. TRAINING

- A. Only officers trained in the operation of the Intoxilyzer S-D5 will be authorized to utilize the preliminary PBT(s).

B. Training shall consist of the following:

1. The Police Chief or his designee shall review the training CD provided by CMI Inc., in its entirety, with officers seeking certification.
2. Upon successful completion of an operator's test, a training certificate will be generated. The original training certificate shall be stored in the Chief's Office, with a copy forwarded to the certified officer and records clerk.

5. PROCEDURES

- A.** As a matter of policy, PBTs shall be employed solely for field screening purposes- investigative assistance, or qualitative analysis- in conjunction with an officer's normal investigative efforts toward confirming or dispelling suspicion of alcohol impairment or use. The PBT serves much the same purpose as other, perhaps more familiar, field sobriety tests, such as the Walk & Turn Test, One Leg Stand, Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus Test. Using the PBT in this manner will assist officers in the formulation of probable cause or confirmation of reasonable suspicion, but will not serve as the sole determinant of probable cause.
- B.** Whenever feasible, officers shall:
1. Employ the use of the PBT early in the investigation to confirm the presence of alcohol, in accordance with the training protocols.
 2. When the presence of alcohol is suspected, advise the subject of such suspicion and request the subject provide a preliminary breath sample, using the PBT to confirm the officer's suspicion.
- C.** The implied consent law in New Jersey does not apply to the use of PBTs. Therefore, no person may be charged with ~~%~~Refusing to Submit to Breath Testing,+under *N.J.S. 39:4-50.4a*, if they refuse to submit to a PBT. In the event a person refuses to supply a sample, the officer shall continue the investigation utilizing other field-screening techniques and tools. Whether a person submits or refuses to submit to a PBT should not have any bearing on the requirement that the person submit to breath testing when an officer establishes probable cause under *N.J.S. 39:4-50.2*, New Jersey's ~~%~~Implied Consent+law.
- D.** Once a sample has been analyzed by the PBT, and a reading is displayed on the unit, officers shall observe the qualitative information supplied. This information is only intended to confirm the officer's suspicion of the presence of alcohol.
1. No reading received from the PBT shall be relied upon as quantitative evidence either during the pre-arrest or post arrest phase(s) of the investigation or prosecution. Officers will document within their investigative reports whether or not the PBT indicated a positive or negative result for the presence of alcohol during the investigative, pre-arrest screening process.

2. Officers shall continue to use standard DWI investigative techniques and protocol, such as Standardized Field Sobriety Tests and other commonly used techniques in order to establish probable cause. At no time shall an officer delay any enforcement action or other field-screening test simply because a PBT is not available for use at the moment. If, however, if at some subsequent point in an investigation, but prior to arrest, a PBT becomes available for use, the investigating officer may elect to use the PBT to confirm his or her suspicions of the presence or use of alcohol.

6. PATROL OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Every officer having patrol duties in this department shall have completed all training requirements as set forth in Section IV of this Standard Operating Policy. At all times, the use and deployment of the PBT shall be in accordance with those training guidelines.

B. All officers who may be assigned the use of a PBT shall:

1. assure that their assigned PBT is in proper working order (e.g., power test, batteries, visual inspection), and has an adequate supply of mouthpieces prior to deployment.

2. fully document the use of a PBT. Such documentation shall be written into the Standardized Field Sobriety Test form, which shall include a detailed description of the chronological sequence of investigative efforts during which the device was used.

3. immediately report any malfunctions or damage to a patrol supervisor and in accordance with departmental policy of lost or damaged equipment.

4. replace any mouthpieces used, prior to securing the unit at the end of the shift, and return assigned PBTs to the patrol room prior to the end of a tour of duty.

7. PATROL SUPERVISOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The patrol supervisor shall ensure that all PBTs are used in accordance with this policy. Any misuse, neglect or damage shall be immediately reported to the Chief through the chain of command.

B. At the end of each shift, the patrol supervisor shall ensure that all PBTs are in proper working order and are returned to an appropriate storage area. The patrol supervisor shall re-supply mouthpieces, if necessary, and will notify the patrol Sergeant if additional supplies are needed.

8 ALCOTEST LIAISON'S RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Alcotest liaison shall:

1. facilitate refresher training in the operation of PBTs for all officers, and ensure that training records are properly maintained.
2. monitor implementation of PBTs and proper compliance with law and department policy, and suggest policy modifications or updates as needed.

B. The Alcotest liaison shall, when required, provide periodic accuracy verification and/or calibrations of all PBT units. This responsibility shall include maintaining a records system, which documents accuracy verifications, calibrations, repairs, and any other action taken in connection with this department's PBTs. This will include coordinating of repairs and restocking of supplies.

9. CONTINGENCIES AND UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

- A. Officers are occasionally confronted with situations where no written guideline exists and supervisory advice is not readily available. As it would be impossible to address all possible situations with written guidelines, considerable discretion is given to the officer handling the situation.
- B. Faced with the need to make decisions or take an action where no guidelines exist, officers should rely on their experience and training, and the following resources:
1. Attorney General guidelines, memorandums and directives.
 2. Departmental General and Special Orders
 3. New Jersey Title 39 and 2C
 4. Current search and seizure directives

EFFECTIVE DATE

/ / ***This policy and set of procedures shall be effective and shall remain in full force and effect until rescinded, modified or otherwise revised by the Chief of Police***

Ronald M. Morello
Chief of Police



7 Eastgate Dr. • P.O. Box 790 • Jacksonville, IL 62651-0790
217-245-2183 • Fax: 217-243-7634 • www.ilmoproducts.com

Certificate of Analysis

Certificate ID: 4440
Part #: BAC105L080T
Cylinder Size: 105L
Lot Number: 01613080A1
Expiration: 3/1/2015

0.080 BAC (For use with breath alcohol testing instruments)

Contents: 105 Liters @ 1000 psig 70°F (21°C)

Component:	Concentration:	Accuracy:	Method:
Ethanol	208.4 ppm	+/- 0.002 or 2%	NDIR
Nitrogen	Balance	BAC whichever is greater	

*NIST Standard Reference Material
Certification of NTRM Batch No. 091602
Nominal 210 µmol/mol Ethanol in Nitrogen
for ILMO Products Co., Jacksonville, IL

James Mattes
Specialty Gas Lab Tech

02/07/13
Date

Distributed by: CMI Inc.
316 East Ninth Street
Owensboro, KY 42303
Phone 866-835-0690
www.alcoholtest.com





Material Safety Data Sheet

Ethanol in Nitrogen

www.ilmoproducts.com

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

ILMO Products Company
7 Eastgate Drive, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650
217-245-2183 888-243-9353

Fax 217-243-7634
E-mail: info@ilmoproducts.com
Web: www.ilmoproducts.com

Product Code: Ethanol in Nitrogen
Part Number: BAC

Gas Name	Concentration
Ethanol	5-500 ppm
Nitrogen	Balance

	Chemical Substance	Chemical Family	Trade Names
Ethanol	ETHYL ALCOHOL, 100%	hydroxyls, aliphatic, alcohols, aliphatic	ETHANOL; ETHYL ALCOHOL; /4, ALCOHOL; ALCOHOL ANHYDROUS; ALGRAIN; ANHYDROL; Absolute alcohol; Anhydrous ethanol; Ethanol denatured; Fermentation alcohol; Grain alcohol, 1-Hydroxyethane; Methyl carbinol; Ethyl alcohol anhydrous; Absolute ethanol; Denatured ethanol; ETHYL HYDRATE; ETHYL HYDROXIDE; JAYSOL; TECSOL; STCC 4909159; UN 1170; C2H6O
Nitrogen	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED GAS	inorganic, gas	DIATOMIC NITROGEN; DINITROGEN; NITROGEN; NITROGEN-14; NITROGEN GAS, UN 1066; N2

Section 2: Hazards Identification

	Description	Main Health Hazard
Ethanol	Colorless, pleasant odor Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire.	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, liver damage, central nervous system depression
Nitrogen	Colorless, odorless Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat.	Difficulty breathing

Likely Routes of Exposure:

	Inhalation	Ingestion	Eye	Skin	Health Effects	Target Organs	Medical Condition Aggravated by
Ethanol	Irritation, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness	Rash, low body temperature, vomiting, digestive disorders, irregular heartbeat, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness, disorientation, dilated pupils, lung congestion, liver damage, convulsions, coma	Irritation, tearing	Mild irritation, rash	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, liver damage, central nervous system depression	Central nervous system, liver	Central nervous system disorders, kidney disorders, liver disorders

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	Inhalation	Ingestion	Eye	Skin	Health Effects	Target Organs	Medical Condition Aggravated by
Nitrogen	Nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, tingling sensation, loss of coordination, convulsions, coma	Ingestion of a gas is unlikely	Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite	No information on significant adverse effects	Difficulty breathing	Respiratory system	Pre-existing conditions of respiratory system

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

	CAS #	% by Weight
Ethanol	64-17-5	5-500 ppm
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	Balance

Section 4: First Aid Measures

	Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion	Inhalation	Note to Physicians
Ethanol	Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention, if needed. Thoroughly clean and dry contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse	Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Then get immediate medical attention.	Contact local poison control center or physician immediately. Never make an unconscious person vomit or drink fluids. When vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to help prevent aspiration. If person is unconscious, turn head to side. Get medical attention immediately.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get immediate medical attention.	For ingestion, consider gastric lavage
Nitrogen	Wash exposed skin with soap and water.	Flush eyes with plenty of water.	If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention	For inhalation, consider oxygen

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

	Suitable Extinguishing Media	Products of Combustion	Protection of Firefighters
Ethanol	Alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, regular dry chemical, water, alcohol resistant foam. Large fires. Use alcohol-resistant foam or flood with fine water spray.	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and toxic and irritating fumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply. Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply.
Nitrogen	Non-flammable. Use suitable extinguishing media for surrounding fire. Cylinders may rupture or explode if exposed to heat.	Non-flammable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory protection may be needed for frequent or heavy exposure.

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Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

	Personal Precautions	Environmental Precautions	Methods for Containment
Ethanol	Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.	Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk. Reduce vapors with water spray. Remove sources of ignition.
Nitrogen	Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.	No significant effects from contamination expected.	Stop leak if possible without personal risk.

	Methods for Cleanup	Other Information
Ethanol	Small spills: Absorb with sand or other noncombustible material. Collect spilled material in appropriate container for disposal. Large spills: Dike for later disposal.	Not available
Nitrogen	N/A	N/A

Section 7: Handling and Storage

	Handling	Storage
Ethanol	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.	Grounding and bonding required. Keep separated from incompatible substances.
Nitrogen	Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.101.	Keep separated from incompatible substances.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

	Exposure Guidelines
Ethanol	ETHYL ALCOHOL, 100%: ETHYL ALCOHOL (ETHANOL): 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m ³) OSHA TWA 1000 ppm ACGIH TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m ³) NIOSH recommended TWA 10 hour(s)
Nitrogen	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED GAS: NITROGEN: ACGIH (simple asphyxiant)

Engineering Controls

Handle only in fully enclosed systems.

	Eye Protection	Skin Protection	Respiratory Protection
Ethanol	Wear splash resistant safety goggles. Provide an emergency eye wash fountain and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.	Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.	Any supplied-air respirator with full facepiece and operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with a separate escape supply.
Nitrogen	Eye protection not required, but recommended.	Protective clothing is not required.	Respiratory protection may be needed for frequent or heavy exposure.

General Hygiene considerations

- Avoid breathing vapor or mist
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin
- Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

	Physical State	Appearance	Color	Change in Appearance	Physical Form	Odor	Taste
Ethanol	Liquid	Clear	Colorless	N/A	Volatile liquid	Pleasant odor	Burning taste
Nitrogen	Gas	Clear	Colorless	N/A	Gas	Odorless	Tasteless

	Flash Point	Flammability	Partition Coefficient	Autoignition Temperature	Upper Explosive Limits	Lower Explosive Limits
Ethanol	55 F (13 C) (CC)	IB	Not available	685 F (363 C)	0-19	0.033
Nitrogen	Not flammable	Not available	Not available	Nonflammable	Nonflammable	Nonflammable

	Boiling Point	Freezing Point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor Density	Specific Gravity	Water Solubility	pH	Odor Threshold	Evaporation Rate	Viscosity
Ethanol	172 F (78 C)	-179 F (-117 C)	40 mmHg @ 19 C	1.59	0.7893	Soluble	Not available	5-10 ppm	1.4 (carbon tetrachloride=1)	1.17 mPa.s (1.17 centipoises) @ 20 C; 1.074 mPa.s (1.074 centipoises) @ 25 C
Nitrogen	-321 F (-196 C)	-346 F (-210 C)	780 mmHg @ -196 C	0.967	Not applicable	1.6% @ 20 C	Not applicable	Not available	Not applicable	0.01787 cP @ 27 C

	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Density	Weight per Gallon	Volatility by Volume	Volatility	Solvent Solubility
Ethanol	46.07	C-H3-C-H2-O-H	Not available	Not available	Not available	1	Soluble: Benzene, ether, acetone, chloroform, methanol, organic solvents
Nitrogen	28.0134	N2	1.2506 g/L	Not available	100%	1	Soluble: Liquid ammonia

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

	Stability	Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible Materials
Ethanol	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Halo carbons, metals, metal salts, oxidizing materials, halogens, peroxides, acids, metal oxides, bases, combustible materials
Nitrogen	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Metals, oxidizing materials

	Hazardous Decomposition Products	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Ethanol	Oxides of carbon	Will not polymerize.
Nitrogen	Oxides of nitrogen	Will not polymerize.

Section 11: Toxicologic Information

Acute Effects

	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation
Ethanol	7 gm/kg oral-rat LD50	LD50 (dermal, rabbit): greater than 15800 mg/kg (died as greater than 20 mL/kg), et 20 mL/kg, 1/4 rabbits died	Irritation, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, symptoms of drunkenness
Nitrogen	Not available	Not available	Nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, tingling sensation, loss of coordination, convulsions, coma

	Eye Irritation	Skin Irritation	Sensitization
Ethanol	Irritation, tearing	Mild irritation, rash	Respiratory tract irritation, skin irritation, eye irritation, liver damage, central nervous system depression
Nitrogen	Contact with rapidly expanding gas may cause burns or frostbite	No information on significant adverse effects	Difficulty breathing

Chronic Effects

	Carcinogenicity	Mutagenicity	Reproductive Effects	Developmental Effects
Ethanol	NTP: Known Human Carcinogen (Alcoholic beverages); IARC: Human Sufficient Evidence, Group 1 (Alcoholic beverages), Animal Inadequate Evidence; ACGIH: A4 -Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen	Available	Available.	No data
Nitrogen	Not hazardous	Not available	Not available	No data

Section 12: Ecological Information

Fate and Transport

	Ecotoxicity	Persistence / Degradability	Bioaccumulation / Accumulation	Mobility in Environment
Ethanol	Fish toxicity: 93 ug/L 96 hour(s) LC50 (Mortality) Bluegill (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) Invertebrate toxicity: 24 ug/L 48 hour(s) EC50 (Immobilization) Water flea (<i>Daphnia pulex</i>) Algal toxicity: 10000-25000 ug/L 1-2 hour(s) (Photosynthesis) Green algae (<i>Acrosiphonia sondaen</i>) Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: Not available	Highly toxic to aquatic life.	Not available	Not available
Nitrogen	Fish toxicity: Not available Invertebrate toxicity: Not available Algal toxicity: Not available Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Ethanol	Subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D001. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Nitrogen	Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Section 14: Transportation Information

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101

	Proper Shipping Name	ID Number	Hazard Class or Division	Packing Group	Labeling Requirements	Passenger Aircraft or Railcar Quantity Limitations	Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity Limitations	Additional Shipping Description
Ethanol	ETHANOL or ETHYL ALCOHOL or ETHANOL SOLUTIONS or ETHYL ALCOHOL SOLUTIONS	UN1170	3	II, III	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nitrogen	Nitrogen, compressed	UN1066	2.2	Not applicable	2.2	75 kg or L	150 kg	N/A

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods

	Shipping Name	UN Number	Class	Packing Group / Risk Group
Ethanol	Ethanol	UN1170	3	II
Nitrogen	Nitrogen, compressed	UN1066	2.2	Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. Regulations

	CERCLA Sections	SARA 355.30	SARA 355.40
Ethanol	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

SARA 370.21

	Acute	Chronic	Fire	Reactive	Sudden Release
Ethanol	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nitrogen	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

SARA 372.65

Ethanol	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.

OSHA Process Safety

Ethanol	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.

State Regulations

	CA Proposition 65
Ethanol	Not regulated.
Nitrogen	Not regulated.

Canadian Regulations

	WHMIS Classification
Ethanol	B2, D2B
Nitrogen	A

National Inventory Status

	US Inventory (TSCA)	TSCA 12b Export Notification	Canada Inventory (DBL/NDSL)
Ethanol	Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Not determined.
Nitrogen	Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Listed on inventory.

Section 16: Other Information

	NFPA Rating
Ethanol	HEALTH=2 FIRE=3 REACTIVITY=0
Nitrogen	HEALTH=1 FIRE=0 REACTIVITY=0

0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard