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No. 87]

PERTH: MONDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER

[1966

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 7th September, 1966.

Police T.66/1807.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965, and the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962, has been pleased—

- (a) to revoke the Blood Alcohol Test Regulations, 1958, as amended; and
- (b) to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder;

so that both the revocation and the regulations take effect on and after the date of the coming into operation of the Traffic Act Amendment Act (No. 3), 1965.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Blood Sampling Citation and Analysis Regulations, 1966.
2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

<p>“Act” means the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended;</p> <p>“analyst” has the same meaning as the term “properly qualified analyst” has in, and for the purposes of, the Act;</p> <p>“Form” means one of the forms set out in the Schedule to these regulations;</p> <p>“member of the Police Force” includes a traffic inspector appointed under the Traffic Act, 1919;</p> <p>“regulation” means one of these regulations;</p> <p>“subject” means a person required, or electing, to submit himself and allow a sample of his blood to be taken or from whom a sample of blood is caused to be taken, for analysis for alcohol, pursuant to section 32B of the Act.</p>	<p>Interpre- tation.</p>
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3. These regulations apply whenever a blood sample is taken for the purposes of the Act.

	<p>Application.</p>
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- Sampling. 4. A blood sample taken in pursuance of these regulations shall be taken by means of equipment (in these regulations called "the sampling equipment") provided for that purpose by the Public Health Department of Western Australia and by no other means.
- Sampling equipment. 5. The sampling equipment shall comprise—
- (a) a dry syringe, sterilised by autoclaving, boiling or dry sterilising;
 - (b) two sterile bottles, each numbered with the serial number of the package mentioned in paragraph (c) of regulation 6 and containing approximately 25 milligrams of potassium oxalate and approximately 10 milligrams of sodium fluoride and closed with a cork, stopper, plug or cap and rubber disc;
 - (c) one bottle or other receptacle containing a quantity of mercury bichloride solution, 1 : 1,000; and
 - (d) two swabs of cotton wool.
- Preparation of sampling equipment. 6. The sampling equipment shall be prepared by a technologist of the Public Health Department who shall—
- (a) indicate the latest date at which the equipment may be used, having regard to the continuance of its sterility;
 - (b) complete and sign a certificate in the form of Form A; and
 - (c) seal the equipment in a serially numbered package by signing his name over the sealed portion or flap of the package.
- Evidence as to sampling equipment. 7. A certificate issued under regulation 6, if admitted in evidence, is *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated with regard to the sampling equipment to which it relates; and evidence that a package containing sampling equipment was sealed in conformity with that regulation and intact is, unless the indicated expiry date has passed, *prima facie* evidence that the equipment contained in the package was, when the package was opened, in the same condition as that in which it was when prepared.
- Method of Sampling. 8. (1) A blood sample shall be taken by a medical practitioner by veni-puncture, with the syringe provided in the sampling equipment and no other.
- (2) The medical practitioner shall—
- (a) examine the package containing the sampling equipment produced to him, and in the presence of the person producing it, ensure that—
 - (i) the package is sealed and intact; and
 - (ii) the indicated expiry date for the use of the equipment has not passed;
 - (b) not use any sampling equipment contained in a package that is not sealed and intact or in respect of which the indicated expiry date has passed;
 - (c) cleanse the proposed site of the veni-puncture by means of the mercury bichloride solution and cotton-wool contained in the sampling equipment and by no other means;
 - (d) withdraw as much as possible up to 15 millilitres of blood;
 - (e) discharge approximately one-half of the blood withdrawn into one of the two bottles supplied in the sampling equipment and the balance of the blood into the second of those bottles;
 - (f) securely close each bottle by means of the cork, stopper or plug supplied, or, where the bottle is sealed by a cap and rubber disc seal, by withdrawing the syringe needle from the rubber disc seal; and
 - (g) shake each bottle thoroughly and in so doing invert it at least thirty times, to mix the contents.

9. (1) Upon a blood sample being taken and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of regulation 8—
- Certification
of blood
samples.
- (a) the medical practitioner shall complete and sign Part I; and
- (b) a member of the Police Force who was present when the sample was taken shall complete and sign Part II, of two copies of Form B.
- (2) Upon the completion of two copies of Form B, each of the bottles containing a portion of the blood sample shall be sealed in a separate package (the cover of which comprises that form) by the medical practitioner and the member of the Police Force in this regulation mentioned, each signing his name over the sealed portion or flap of the package.
- (3) Evidence that a package containing a portion of a blood sample was sealed in conformity with this regulation and intact is *prima facie* evidence that the contents were, when the package was opened, in the same condition, for the purposes of these regulations, as when the package was sealed.
10. (1) When a blood sample has been dealt with in accordance with regulation 9, a member of the Police Force shall cause one of the packages referred to in that regulation to be delivered, as soon as may be practicable, to an analyst at the Government Chemical Laboratories.
- Disposal of
blood
samples.
- (2) The second of the packages referred to in regulation 9 shall—
- (a) where the subject is not in custody and is capable of receiving it, be handed to the subject; or
- (b) where the subject is held in custody or is not capable of receiving it, be handed to some person acting in his behalf or, failing that, be kept in a cool, safe place, until such time as it can be handed to the subject, on his release from custody or, if he is not in custody, on his being capable of receiving it.
11. The analytical method by which blood samples shall be analysed for alcohol by an analyst is—
- Analytical
method.
- (a) the modified method of Kozelka and Hine, as described in *The Analyst*, 1954, Volume 79, at pages 121 to 136; or
- (b) the method of analysis described in the *Medical Journal of Australia*, dated the 3rd day of August, 1957, at page 166.
12. (1) The analyst shall be guided in his assessment of the percentage of alcohol in the blood of a subject, at a time prior to the taking of the blood sample, by the factors set out in subregulation (2) of this regulation and he shall apply such of those factors as are known to him in making his finding of the percentage of alcohol present in the blood of a suspected person at the time in question.
- Method of
assessing
percentages
of alcohol
in blood, at
a time prior
to sampling.
- (2) The factors referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation are—
- (a) the time that the subject consumed his last drink containing alcohol;
- (b) that the variation of concentration of alcohol in the blood is to increase at the rate of 0.016 per centum per hour for the period of two hours after the last drink containing alcohol was consumed by the subject, and after that period of two hours the variation of concentration of alcohol in the blood is to decrease at the rate of 0.016 per centum per hour; and
- (c) the time that elapsed between the time of the occurrence of the event giving rise to the requirement and the time that the blood sample was taken by a medical practitioner.

Certificate of analyst.

13. When the analyst at the Government Chemical Laboratories has made his analysis, assessment, and finding, in relation to a blood sample, in accordance with these regulations, he shall give his certificate in the form of Form C and cause the form together with the Form B that was delivered to him in accordance with the provisions of subregulation (1) of regulation 10 of these regulations to be delivered to the Commissioner of Police or to the shire clerk or town clerk of the local authority concerned, as the case may require.

Fees payable to medical practitioners and analysts.

14. (1) The fees prescribed for the attendance of a medical practitioner for the purposes of these regulations are—

- (a) on any public holiday, or a Sunday or at any time between 1 p.m. and midnight on a Saturday, or during the period between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. commencing on any day—\$7; and
- (b) at any other time—\$5.

(2) The fee for an analysis of a blood sample for alcohol by an analyst at the Government Chemical Laboratories is \$5.

(3) The fees payable under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be paid, as the case may require, by the Commissioner of Police or the local authority concerned to the medical practitioner.

(4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 32 of the Act and the payment of a fee provided by subregulation (1) or (2) of this regulation has been incurred for the purposes of section 32B of the Act, by reason of the occurrence of an event concomitant with the offence, the court convicting that person shall order him to pay the amount of the fee and that amount may, thereupon, be recovered as if it were a penalty imposed under the Act.

Request for taking of blood sample.

15. Where a sample of a person's blood is required to be taken, for the purposes of the Act, and that person is incapable of submitting himself and allowing the sample to be taken, the member of the Police Force requiring the sample shall make his request for it to be taken in writing, addressed to a medical practitioner, in accordance with Form D.

Certificate of qualification of analysts.

16. The Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories may certify by Form E that the person named in the form has the qualifications necessary for the determination of the amount of alcohol contained in bodily substances.

Schedule.

Serial No.....

Western Australia.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

Regulation 6: Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966.

FORM A.

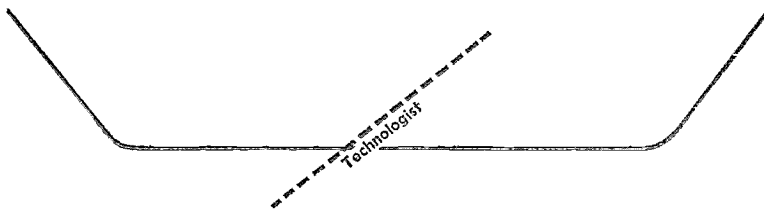
I of Laboratory Services, Public Health Department, Perth, in the State of Western Australia, Technologist, do hereby certify that the sampling equipment contained in package Serial No..... comprises the items set forth in regulation 5 of the Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966, and that those items were prepared by me, are sterile and fit for the purpose of taking a blood sample.

The said equipment should not be used for blood sampling later than

Dated at Perth this day of 19.....

.....
Signature.

(Reverse Side.)



Note: This package should be opened by cutting along this fold.

Western Australia.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

Regulation 9: Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966.

FORM B.

Part I.

By Medical Practitioner:

I of
a duly qualified medical practitioner hereby certify that:

1. At the hour of m. on the
day of 19..... I took a sample of the blood
of of portion of which
sample is now contained in the enclosed bottle numbered

2. The equipment used for the purpose of taking that blood
sample was contained in a package serially numbered
handed to me by and that package was sealed
and intact prior to being opened by me.

3. In taking the blood sample I complied with regulation 8 of
the Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966.

.....
Signature and Qualifications.

(Reverse Side.)

Part II.

By a member of Police Force:

Name of subject

Doctor

Time and date of taking blood sample m. on
.....

Time of occurrence of event giving rise to requirement of
blood sample: m. on the.....

Alleged time of last drink containing alcohol consumed by
subject: m. on

.....
Signature, Rank, etc.



Note: Open by cutting along this edge, leaving signatures intact.

Western Australia.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

Regulation 13: Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966.

FORM C.

I of the Government Chemical Laboratories, Perth, a properly qualified analyst within the meaning of section 32A of the Traffic Act, 1919 (as amended), hereby certify that:

1. On the day of 19..... I received a sealed package, comprising Form B of the Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966, then intact from containing a sample of blood in a bottle numbered

2. The certificate (Form B) appearing on the cover of the said package was indorsed (inter alia) as follows:—

Name of subject

Doctor

Time and date of taking blood sample

3. I have analysed that sample and have found it to contain per centum of alcohol.

4. From the information supplied, namely—

Time and date of taking blood sample m. on

Time of occurrence of event giving rise to requirement of blood sample: m. on the

Alleged time of last drink containing alcohol consumed by subject: m. on

I have estimated, and my finding is, that the alcohol content of the blood of the said would have been per centum at m. on

.....
Analyst.

Western Australia.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

Regulation 15: Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966.

FORM D.

To: ¹.....

at ².....

Acting pursuant to the provisions of section 32B(4) of the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended, I, the undersigned member of the Police Force, hereby request you the said ¹..... to take a sample of the blood of ³..... presently at ⁴....., in accordance with the abovementioned regulations.

Dated at this day of 19.....

.....
Signature, Rank, and Number.

¹ Insert name of medical practitioner or the words Medical Superintendent, Medical Officer in Charge or Medical Registrar, as the case may require.

² Address or name of hospital, as the case may require.

³ Name of subject.

⁴ Place where subject is then to be found.

Western Australia.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

Regulation 16: Blood Sampling and Analysis Regulations, 1966.

FORM E.

I,, Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories, pursuant to the power conferred on me by subsection (3) of section 32D of the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended, hereby certify that of has the qualifications necessary for the determination of the amount of alcohol contained in bodily substances.

.....
Director,
Government Chemical Laboratories.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919-1965.

Police Department,
Perth, 7th September, 1966.

Police T.66/2999.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by the Traffic Act, 1919-1965 and the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder, to take effect on and after the date on which the Traffic Act Amendment Act (No. 3), 1965, comes into operation.

R. T. NAPIER,
Commissioner of Police.

Schedule.

Regulations.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Breath Analysis Regulations, 1966. Citation.
2. In these regulations, unless the context requires otherwise,— Interpretation.
 - “Act” means the Traffic Act, 1919, as amended;
 - “Form” means one of the forms set out in the Third Schedule;
 - “Schedule” means a Schedule to these regulations;
 - “standard alcohol solution” means an alcohol solution supplied by the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories for the testing of breath analysing equipment;
 - “subject” means a person required, or electing, to submit himself for analysis of his breath, pursuant to section 32B of the Act.
3. These regulations apply whenever a breath sample is taken for analysis for the purposes of the Act. Application.
4. (1) The Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories shall cause a quantity of standard alcohol solution to be supplied, as the occasion may require, in an identifiable container, to each authorised person, personally. Supply and custody of standard alcohol solution.
 - (2) An authorised person shall, at all times, keep the standard alcohol solution supplied to him pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation in a sealed container or containers and shall use none other than that so supplied to him.
5. (1) Every authorised person shall carry with him the certificate of the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories of his qualifications, and carry with any breath analysing equipment to be used by him the Minister's approval of its use, given under section 32D of the Act. Certificates to be carried.

Procedure
prior to
analysis.

(2) The certificate of the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories shall be in accordance with Form 1.

6. (1) The member of the Police Force requiring the analysis of a person's breath shall present that person, as the subject, to the authorised person attending for that purpose.

(2) The authorised person shall, in the presence of the subject, ascertain from the member of the Police Force requiring the analysis the time of the occurrence giving rise to the requirement and shall record that time and the time of his attendance, together with any comment made by the subject.

(3) The authorised person shall—

(a) inform the subject—

- (i) that he (the authorised person) is a member of the Police Force and a person authorised to operate breath analysing equipment; and
- (ii) that the breath analysing equipment then produced is apparatus approved by the Minister, under the Act, for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood by analysis of his breath;

and shall, if required by the subject, exhibit to him the certificate and approval establishing those facts; and

(b) inquire of the subject the time at which the subject consumed his latest drink containing alcohol;

and shall record every comment or answer made by the subject.

Behaviour
of subject.

7. Where a subject—

- (a) refuses to submit himself for analysis of his breath;
- (b) having submitted himself, refuses to co-operate in the analysis of his breath; or
- (c) appears to the authorised person to be incapable of submitting himself for, or of co-operating in, the analysis of his breath,

the authorised person shall not proceed with, or (as the case may require) shall discontinue, the analysis and shall record the reason for his action in that regard.

Conduct of
analysis.

8. Every analysis of a person's breath shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the instructions set out in the First Schedule.

Testing
breath
analysing
equipment.

9. For the purpose of ensuring that breath analysing equipment has given an accurate result, the authorised person operating it shall test the equipment, immediately after the result has been obtained, by obtaining a second result from the operation of the equipment in the manner prescribed by the instructions set out in the First Schedule using the standard alcohol solution and by comparing the second result with the range, set out in the Temperature-Concentration Table in the Second Schedule, that is applicable to the temperature of the solution at the time of the test and into which range the second result should, if the equipment is giving accurate results, fall.

Calculating
percentage
of alcohol
in a person's
blood at a
time prior
to breath
sampling.

10. In order to calculate the percentage of alcohol that was present in the blood of a person at the time of the occurrence of an event prior to the taking of a sample of the person's breath, the authorised person shall apply the principle that the concentration of alcohol in the blood of a person increases at the rate of 0.016 per centum, per hour, for a period of two hours after his

latest drink containing alcohol, and, after that period, the concentration decreases at the rate of 0.016 per centum, per hour, to such of the following factors as are known to him, namely—

- (a) the interval between the time when the latest drink was consumed by the person and the time of the occurrence of the event; and
- (b) the interval between the time of the occurrence of the event and the time of the taking of the breath sample.

11. (1) After completing the analysis of a person's breath, the authorised person shall complete, sign and hand to the member of the Police Force requiring the analysis a statement in accordance with Form 2. Record of results.

(2) A member of the Police Force receiving a statement pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation shall indorse it with the date and time of its receipt and add his signature to the indorsement

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Regs. 8
and 9.

Instructions for Operating Breath Analysing Equipment.

Item.

1. Connect the EQUIPMENT to power.
2. Turn on the ON-OFF SWITCH and allow the instrument to warm up until the SAMPLE CHAMBER THERMOMETER reads 45-55°C. *(This should require about 20 minutes. This time has intentionally been kept long to ensure even heating of the sample chamber. Do not use the instrument until it is thoroughly warmed up or sticking of the piston in the sample chamber will result, due to condensation of moisture from the breath. If this occurs the piston can be freed by flushing out with air after it is properly warmed up. No damage results, but the test will be lost.)*
3. Record in your notebook the time that the instrument was switched on.
4. Centre the pointer of the NULL METER on the line by turning the top of the meter *(this is seldom necessary unless the meter has been moved)*.
5. Take two ampoules and test them in the gauge. *(The diameter of the small end of the gauge is .625" and of the large end is .650". If the ampoule goes into the large end easily but will not go in the small end, it is correct.)* Read the bottom of the meniscus while the ampoule is in the large end of the gauge. If the bottom of the meniscus is not on, or slightly above, the edge of the gauge or if either ampoule is not of the correct size, discard it and test another in the same way until two correct ones are obtained.
6. Wipe one of the tested ampoules free of finger marks and place it in the LEFT HAND HOLDER *(comparison ampoule)*, with the batch number to the front of the instrument.
7. Break the top from the second ampoule. *(Hold in a cloth for safety.)*
8. Insert the narrow end of a glass BUBBLER in the solution in the open ampoule so that it extends to within $\frac{1}{8}$ " of the bottom of the ampoule, but does not touch the bottom *(if it touches the bottom, the flow might be restricted. There should be space around the bubbler at the neck of the ampoule so that the air can vent freely)*.
9. Wipe the open ampoule free of finger marks and place it in the RIGHT HOLDER, with the batch number to the front.
10. Insert the wide end of the glass BUBBLER in the end of the rubber sleeve on the end of the DELIVERY TUBE.

Item.

11. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to the TAKE position.
12. Connect the ATOMISER BULB to the SAMPLE TUBE.
13. Pump the ATOMISER BULB, until the green FULL INDICATOR LAMP is alight (*showing that the sample chamber is full*) and then pump 6 more times.
14. Remove the ATOMISER BULB from the SAMPLE TUBE.
15. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to ANALYSE and wait for the red EMPTY SIGNAL LIGHT to come on (*at which stage the the bubbling noise will cease*).
16. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to OFF.
17. Wait for about a minute and a half. (*This time is not critical. Fifteen seconds less or a minute or so more makes no difference.*)
18. Pull back on the LIGHT SWITCH and adjust the LIGHT BALANCE KNOB until the pointer of the NULL METER is centred on the line. If the blood alcohol percentage pointer moves off its scale change the position of this pointer by pulling back and turning the POINTER ADJUSTMENT KNOB.
19. Release the LIGHT SWITCH.
20. Pull back the POINTER ADJUSTMENT KNOB and turn it to place the head of the POINTER over the INK PAD and release the KNOB.
21. Place a PAPER SCALE on the BLOOD ALCOHOL SCALE.
22. Press the POINTER on to the INK PAD and release.
23. Pull back the POINTER ADJUSTMENT KNOB and turn it to place the pointer over the scale, and release the KNOB.
24. Press BUTTON to raise the STOP PIN.
25. Pull back on the POINTER ADJUSTMENT KNOB and set the pointer accurately on the start line of the scale, touching the STOP PIN, and release the KNOB.
26. Release BUTTON.
27. Press the head of SCALE POINTER on to the paper scale to print the starting point and release.
28. Take a spare mouthpiece and show the subject what you want him to do by yourself blowing into the mouthpiece (*not attached to the instrument*). Show him that he should blow as hard and as long as possible. (*Taking a deep breath will do no harm, but will make the blowing period longer. He should blow vigorously as long as possible, but he need not completely empty his lungs*).
29. Insert an unused mouthpiece in the SAMPLE TUBE. (*The tube is kept inside the heated chamber to prevent condensation*).
30. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to TAKE.
31. Pull out the SAMPLE TUBE and have the subject blow as hard and as long as possible—not less than 10 seconds—even after the green FULL SIGNAL LIGHT comes on. If the sample is unsatisfactory have him blow again. (*Irrespective of how long he blows, only the predetermined amount of breath is retained in the sample chamber*).
32. Remove the MOUTHPIECE from the SAMPLE TUBE.
33. Record in your notebook the time at which the sample was taken.

Item.

34. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to ANALYSE and wait for the red EMPTY SIGNAL LIGHT to come on (*at which stage the bubbling noise will cease*).
35. Wait for about a minute and a half. (*This time is not critical. Fifteen seconds less or a minute or so more makes no difference*).
36. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to OFF.
37. Pull back on the LIGHT SWITCH and again adjust the LIGHT BALANCE KNOB until the pointer of the NULL METER is centred on the line.
38. Release the LIGHT SWITCH.
39. Record in your notebook the percentage of alcohol in the blood of the subject shown by the position of the pointer on the scale.
40. Press down on the head of the POINTER to print the arrow on the paper scale, and release.
41. Proceed at once to check the accuracy of the instrument with the standard solution of alcohol by the procedures that follow.
42. If the percentage of alcohol in the blood of the subject, as shown on the PAPER SCALE, is less than 0.25 per cent. and the temperature is less than 25°C proceed with items 44 to 77, inclusive.
43. If the percentage of alcohol in the blood of the subject, as shown on the PAPER SCALE, is—
 - (a) less than 0.25 per cent. and the temperature is more than 25°C; or
 - (b) more than 0.25 per cent.,then proceed with items 68 to 71 and 78 to 86, inclusive.
44. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to TAKE.
45. Attach the ATOMISER BULB to the SAMPLE TUBE.
46. Pump with the ATOMISER BULB till the green FULL INDICATOR LAMP is alight and then pump 6 more times (*to flush out the sample chamber*).
47. Remove the ATOMISER BULB from the SAMPLE TUBE and attach it to the inlet tube of the EQUILIBRATOR.
48. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to ANALYSE and wait for the EMPTY LIGHT SIGNAL to come on (*at which stage the bubbling noise will cease*).
49. Wait for about a minute and a half. (*This time is not critical. Fifteen seconds less or a minute or so more makes no difference*).
50. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to OFF.
51. Pull back on the LIGHT SWITCH and again adjust the LIGHT BALANCE KNOB until the pointer of the NULL METER is centred on the line.
52. Release the LIGHT SWITCH.
53. Read the pointer on the blood alcohol scale and record this in your notebook.
54. Press down on the head of the POINTER to print the arrow on the paper scale, and release. (*This will normally coincide with the position obtained for the blood alcohol content of the subject, under item 40*).
55. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to TAKE.
56. Attach the outlet of EQUILIBRATOR to the SAMPLE TUBE.
57. Read the TEMPERATURE on the thermometer in the EQUILIBRATOR and record it in your notebook.

Item.

58. Pump the atomiser bulb until the green FULL INDICATOR LAMP is alight and then pump 6 more times.
59. Read the TEMPERATURE on the thermometer in the EQUILIBRATOR and record it in your notebook.
60. Remove the outlet tube of the EQUILIBRATOR from the SAMPLE TUBE.
61. Turn the CONTROL KNOB to ANALYSE and wait for the red EMPTY SIGNAL LIGHT to come on (*at which stage the bubbling noise will cease*).
62. Wait for about a minute and a half. (*This time is not critical. Fifteen seconds less or a minute or so more makes no difference.*)
63. Pull back on the LIGHT SWITCH and adjust the LIGHT BALANCE KNOB until the pointer of the NULL METER is centred on the line.
64. Release LIGHT SWITCH.
65. Turn CONTROL KNOB to OFF.
66. Read the POINTER on the BLOOD ALCOHOL SCALE and record this in your notebook.
67. Press down on the head of the pointer to print the arrow on the paper scale, and release. (*The difference between this reading and the previous reading obtained and recorded under items 53 and 54 is the check of the instrument*).
68. Pull back the POINTER ADJUSTMENT KNOB and turn it to place the head of the POINTER over the INK PAD and release the KNOB.
69. Remove the test PAPER SCALE from the blood alcohol scale of the instrument.
70. Mark the test PAPER SCALE so as to indicate which of the readings are those of the subject, fill in the name of the subject, the date and the time the test sample of breath was taken and sign it.
71. Check the recordings on the test PAPER SCALE against those in your notebook.
72. Hand the test PAPER SCALE to the subject or his representative.
73. If the two temperatures read under items 57 and 59 are different calculate the average and use this to determine from the Temperature-Concentration Table what the instrument reading should be.
74. Calculate the difference in the readings obtained under items 53 and 54 and under items 66 and 67. (*If this is within the acceptable limits given in the Temperature-Concentration Table the instrument is satisfactory*).
75. Calculate the percentage of alcohol in the blood of the subject at the time of the occurrence that gave rise to the test according to regulation 10 of these regulations.
76. Disconnect the BUBBLER from the rubber sleeve on the DELIVERY TUBE.
77. Remove the open test ampoule and bubbler from the RIGHT HOLDER and discard them. (*Caution—the liquid is corrosive*).
78. Proceed with items 11 to 27, inclusive.
79. Attach the atomiser bulb to the inlet of the EQUILIBRATOR.
80. Proceed with items 55 to 66, inclusive.

Item.

81. Press down on the head of the pointer to print the arrow on the paper scale and release. (*This is the check test reading*).
82. Pull back the POINTER ADJUSTMENT KNOB and turn it to place the head of the POINTER over the INK PAD and release the KNOB.
83. Remove the PAPER SCALE from the blood alcohol scale of the instrument, fill in the name of the subject, the date and time of the check test and sign it.
84. Check the recording on the paper scale against that in your notebook.
85. If the two temperatures read under items 57 and 59 are different calculate the average and use this to determine from the Temperature-Concentration Table what the instrument reading should be. (*If the instrument reading obtained in items 66 and 81 is within the limits given in the Temperature-Concentration Table the instrument is satisfactory*).
86. Proceed with items 72 and 76 to 77, inclusive.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Temperature-Concentration Table.

Reg. 9.

Temperature °C.	Scale Reading should be— %	Acceptable limits:	
		Minimum. %	Maximum. %
10	0.050	0.045	0.055
10.5	0.052	0.047	0.057
11	0.054	0.049	0.059
11.5	0.056	0.050	0.062
12	0.058	0.052	0.064
12.5	0.060	0.054	0.066
13	0.063	0.057	0.069
13.5	0.066	0.059	0.073
14	0.068	0.061	0.075
14.5	0.071	0.064	0.078
15	0.074	0.067	0.081
15.5	0.077	0.069	0.085
16	0.080	0.072	0.088
16.5	0.083	0.075	0.091
17	0.086	0.077	0.095
17.5	0.089	0.080	0.098
18	0.093	0.084	0.102
18.5	0.097	0.087	0.107
19	0.100	0.090	0.110
19.5	0.104	0.094	0.114
20	0.107	0.096	0.118
20.5	0.111	0.100	0.122
21	0.115	0.104	0.126
21.5	0.119	0.107	0.131
22	0.123	0.111	0.135
22.5	0.127	0.114	0.140
23	0.132	0.119	0.145
23.5	0.136	0.122	0.150
24	0.141	0.127	0.155
24.5	0.145	0.130	0.160
25	0.150	0.135	0.165
25.5	0.155	0.140	0.170
26	0.161	0.145	0.177
26.5	0.167	0.150	0.184
27	0.173	0.156	0.190
27.5	0.179	0.161	0.197
28	0.186	0.167	0.205
28.5	0.193	0.174	0.213
29	0.200	0.180	0.220
29.5	0.207	0.186	0.228
30	0.214	0.193	0.235

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Forms.

Form 1.

Western Australia.

Reg. 5.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

I,
the Director of the Government Chemical Laboratories, pursuant
to the power conferred on me by subsection (3) of section 32D of
the Traffic Act, 1919, HEREBY CERTIFY that
..... is competent to
operate breath analysing equipment.

Dated at Perth this day of 19.....

.....
Director of the Government
Chemical Laboratories.

Form 2.

Western Australia.

Reg. 12.

TRAFFIC ACT, 1919.

I,
a person certified as competent to operate breath analysing equip-
ment, state that:

1. At the hour of m. on the
..... day of 19.....,
I analysed the breath of

..... of
in accordance with the Breath Analysis Regulations, 1966, using
breath analysing equipment serially numbered

2. The analysis showed that concentration of alcohol in
the blood of the abovenamed was per
centum, at that time.

3. From the foregoing and from the information—

(a) that the occurrence giving rise to the requirement
of the analysis was, (as I was informed by
.....) at
m. on the day of
19.....; and

(b) that the time of the latest drink containing alcohol
consumed by the subject was (as I was informed by
.....), at
m. on the day of
19.....,

I have calculated that the concentration of alcohol in the blood
of the said
would have been per centum at
m. on 19.....

.....
Authorised Person.