

## Forensic Drug and Alcohol sampling in Emergency Departments

**Summary** This Policy Directive supports hospitals to meet legislative requirements of collecting forensic drug and alcohol samples.

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**Distributed to** Ministry of Health, Public Health System, Divisions of General Practice, NSW Ambulance Service, Private Hospitals and Day Procedure Centres

**Audience** Emergency Department

## FORENSIC DRUG AND ALCOHOL SAMPLING IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS

### POLICY STATEMENT

NSW hospitals are required by the [Road Transport Act 2013 \(Schedule 3\)](#), [Marine Safety Act 1998 \(Schedule 1\)](#), the [Rail Safety \(Adoption of National Law\) Regulation](#) and the [Law Enforcement \(Powers and Responsibilities\) Act 2002 No 103](#) to provide a service 24 hours per day/7 days per week for the collection of forensic blood and urine samples for drug and alcohol testing. Currently this service is provided in emergency departments (EDs).

This Policy Directive provides additional information for authorised sample takers to assist them to meet the obligations of the stated legislation. Forensic sampling for legislation outside of this (for example sexual assault or drink spiking) is out of scope for this Policy.

### SUMMARY OF POLICY REQUIREMENTS

This Policy **does not** replace the requirement for authorised sample takers (please refer to section 1.2 Key Definitions) to ensure they have a detailed understanding of their obligations and comply with legislative requirements.

Two different sampling kits are to be available in all NSW EDs to facilitate sampling– the blood testing for alcohol kit and the blood/urine testing for drugs kit (also known as the 'D' kit as the serial number on the certificate starts with a 'D'). NSW Police will bring an additional kit (also known as/referred to by Police as the 'B' or BAS kit) with them if that is required for sampling.

Authorised sample takers are to ensure the correct sampling kit is used to allow the samples and test results to be used as evidence.

Detailed instructions are available within each sampling kit and must be adhered to. The serial number of the kit is to be documented in the patient's health care record and the sample put immediately in the blue NSW Police security box located in the ED (unless sample is being taken in accordance with Rail legislation please refer to section 6 Rail Legislation).

Circumstances where taking a sample is not required are detailed in the attached procedure document in section 7.1

Appendix 1 provides a quick reference guide for hospitals/EDs in acknowledgement of the complexities of the various pieces of Legislation, sampling kits and sampling requirements.

## REVISION HISTORY

Version	Approved by	Amendment notes
March-2021 (PD2021_010)	A/Executive Director System Purchasing Branch	Update to error in Table at Appendix 1. Row 6 column 5 – Age limit corrected to 18 years Row 7 column 5 – Age limit corrected to 15 years
February- 2021 (PD2021_005)	Deputy Secretary, Patient Experience and System Performance	New policy – replaces: PD2005_495 Blood Alcohol Sampling by Hospital Staff PD2005_029 Blood and Urine Testing of Drivers Apparently Under the Influence of Drugs IB2015_033 Collecting Blood and Urine Samples in Emergency Departments – Changes to Governing Legislation IB2007_003 Interim Drug Driving Blood Testing Arrangements in NSW Emergency Departments.

## ATTACHMENTS

1. Forensic drug and alcohol sampling in emergency departments: Procedures.

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## 1 BACKGROUND

This Policy Directive clarifies the standards and legislative requirements for forensic drug and alcohol sampling within NSW Health Emergency Departments (ED). Forensic drug and alcohol sampling in EDs refers to the urine and/or blood sample taking required for those persons who meet the criteria across the relevant legislation.

Sample taking is required under Road, Marine and Rail Legislation, as well as clauses in the Crimes Act relating to assault (see section [1.3 Legal and Legislative Framework](#)).

In recognition of the complexity of the multiple pieces of legislation, this document will assist in clarification of how the legislation is adhered to in practice. It does not replace the requirement for ED staff in NSW public hospitals to fully understand and adhere to their obligations under the legislation.

To acknowledge the complexities of responsibilities in forensic sampling procedures, [Appendix 1 contains a quick reference guide](#). Information provided includes indications for each testing situation, relevant legislation, who can take the sample, time frames, age limits for testing and which sampling kit to use.

### 1.1 Key definitions

Unless otherwise indicated, the legislative clauses in this document will refer to:

- Schedule 3 of the *Road Transport Act 2013 (RTA)* - Testing for Alcohol and Drug Use; and
- Schedule 1 of the *Marine Safety Act 1998 (MSA)* – Testing for Alcohol and Drug Use.

#### Accident

An accident on a road involving a motor vehicle or other vehicle or a horse (for the purposes of the *Road Transport Act 2013* or an accident involving a vessel for the purposes of the *Marine Safety Act 1998* (see also 'Road' definition in this section for further clarification).

An accident **does not** necessarily require two participants to trigger the legislative requirements for forensic testing.

#### Accident additional

In section [3.3 Persons involved in fatal accidents](#), the definition of accident also includes: an accident not on a road involving a motor vehicle

#### Accident hospital patient

A person who attends at, or is admitted into, a hospital for examination or treatment in consequence of an accident (whether occurring in NSW or elsewhere) and is at least 15 years of age. An Accident hospital patient is not necessarily brought to the hospital by Police, where an accident participant is brought to hospital by Police.

### Accident participant

A person who at the time of the accident was at least 15 years old *and*:

- driving a motor vehicle or operating a marine vessel involved in the accident *or*
- occupying the driving seat of a motor vehicle involved in the accident and attempting to put the motor vehicle in motion, *or*
- the holder of an applicable driver licence and occupying the seat in the motor vehicle next to a learner driver who was driving a motor vehicle involved in the accident

Accident Participant in this context refers to people brought to ED by Police in circumstances where the police believe the accident is a fatal accident or that it is more likely than not that a person will die within 30 days as a consequence of the accident and is differentiated from '**Accident hospital patient**' for both the purposes of the legislation and this Policy

### Authorised Person

A police officer, or a person appointed by the Regulator under section 124 of the Rail Safety (Adoption of National Law) Regulation (NSW), who is a rail safety officer, or a person who the Regulator considers has appropriate qualifications or experience for the performance of relevant functions under the regulation

### Authorised Sample Taker

Medical practitioner, registered nurse, enrolled nurse, and a person employed to work at a hospital whose duties include taking blood samples or other specimens for laboratory testing. For all of these staff there is an expectation that education and training will be provided to ensure staff are able to comply with the requirements of taking samples. Additional sample takers can be prescribed through the *Road Transport (General) Regulation 2013* as in force from time to time.

### Breath analysis

A test carried out by a NSW Police breath analysing instrument for the purpose of ascertaining, by analysis of a person's breath, the concentration of alcohol present in that person's breath or blood.

### Emergency Department (ED)

For the purposes of this document, reference to emergency department and ED refer to all emergency departments and emergency services including EDs with role delineation Levels 1-6.

### Hospital

any of the following:

- a public hospital within the meaning of the Health Services Act 1997 controlled by a local health district or the Crown

- a statutory health corporation or affiliated health organisation within the meaning of the Health **Services Act 1997**
- a private health facility within the meaning of the Private Health Facilities Act 2007.

### **Marine Vessel**

Watercraft of any description used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water includes any non-displacement craft, and a seaplane, but only while it is on water. The vessel must be registered under the marine legislation and does not apply to defence vessels.

### **Motor Vehicle**

A vehicle that is built to be propelled by a motor that forms part of the vehicle.

### **Road**

An area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles. For the purposes of the *Road Transport Act*, road is generally taken to include 'road related areas' which means:

- an area that divides a road, or
- a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road, or
- an area that is open to the public and is designated for use by cyclists or animals, or
- an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles, or
- a shoulder of a road, or

any other area that is open to or used by the public and that has been declared under the legislation to be an area to which certain provisions of the legislation apply

### **Security box**

The NSW Police blood and urine sample security box (blue in colour)

### **Vehicle**

- Any description of vehicle on wheels (including a light rail vehicle) but not including any other vehicle used on a railway or tramway, or
- Any description of tracked vehicle (such as a bulldozer), or any description of vehicle that moves on revolving runners inside endless tracks, that is not used exclusively on a railway or tramway, or
- Any other description of vehicle prescribed by the statutory rules.

### 1.2 Legal and legislative framework

- The Road Transport Act 2013 ([Schedule 3](#))
- The Marine Safety Act 1998 ([Schedule 1](#))
- [The Rail Safety \(Adoption of National Law\) Regulation 2018](#)
- [Law Enforcement \(Powers and Responsibilities\) Act 2002 No 103](#)
- [The Crimes Act 1900 Section 25A](#)

## 2 CONSENT FOR FORENSIC DRUG AND ALCOHOL SAMPLE TAKING

In the usual context of medical and dental treatment, adults with capacity have a right to decide what happens to their own bodies. This means that, in general, treatment cannot be provided without consent.

However, where a person meets the requirements for forensic sample taking under the relevant legislation (including if they are under arrest), the sample may be taken without that person's consent. This means that the Authorised Sample Taker (as defined in section [1.2 Key Definitions](#)) does not need to obtain the person's express consent before taking the sample although it would be good practice to discuss the procedure with the person and advise that the Authorised Sample Taker has been directed to take the sample. This also means that reasonable steps can be taken to comply with the legislative requirements.

If the patient's clinical condition (for example the patient is unconscious) prevents the discussion of the procedure; this should be documented in the patient's health care record and provide the pink patient copy of the certificate to a family member or store it with the patient's belongings.

Lived experience of trauma, or drug and alcohol dependence should be considered and recognised during the initial patient assessment. Unwillingness to comply with the procedure could be considered as a triggered behaviour. A sensitive, trauma informed approach is vital. Efforts should be made to minimise potential distress through an awareness of trauma informed care language and principles<sup>1</sup>. Sensitivity to issues of age, gender, culture, social disadvantage and previous forensic history is also paramount.

## 3 COMMUNICATION WITH PATIENTS REGARDING SAMPLE TAKING

As with any procedure in ED, there is a requirement for all communication to cater for community specific needs. This will be based on the demographic of the local population and will include information in languages other than English that relate to the local community's needs.

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<sup>1</sup> Mental Health Coordinating Council Recovery Oriented Language Guide - available at: [http://www.mhcc.org.au/wpcontent/uploads/2018/05/Recovery-Oriented-Language-Guide\\_2018ed\\_v3\\_201800418-FINAL.pdf](http://www.mhcc.org.au/wpcontent/uploads/2018/05/Recovery-Oriented-Language-Guide_2018ed_v3_201800418-FINAL.pdf)



Communication with patients regarding the requirements for sample taking under the legislation should be via a range of methods that accounts for the patient and family/carer's understanding of information and any cultural, language, social or disability requirements that are identified.

### 3.1 Considerations for Aboriginal patients

Patients identifying as Aboriginal people should be provided with information regarding access to Aboriginal Health Workers that may be available. Access to any of these services may include referral pathways for patients that present out of business hours.

## 4 BLOOD AND URINE SAMPLING FOR DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING

### 4.1 Sampling kits

Three different sampling kits are used to meet the requirements of the legislation.

EDs must ensure that adequate stocks of **two** of the kits below are always available and have not expired:

- The blood testing for alcohol kit
- The blood/urine testing for drugs kit (also referred to as the 'D' kit as the serial number of the kit always starts with a 'D')

A third kit – the 'B' or BAS blood sampling kit with the serial number starting with a 'B' – is provided by NSW Police when it is required. There is no requirement for EDs to stock the 'B' blood sampling kit.

### 4.2 Patients/persons who require forensic sampling

There are three groups of patients or people who require forensic blood or blood/urine sampling under the RTA, MSA and the Crimes Act Legislation:

1. Accident patients
2. Persons under arrest brought to ED by Police
3. Persons (not under arrest) requesting blood alcohol sampling

#### 4.2.1 Accident Hospital Patients

All patients 15 years and over that present to ED for examination or treatment in consequence of an accident (see section [1.2 Key Definitions](#)) within 12 hours of that accident must have a blood sample collected if the following criteria are met:

#### RTA (Division 4, clauses 10-12)

- Driver of a motor vehicle involved in the accident
- Occupier of the driving seat of a motor vehicle involved in the accident while attempting to put the motor vehicle in motion

- Pedestrian involved in the accident
- Driver or rider of a vehicle (not being a motor vehicle) involved in the accident
- Driver or rider of a horse/carriage involved in the accident
- Holder of an applicable driver licence and occupying the seat in the motor
- vehicle next to a learner driver who was driving a motor vehicle involved in the accident.

### **MSA (Division 4, clause 11-12)**

- Operating a marine vessel
- In the water at the time of the accident.

### **The Blood testing for Alcohol kit must be used for Accident Hospital Patients.**

Collection of blood alcohol samples must be performed by the medical practitioner attending the patient or an accredited registered nurse who is accredited by the hospital as competent to perform forensic blood sampling procedures (note - this is the only situation where 'Authorised Sample Taker' is not used).

In circumstances where the accident occurred in NSW but a blood or urine sample is taken in another jurisdiction under that jurisdiction's relevant laws (for example, on the border of NSW/ACT), the sample taking medical practitioner may arrange for a portion of the sample to be submitted for forensic analysis for the purposes of NSW law.

#### **4.2.2 Persons under arrest**

There are four circumstances in the legislation where Police can arrest a person, transport them to hospital and request staff to undertake forensic sampling. In all circumstances, the following requirements apply:

- The sample must be taken within 4 hours of the event that caused the Police to require a breath test or oral fluid sample
- The Authorised Sample Taker must use the relevant sampling kit.
- Persons brought to ED for this sample taking will have all ED data collected as per usual process
- EDs are to have systems in place to support expediting the samples being taken and allow return of Police to the community as soon as possible.

#### *Physically unable to submit to a breath analysis or oral fluid sample*

An Authorised Sample Taker in ED may be required by NSW Police to take a forensic blood sample from a person under arrest where the person has been physically unable to submit to a breath analysis (for alcohol) or an oral fluid sample (for illicit drugs) at the scene following a request by Police (clauses 5A and 9 of the RTA and clauses 6 and 10 of the MSA).

Police are required to bring the 'B' blood sampling kit with them to ED for sampling in these circumstances.

### *Failed or refused to submit to a sobriety test*

Police can arrest at the scene persons who have failed or refused a sobriety test (clause 14-15 of the RTA and clause 15-16 MSA). Police must have a reasonable belief that the person is under the influence of a drug (including alcohol) for the arrest to take place.

Authorised Sample Takers are required to take forensic blood and urine samples using the 'D' blood/urine testing for drugs kit.

### *Arrest following a fatal accident*

Police may arrest and bring an *accident participant* to ED for blood and urine sampling under clause 12 of the RTA and clause 13 of the MSA.

An accident participant must be a person who is one of the following:

- the driver of the motor vehicle or operating a marine vessel involved in an accident
- in the driver's seat and attempting to drive a motor vehicle involved in an accident
- supervising a Learner driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident

For these persons to be arrested, Police must believe that they were involved in an accident with fatalities or that it is likely a person(s) from the accident will die within 30 days as a consequence.

These persons are not to be confused with *accident hospital patients* who present to ED with injuries/illness resulting from an accident – see [section 2.2 Accident hospital patients](#).

Authorised Sample Takers are required to take forensic blood and urine samples using the 'D' Blood/Urine testing for drugs kit.

### *Arrest following assault causing death*

Under Division 4 clause 138G of the Law Enforcement Powers and Responsibilities Act 2002, Police have the power to bring persons 18 years old and over who are arrested following an assault causing death to ED for blood and urine sampling for alcohol and illicit drugs under section 25A of the *Crimes Act 1900*.

Authorised Sample Takers are required to take forensic blood and urine samples using the 'D' Blood/Urine testing for drugs kit.

### **4.2.3 Persons requesting blood alcohol sample**

Clause 21 in the RTA and clause 7 in the MSA refer to Police bringing an unarrested person to the ED at the person's request if, during the course of being requested to submit a breath analysis, the person requests that a sample of blood be taken for analysis.

The testing of this sample will be done at the person's own expense.

Police are required to bring the 'B' blood sampling kit with them to ED for sampling under this legislation. ED staff are unable to take a sample in this circumstance without Police being present as only Police provide the B kit.

### 5 PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLE TAKING

All the blood or blood/urine sampling kits provide comprehensive instructions on how to use them correctly (see also [Appendix 2](#)).

There is an expectation that every ED has an Authorised Sample Taker available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Authorised Sample Takers must ensure they have expertise in using the kits to ensure incorrect sample taking does not hinder the use of the samples and test results as evidence.

Specifically, the responsibilities are as follows:

1. Collect the sample/s in accordance with the instructions and equipment supplied in the appropriate test kit
2. Place the blood and/or urine sample into the supplied container and fasten with the appropriate lid. Ensure red security cap is pushed firmly over the S-Monovette® blood collection cap until it "clicks" in position and the seal is engaged
3. Seal the container using the supplied serial number stickers
4. Fill in the appropriate certificate noting that the MSA requires additional information regarding which clause the sample was taken under
5. Give the patient/person the pink triplicate copy of the certificate
6. Insert the sample/s and white/yellow triplicate certificates into the pathology bag supplied in the kit
7. Document the serial number of the kit in the patient/person's health care record. This may include electronic forms available in the electronic medical record, the patient's progress notes or other established forms.
8. Place the sample bag into the blue Police security box.

EDs should ensure local processes are implemented for checking how full the blue Police security box is (a clear strip on the side of the box provides the ability to determine this). This will ensure all samples are able to go immediately into the box.

When the box is sufficiently full (outside of the regular exchange of the box by NSW Police), contact the phone number on the front of the box to get a replacement. Busy EDs may have multiple blue security boxes due to the volume of samples. For small EDs, the nursing staff and local police work together to ensure weekly review of samples in the blue box for collection.

### 6 RAIL LEGISLATION

Due to the distinct difference in procedure and the legislation being national rather than NSW specific, the requirements under the *Rail Safety (Adoption of National Law) Regulation 2018* are presented here separately. The relevant clauses are in Division 2, Part 2.

### 6.1 Circumstances requiring sampling

Rail Safety Workers (which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes train drivers and guards) may be compelled by Authorised Persons to provide blood **or** urine samples in several circumstances as set out below. An Authorised Person includes Police or other lawfully appointed persons. Staff should ask to see the instrument of appointment if unsure.

An Authorised Sample Taker (the same as defined in the RTA) must take a sample if an Authorised Person directs in the following circumstances:

- A rail safety worker attends or is admitted to the hospital following an accident while carrying out rail safety work;
- Where a rail safety worker is required to submit to a breath analysis but an analysis instrument is not readily available;
- Where an authorised person has a reasonable belief that, by the way in which a rail safety worker was acting, the worker might be under the influence of alcohol or a drug; or
- Otherwise, if an Authorised Person informed the Authorised Sample Taker that the sample is required to be taken under the *Rail Safety National Law (NSW)* and the Regulation.

### 6.2 Procedures for the sample

- The requirement is for a blood **or** urine sample to be taken; however, a blood sample is preferred by the National Rail Safety Regulator using the 'D' sampling kit.
- If a urine sample is taken instead of a blood sample, **two** urine samples are required. The second sample jar should be taken from a second 'D' sampling kit; however, **both** urine samples must be labelled with the serial number stickers from the first kit.
- Samples are given to the Rail Authorised Person – **do not** place in the blue Police Security Box.
- When filling out the certificate, the box indicating that either the blood or urine sample has been collected in accordance with the Rail Safety (Adoption of National Law) Regulation 2018 **must** be ticked.
- A copy of the certificate is to be given to the person from whom the sample is taken.

## 7 CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE A SAMPLE IS NOT REQUIRED

It is an offence under the relevant legislation for an Authorised Sample Taker to refuse to comply with a lawfully given direction to take forensic blood or urine samples.

However, the relevant legislation acknowledges that there are circumstances in which a forensic sample is not required. You do not need to take a sample where:

- The taking of the forensic sample would hinder clinical assessment, care or treatment of the patient
- The patient/person's behaviour does not allow sampling to occur, including where the patient is refusing to have the sample taken
- The patient attends the hospital/facility more than 12 hours after the accident (for accident patients only), or there is a reasonable belief that the accident occurred more than 12 hours previously
- The patient's presenting problem is deemed to be unrelated to the accident
- The patient/person was believed on reasonable grounds to be under 15 years old (or under 18 years for persons arrested for assault causing death)
- It is unclear which of the 2 patients (or more) involved in the accident was the vehicle driver or marine vessel operator
- There was other reasonable cause not to take the sample.

If the forensic sample is **not** taken for any of the above reasons the Authorised Sample Taker must notify the senior medical officer or nurse in charge in the ED.

There is no requirement to notify NSW Police at this stage; however, the Authorised Sample Taker must enter details of why the sample was not taken in the patient or person's health record so it is available if the record is requested as evidence by Police at a later date.

This entry should include:

- Date/time of decision not to take the sample
- Reason for decision not to take the sample

Authorised Sample Takers are expected to act in accordance with this Policy and the legislation. The legislation states that an Authorised Sample Taker will not incur personal liability in respect of sample taking if the Authorised Sample Taker:

- believed on reasonable grounds that they were required to take the sample from the person; or
- believed on reasonable grounds that the person was involved in an accident and the sample taker did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, whether or not they were required to take the sample from the person; or
- was informed by a police officer that the person was a person from whom the sample taker was required to take the sample of blood or urine.

## 8 EDUCATION TO SUPPORT CORRECT SAMPLE TAKING

[Appendix 1](#) contains a quick reference guide that can be used in the ED to support decision making to comply with requirements. Appendix 2-5 contains photos of correct sampling procedures, sealing of samples and certificates as a reference for staff.

EDs should ensure that staff orientation and regular education programs include information about staff responsibilities as described in the legislation and this policy.

This should include:

- Understanding of which sampling kit to use in each circumstance
- Familiarisation with each sampling kit's contents and how to take the sample
- Relevant timeframes and age limits of sampling
- Where to put the sample and location of the blue security box in the ED
- How to fill in the relevant certificate
- Escalation processes if there is an issue with a request by NSW Police for a sample to be taken.

## 9 APPENDIX LIST

- Appendix 1: Quick reference guide
- Appendix 2: Sample taking instructions
- Appendix 3: Sealing of samples
- Appendix 4: Blood testing certificate for alcohol
- Appendix 5: Blood/urine testing certificate for drugs 'D' kit



### Appendix 1: Quick reference guide

Forensic sampling requirement	Which Legislation does it relate to?	Criteria for taking sample	Time frame	Age limits	Who can take the sample?	Which sample kit do I use?	Additional requirements	Where do I put the sample/s?
Accident patients	<i>Road Transport Act 2013</i> (RTA) Schedule 3, clauses 10-12  <i>Marine Safety Act 1998</i> (MSA) Schedule 1, clause 11-12	<b><u>ED patients who fit the following criteria</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Driver of a motor vehicle (MV) involved in the accident</li> <li>- Occupier of the driving seat of a MV involved in the accident while attempting to put the MV in motion</li> <li>- Pedestrian involved in the accident</li> <li>- Driver or rider of a vehicle (not being a MV) involved in the accident</li> <li>- Driver or rider of a horse/carriage involved in the accident</li> <li>- Holder of an applicable driver licence and occupying the seat in the MV next to a learner driver who was driving a MV involved in the accident.</li> <li>- Operating a marine vessel</li> <li>- In the water at the time of the accident</li> </ul>	within <b>12 hours</b> of accident	15 years and over	Medical practitioner attending the patient; <b>OR</b> an accredited registered nurse who is competent to perform forensic blood sampling procedures.	Blood alcohol kit	Follow instructions in sampling kit	Blue security box
Arrest when physically unable to submit to a breath analysis or oral fluid sample	RTA clauses 5A and 9  MSA clauses 6 and 10	As requested by Police when the arrested person is brought to the hospital/ED	within <b>4 hours</b> of the event	<b>15 years</b> and over	Authorised Sample Taker	NSW Police 'B' kit	Police bring the kit with them to the ED	Blue security box
Arrest when failed or refused to submit to a sobriety test	RTA clauses 14-15  MSA clauses 15-16	As requested by Police when the arrested person is brought to the hospital/ED	within <b>4 hours</b> of the event	<b>15 years</b> and over	Authorised Sample Taker	'D' Blood / Urine testing for drugs kit	Blood and urine sample required	Blue security box
Arrest following a fatal accident	RTA clauses 12  MSA clauses 6 and 13	As requested by Police when the arrested person is brought to the hospital/ED	within <b>4 hours</b> of the event	<b>15 years</b> and over	Authorised Sample Taker	'D' Blood / Urine testing for drugs kit	Blood and urine sample required	Blue security box
Arrest following assault causing death	Division 4 clause 138G <i>Law Enforcement Powers and Responsibilities Act 2002</i>	As requested by Police when the arrested person is brought to the hospital/ED	within <b>4 hours</b> of the event	<b>18 years</b> and over	Authorised Sample Taker	'D' Blood / Urine testing for drugs kit	Blood and urine sample required	Blue security box
Unarrested person requesting blood alcohol sample	RTA clauses 21  MSA clauses 7	As requested by Police when the unarrested person is brought to the hospital/ED	within 4 hours of the event	<b>15 years</b> and over	Authorised Sample Taker	NSW Police 'B' kit	Police bring the B kit to ED, it is not stocked by EDs	Blue security box
Rail	<i>Rail Safety (Adoption of National Law) Regulation 2012</i> Division 2 clause 13	As requested by Authorised Person following and accident while carrying our rail safety work	Within <b>3 hours</b> of the rail safety accident or irregular incident	Age limits are not indicated in the legislation	Authorised Sample Taker	'D' Blood /Urine testing for drugs kit	<b>Blood or urine</b> (blood preferred) Tick relevant box on the certificate to indicate which	Give to Rail Authorised Person – not in blue Police box




Appendix 2: Sample taking instructions

**Instructions for using S-Monovette® Adapters**


Membrane Adapter

This adapter enables the adaptation of an S-Monovette® needle to a luer system (e.g. blood gas Monovette®, syringe, luer adaptors etc.).


To be used if additional blood is required to be collected by a luer system after the S-Monovette® has been removed from the needle.




Insert the luer system into the adapter (①).



Align the pins on the adapter with slots in the needle, gently push the luer system onto the needle immediately prior to blood collection (②) and secure by slightly twisting clockwise (③).



Collect a sufficient amount of blood into the luer system.

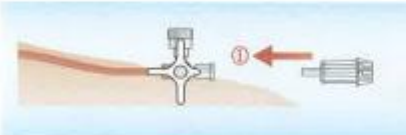


Remove the luer system from the needle by turning anti-clockwise (④) and pulling gently (⑤). The needle remains in the vein. Withdraw the needle from the vein and safely dispose of the needle.  
**REMEMBER: Remove the luer system first, then withdraw the needle!**

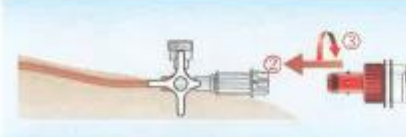
Multi-adapter

This adapter enables the adaptation of an S-Monovette® to a luer system (catheter, Butterfly etc.).

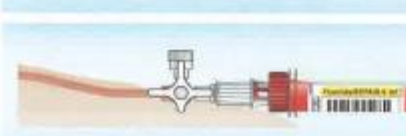
If collecting blood from a catheter please ensure standard Hospital flushing procedures are followed prior to attaching the Multi-adapter and after its removal.



Insert the Multi-adapter onto a catheter (①).




Align the pins on the S-Monovette® with slots in the Multi-adapter, gently push the S-Monovette® onto the Multi-adapter immediately prior to blood collection (②) and secure by slightly twisting clockwise (③).



Withdraw the plunger slowly until it bottoms and the blood cease to flow.

**Refer to illustrations 3 + 4 on the reverse side of this leaflet.**



SARSTEDT

MO113/3 Technical modifications reserved

**Instructions for using the S-Monovette® blood collection tube**

**1**

Align the pins on the S-Monovette® cap with slots in the needle, gently push the S-Monovette® onto the needle immediately prior to blood collection (①) and secure by slightly twisting clockwise (②).

**2**

Puncture the vein, loosen the tourniquet and withdraw the plunger slowly until it bottoms and the blood ceases to flow (③).

**3**

Remove the S-Monovette® from the needle by turning anti-clockwise (④) and pulling gently (⑤). The needle remains in the vein. Withdraw the needle from the vein and safely dispose of the needle.

**REMEMBER: Remove the S-Monovette® first, then withdraw the needle!**

For transportation and centrifugation, pull back the piston and lock into the S-Monovette® base. Break off the plunger (⑥).

Mix the sample thoroughly.

**4 IMPORTANT!**

Push the red security cap firmly over the S-Monovette® cap until it "clicks" into position (⑦).

**Do not try to unscrew the red security cap otherwise the tamper-evident ring will be broken and separated.**

Peel the adhesive label marked "BLOOD SAMPLE" from the backing paper and wrap around the tube (⑧).

**Do not cover the barcoded label!**

**Correct**

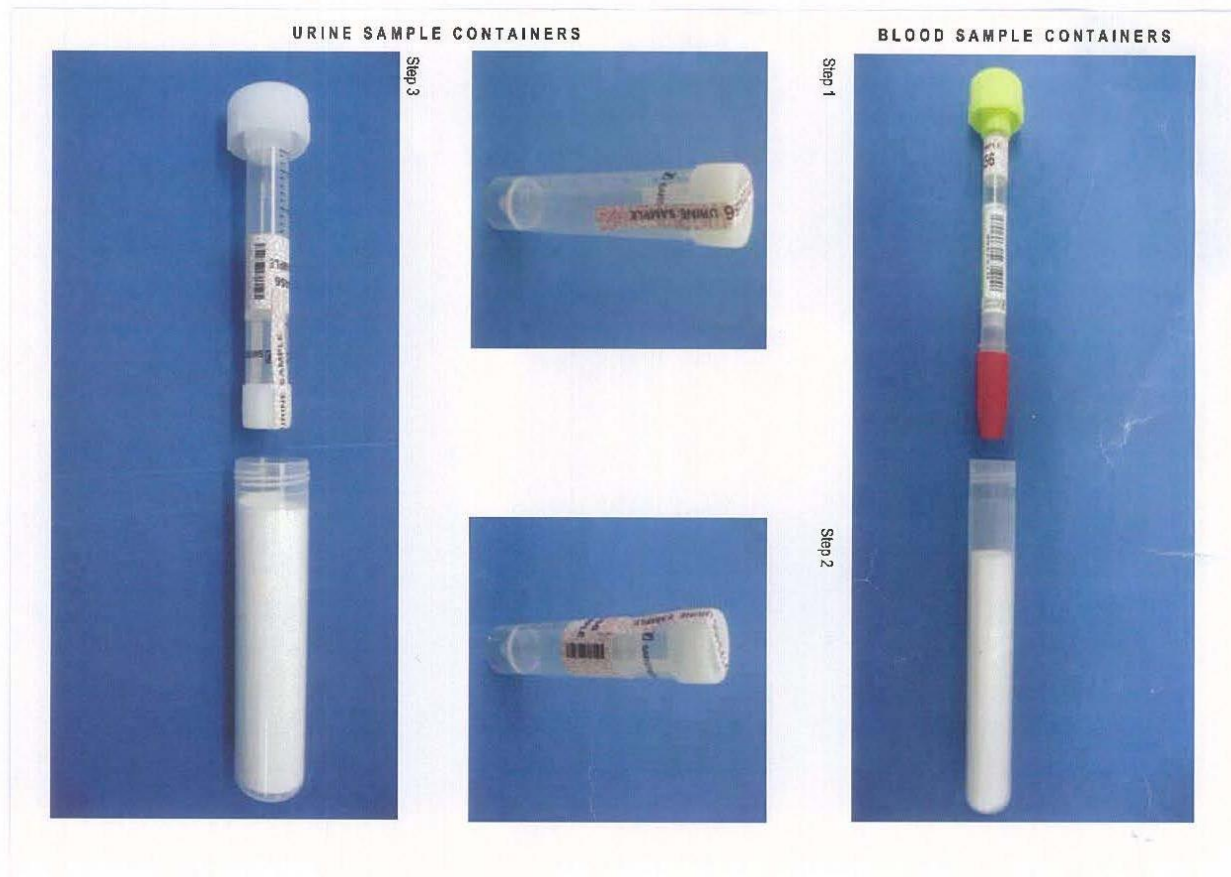
The S-Monovette® should then be placed in the appropriate yellow capped protective container supplied. The container must be securely capped and then placed in the biohazard bag. Note that the tube will only fit with the red security cap facing the bottom of the container.

**SARSTEDT**

MO113/3 Technical modifications reserved

APPENDICES

Appendix 3: Sealing of samples





APPENDICES

Appendix 4: Blood testing certificate for alcohol

Original - white  
( Court Copy )  
( Deposit in blood box at hospital )



NEW SOUTH WALES  
*Road Transport Act 2013 ( "the Act" )*  
**BLOOD TESTING CERTIFICATES FOR ALCOHOL**

Certificate by medical practitioner / registered nurse / other authorised sample taker under the provisions of  
Clause 36 of Schedule 3 to the Act

I, ..... certify.

( name of medical practitioner / registered nurse / other authorised sample taker )

I am a medical practitioner / registered nurse / other authorised sample taker and at

..... on .....

( time of sampling )

( date of sampling )

I attended

( patient's name )

( patient's date of birth )

of

( patient's address )

who attended

( name of hospital )

as referred to in Schedule 3 to the Act.

In accordance with Schedule 3 to the Act, I then took a sample of blood from that person.

I then dealt with the sample in accordance with Schedule 3 to the Act.

The container of blood was sealed and labelled with the serial number .....

( serial number on label )

I gave a copy of this certificate to the patient.

.....  
( signature of medical practitioner / registered nurse / other authorised sample taker )

Certificate by an Analyst pursuant to the provisions of Schedule 3 to the Act

I, ..... certify.  
( name of analyst )

I am an analyst within the meaning of Clause 1 of Schedule 3 to the Act, and on .....

( date )

a sample of blood taken from ..... was received.  
( name of patient )

The blood was within a container submitted for analysis under Schedule 3 to the Act

The container, as received, was sealed and labelled with a serial number .....

( serial number on label )

On receipt, the seal of the container was unbroken and on .....

( date )

an analysis of the sample was carried out to determine the concentration of alcohol. The concentration of alcohol present in the sample and determined pursuant to the analysis was not less than ..... grams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

.....  
( signature of analyst )

