Standard for Education, Training, Continuing Education, and Certification of Forensic Toxicology Laboratory Personnel



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Foreword

This document was developed to provide minimum requirements for the qualifications and development of <u>personnel in</u> forensic toxicology <u>laboratory personnel testing</u> and <u>individuals</u> <u>performing evidentiary breath alcohol instrument</u> calibration <u>laboratories</u>. Thus, when "laboratory" is used in this document, it is implied that both forensic toxicology testing and calibration laboratories <u>should beare</u> included.

Defining appropriate educational requirements is important when evaluating assessing prospective employees to work in a laboratory personnel. This ensures helps ensure they have possess a solid foundation that can be further enhanced developed through a robust comprehensive training program. Training includes evaluation of competency involves evaluating competencies as the trainee progresses advances through the program. After Even after completing a training program, personnel continue to learn, remain current stay updated on relevant topics, and stayremain engaged through with ongoing professional development activities. Certification of for laboratory personnel provides an avenue for external evaluation of the person's offers a way to externally evaluate their knowledge and training.

The American Academy of Forensic Sciences established the Academy Standards Board (ASB) in 2015 with a vision of safeguarding Justice, Integrity, and Fairness through Consensus Based American National Standards. To that end, the ASB develops consensus-_based forensic standards within a framework accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and provides training to support those standards. ASB values integrity, scientific rigor, openness, due process, collaboration, excellence, diversity, and inclusion. ASB is dedicated to developing and making freely accessible the highest quality documentary forensic science consensus Standards, Guidelines, Best Practices, and Technical Reports in a wide range of forensic science disciplines as a service to forensic practitioners and the legal system.

This document was revised, prepared, and finalized as a standard by the Toxicology Consensus Body of the AAFS Standards Board. The draft of this standard was developed by the Forensic Toxicology Subcommittee of the Organization of Scientific Area Committees (OSAC) for Forensic Science.

Questions, comments, and suggestions for improving this document can be sent to the AAFS-ASB Secretariat at asb@aafs.org or 410 N 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904.

All hyperlinks and web addresses shown in this document are current as of the publication date of this standard.

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Keywords: forensic toxicology, personnel requirements, training, continuing education, professional development, certification, breath alcohol instrument calibration

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Standard for Education, Training, Continuing Education, and Certification of Forensic Toxicology Laboratory Personnel

1 Scope

This document provides minimum requirements for educational qualifications, training, competency, experience, continuing education, and certification of laboratory personnel performing, interpreting, or overseeing forensic toxicology analysestesting or evidentiary breath alcohol instrument calibrations. It applies to the following sub-disciplines: postmortem toxicology, human performance toxicology (e.g., drug-facilitated crimes and driving-under-the-influence of alcohol or drugs), non-regulated employment drug testing, and other forensic testing (e.g., court-ordered toxicology, general forensic toxicology). The following are outside the scope of this document: personnel who exclusively perform administrative or non-technical duties; individuals working as breath alcohol instrument operators; individuals performing calibration adjustments to breath alcohol instruments; or individuals who solely perform instrument maintenance activities.

2 Normative References

The following references are indispensable for applying this standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the document's latest edition (including any amendments) applies.

ANSI/ASB Standard 017, Standard for Metrological Traceability in Forensic Toxicology*

ANSI/ASB Standard 036, Standard Practices for Method Validation in Forensic Toxicologya

ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 037, Guidelines for Opinions and Testimony in Forensic Toxicology^a

ANSI/ASB Standard 053, Standard for Reporting in Forensic Toxicologya

ANSI/ASB Standard 054, Standard for a Quality Control Program in Forensic Toxicology Laboratories

ANSI/ASB Standard 055, Standard for Breath Alcohol Measuring Instrument Calibration*

ANSI/ASB Standard 056, Standard for Evaluation of Measurement Uncertainty in Forensic Toxicology^a

ANSI/ASB Standard 098, Standard for Mass Spectral Analysis in Forensic Toxicology®

ANSI/ASB Standard 113, Standard for Identification Criteria in Forensic Toxicology^a

ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 122, Best Practice Recommendation for Performing Alcohol Calculations in Forensic Toxicology*

_ANSI/ASB Technical Report 208, Forensic Toxicology: Terms and Definitions Definitions Definitions Definitions

^{*} Available from https://www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board.

^b Available from https://www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board

3 Terms and Definitions

For purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. Additional applicable terms are defined in ANSI/ASB Technical Report 208, Forensic Toxicology: Terms and Definitions.

3.1

analyst

Individual, however named, who conducts, directs, or reviews the analysis of forensic toxicology samples and/or breath alcohol instrument calibration activities. Analysts evaluate and interpret observations and calculations and may sign a report for court or investigative purposes. The analyst may testify but does not provide opinions. Duties and responsibilities may include those of a technician.

NOTE 1 The work of an analyst can include the evaluation and interpretation of observations and calculations or issuing a report for court or investigative purposes.

NOTE 2 An analyst can be requested to testify related to their work.

NOTE 3 An analyst's duties and responsibilities can include those of a technician.

3.2

certification

Procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a person, product, process, or service conforms to Formal credential awarded to individuals who demonstrate proficiency in a specific skill, knowledge area, or profession by passing an examination and meeting other requirements—set by an independent certification body.

3.3

competency

Technical Knowledge, skills, and knowledgeabilities necessary to perform duties successfully.

3.4

continuing education

CE

Educational activity (e.g., class, lecture series, conference, seminar, or short course) that <u>expands or</u> updates participants in <u>their</u> relevant <u>areaor new areas</u> of knowledge.

3.5

course

Program of instruction taught through an accredited college or university program in which an official record of the institution documents the student's successful completion.

3.6

credential

Formal recognition (e.g., diploma, license) of a professional's knowledge, skills, and abilities.

3.7

experience

Direct observation of and participation in the practice of a discipline.

3.8

laboratory personnel

Individuals who perform analytical or laboratory-based duties of a technical nature.

NOTE 1 Laboratory personnel include individuals who perform, interpret, or oversee breath alcohol instrument calibration duties.

NOTE 2 Laboratory personnel include consultants who provide factual information, interpretations, and opinions related to the results of toxicological tests <u>or breath alcohol instrument calibrations</u> for court or investigative purposes.

3.9

professional development

Education and training that contributes to career advancement and succession planning (e.g., administration, leadership, management, and fiscal responsibility).

3.10

qualifications

Combined education, training, and experience of an individual.

3.11

technician

Individual, however named, who performs basic analytical duties but does not evaluate and interpret observations and calculations.

NOTE 1_Technicians maycan also perform instrumentation verification, adjustment, and calibration duties. They may

NOTE 2 Technicians can be named in reports to indicate their contribution to the work.

3.113.12

toxicologist

Individual, however named, who provides factual information, interpretations, and opinions related to the results of toxicological tests for court or investigative purposes. Duties and responsibilities may also include those of an analyst.

NOTE - May 1 Toxicologist duties and responsibilities can also include those of an analyst.

NOTE 2 The role of the toxicologist can be further defined by role subspecialties [e.g., toxicologist (general), toxicologist (alcohol), toxicologist (breath alcohol calibration)].

3.13

toxicology technical leader

Individual, however named, who is responsible for the technical oversight of the toxicology and/or breath alcohol calibration laboratory. Duties

NOTE Toxicology technical leader duties and responsibilities may can also include those of a toxicologist.

3.123.14

training

Formal, structured teaching and assessment process, through which personnel reach athe level of scientific knowledge and expertisecompetency required to perform specific duties.

3.133.15

training records record

Record used to document <u>employeepersonnel</u> completion of the training program, continuing education, and professional development; maintained separately from other records (e.g., assessments, certifications, or discipline-related <u>employmentpersonnel</u> records).

4 Minimum Requirements for Personnel

4.1 Educational Qualifications

4.1.1 General

- **4.1.1.1** Upon publication of this document, all new hires and internal promotions in laboratories adopting this standard should meet the educational requirements specified below.
- **4.1.1.2** Laboratories shall ensure that all current <u>employeespersonnel</u> meet the educational requirements no later than December 31, 2035.
- **4.1.1.3** Official academic transcripts shall be required as proof of credentials, including degree(s) awarded.

4.1.2 Technician

Personnel in Technician positions shall have an Associate's degree or higher in natural science, applied science, or technology from an accredited institution. An equivalent number of semester hours can be substituted for an Associate's degree.

NOTE 1 An equivalent number of semester hours can be substituted for an Associate's degree.

NOTE 2 Minimum standards for education are summarized in Annex B for each personnel position.

4.1.3 Analyst

Personnel in Analyst positions shall have-

- ____ a Bachelor's degree or higher in natural science (preference inpreferably chemistry, toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacology, or biology) or applied science (e.g., such as forensic science, or medical sciences) from an accredited institution; and have
- successfully completed general and organic chemistry courses with associated laboratory classes.

NOTE Minimum standards for education are summarized in Annex B for each personnel position.

4.1.4 Toxicologist and Toxicology Technical Leader

Personnel in Toxicologist and Toxicology Technical Leader positions shall have:

— a Bachelor's degree or higher in natural science (preference in chemistry, toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacology, or biology) or applied science (e.g., forensic science, medical sciences) from an accredited institution and have successfully completed general and organic chemistry courses with associated laboratory classes, at least one (1) college level course from column Λ, and one (1) 36-hour workshop or college-level course from column B located in Annex C.;

4.1.5 Toxicology Technical Leader

- Personnel in Toxicology Technical Leader positions shall have a Bachelor's degree or higher in natural science (preference in chemistry, toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacology, or biology) or applied science (e.g., forensic science, medical sciences) from an accredited institution and have successfully completed general and organic chemistry courses with associated laboratory classes; and
- <u>successfully completed</u> at least one (1) college-level <u>analytical science</u> course from (column A, <u>Annex C)</u> and one (1) 36-hour <u>interpretive science</u> workshop or college-level course from (column B located in Annex C₇).

NOTE 1: See the additional experience requirement for Toxicology Technical Leaders in 4.2.4.

NOTE 2: Minimum standards for education are summarized in Annex B for each employment categorypersonnel position. Applicable scientific topics are listed in Annex C.

4.2 Training, Experience, and Competency

4.2.1 General

<u>4.2.1.1</u> The laboratory shall ensure technical personnel are trained and demonstrate competency in each assigned technical duty before being authorized for independent work in that duty.

<u>NOTE</u> Duties <u>maycan</u> include, but are not limited to, handling test and calibration items, instrument maintenance, preparation of reference material, conducting and reviewing testing/calibration activities, evaluating data, reaching conclusions, signing reports, and providing testimony.

4.2.1.14.2.1.2 The length of training should consider the scope of work to be performed, as well as the individual's qualifications and experience.

4.2.2 Initial Training

- **4.2.2.1** The laboratory shall have a documented training program addressing the scientific knowledge, skills, and expertiseabilities necessary to perform assigned job duties.
- **4.2.2.2** Training elements shall include the applicable content as summarized in Annex A.
- <u>4.2.2.2</u> Training sources may be internal and external to the forensic laboratory.

<u>NOTE</u> Sources for external training <u>maycan</u> include government agencies, academic institutions, training academies or institutions, private sector organizations, manufacturers, and professional societies.

4.2.2.3 The training program shall specify:

- <u>training elements and applicable content as summarized in Annex A</u>
- objectives that defineidentify the specific elements in which the trainee needs to demonstrate competency from Annex A;
- instructor qualifications that include competency and area(s) of expertise for specific training elements;
- trainee requirements to include the actions required of the trainee to meet the objectives of the training program (e.g., reading of specified literature; minimum number of surrogate test and calibration items analyzed);
- required periodic assessments of the trainee (practical, written, or oral) with performance metrics to be met (e.g., predetermined grading criteria and passing criteria); and
- defined criteria for successful completion of the training program.
- **4.2.2.4** The training program shall be reviewed for relevancy, efficacy, and content at an interval established by the laboratory, not to exceed every two years.

4.2.3 Ongoing Competency

- **4.2.3.1** After an individual assumes independent casework <u>testing</u> or breath alcohol instrument calibrations, ongoing evaluations shall be used to help demonstrate their continued competency.
- **4.2.3.2** To demonstrate ongoing competency of personnel, the laboratory shall:
- define appropriate activities-{_based on job duties}, to monitor the competency of personnel (e.g., participation in proficiency testing, retesting, direct observation);
- establish a predetermined, acceptable level of performance;
- monitor the competency of personnel continuously and document annually; and
- establish remediation and corrective action plans when expected outcome(s) are not achieved.

4.2.4 Experience for Technical Leaders

Technical Leaders shall have at least three years of experience performing independently as a Toxicologist.

4.3 Continuing Education and Professional Development

4.3.1 General

It is important for laboratory personnel to remain current within the discipline through continuing education and professional development activities appropriate for the scope of their job duties.

4.3.2 Laboratory Responsibilities

4.3.2 Continuing Education and Professional Development Resources and Support

- **4.3.2.1** The laboratory shall ensure that the following resources are available and accessible to laboratory personnel:
- reference texts in key subject areas (e.g., analytical chemistry, toxicology, pharmacology);
- reference literature containing physical, chemical, pharmaceutical, and/or analytical data; and
- relevant periodicals and peer-reviewed journals.
- **4.3.2.2** Laboratory management shall provide financial support, time, and/or opportunities for continuing education and professional development.

NOTE Support can be financial, paid time, or providing in-laboratory opportunities.

4.3.3 Minimum Continuing Education and Professional Development Requirements

4.3.3.1 The minimum number of required CE units varies by position (see Annex B).

4.3.3.24.3.3.1 Technicians shall obtain at least 1.5 CE units per calendar year relevant to their job duties, forensic toxicology, or other professional development in the field, with at least 0.25 CE units from sources external to the laboratory—(see Annex B).

4.3.3.4.3.3.2 Analysts shall obtain at least 2 CE units per calendar year relevant to forensic toxicology, with at least 0.5 CE units from sources external to the laboratory. (see Annex B).

4.3.3.44.3.3.3 Toxicologists and Toxicology Technical Leaders shall obtain at least 4 CE units per calendar year relevant to forensic toxicology, with at least 1 CE unit from sources external to the laboratory-(see Annex B).

4.3.4 Sources of Continuing Education and Professional Development

- **4.3.4.1** The laboratory shall define the activities that may be counted toward continuing education and professional development activities, the appropriate number of CE units assigned to each activity, the participation required to receive credit, and whether the activities are considered as internal or external training sources.
- **4.3.4.2** Assigned CE units for commonly recognized sources of continuing education and professional development activities should be consistent with the following:
- performing laboratory inspections (audits, assessments) 5 CE hours per inspection
- presenting at a conference 5 CE units
- publishing scientific articles 5 CE units;
- presenting at a conference 5 CE units;

presenting at a workshop - 1 CE unit/contact hour; performing a literature review - 0.25 CE unit per article; peer-reviewing a technical manuscript - 1 CE unit per manuscript; peer-reviewing a technical abstract - 0.25 CE unit per abstract; formal mentoring students or other toxicologists – 1 CE unit/contact hour (maximum of 5 CE units per year \; instruction of a seminar, lecture, or class - 1 CE unit/contact hour; peer-reviewing a technical manuscript – 1 CE unit per manuscript — presenting at a workshop – 1 CE unit/contact hour -service on scientific committees and working groups – 1 CE unit/ year; attending seminars, lectures, professional meetings, and classes—0.25 CE unit/contact hour; attending instrument operation or maintenance courses 0.25 CE unit/contact hour; attending distributed learning: — on-line online education – 0.25 CE unit/contact hour, — webinars – 0.25 CE unit/contact hour; <u>attending instrument operation or maintenance courses - 0.25 CE unit/contact hour</u> — attending seminars, lectures, professional meetings, and classes – 0.25 CE unit/contact hour — participating in independent learning – 0.25 CE unit/contact hour; peer-reviewing a technical abstract - 0.25 CE unit per abstract performing a literature review - 0.25 CE unit per article performing laboratory inspections (audits, assessments) - 5 CE hours per inspection.

NOTE: If an individual is certified (see Section 4.4) or licensed, the certification or licensing body has the authority to assign different CE units for the above activities.

4.3.5 Components of Continuing Education and Professional Development Activities

- **4.3.5.1** Laboratories shall ensure that continuing education and professional development activities are structured by including the following components, as applicable:
- written goals and objectives for the activity;

- the use of subject matter expert instructors; and
- written syllabus or program description.
- **4.3.5.2** Laboratories shall establish an assessment mechanism to ensure that the outcomes of continuing education and professional development activities are measurable.

NOTE: Assessment mechanisms may include oral or written examinations, time spent on a training activity, instructor or presenter evaluation, an oral or written summary of what was learned from a training activity, practical exercises, observation of technical performance, and criteria for passing tests.

4.4 Certification

NOTE 1 Certification provides the public and the judicial system with a means of identifying practitioners who possess the education and minimum knowledge appropriate for their field and experience as defined by the certifying body. Certifying bodies also provide guidance for professional conduct and ethical behavior.

NOTE 2 Minimum standards for certification are summarized in Annex B for each personnel position.

- **4.4.1** Analysts and toxicologists should obtain certification commensurate with job duties.
- **4.4.2** Toxicology Technical Leaders shall obtain relevant certification within three (3) years of their appointment to the position or a laboratory's adoption of this standard.

NOTE: These minimum standards for certification are summarized in Annex B for each employment category.

- **4.4.3** An acceptable certification program is one that:
- is accredited under ISO/IEC 17024;
- has a formal application process;
- verifies minimum educational qualifications;
- reviews official transcript(s) from accredited colleges or universities that are sent directly to the certification body;
- reviews professional references from practitioners with knowledge of the applicant's experience in forensic toxicology submitted directly to the certification body;
- verifies required training and experience;
- requires a statement of adherence to a professional code of conduct and ethical behavior;
- performs a proctored written examination appropriate to the level of certification and predefines criteria for successful completion; and
- has a periodic requalification process and a process to reapply for certification if an individual does not qualify.

5 Documentation of Training, Competency, Continuing Education, Professional Development, and Certification

5.1 General

The laboratory shall have a policy to maintain records of <u>employees'personnel's</u> training, competency, continuing education, professional development, and certification.

5.2 Documentation of Training

- **5.2.1** Records that demonstrate an employee's personnel's completion of the requirements of the laboratory's training elements or program (Section 4.2.2.1) shall permanently be maintained unless superseded by state statute, regulation, or law.
- **5.2.2** Appropriate documentation of training shall include:
- records showing progress through and completion of training modules (e.g., checklists, grids);
- results of assessments (including initial competency tests (section 4.2.2.4) of trainee's knowledge, skills, and abilities); and
- <u>Laboratory laboratory</u> authorization (e.g., memorandum) for <u>employeepersonnel</u> to perform activities affecting casework <u>testing</u> or breath alcohol instrument calibrations (e.g., memorandum).covered under the scope of this standard.

5.3 Documentation of Ongoing Competency

- **5.3.1** Records demonstrating an employee's personnel's completion of ongoing competency activities (section 4.2.3) shall be maintained for at least seven years unless superseded by state statute, regulation, or law.
- **5.3.2** Appropriate documentation of ongoing competency shall include:
- records of the activities used to monitor the competency of employees (e.g., specific proficiency tests);
- results and assessment of the competency activities; and
- remediation when the expected outcome is not achieved.

5.4 Documentation of Continuing Education and Professional Development

5.4.1 Continuing education and professional development shall be documented to count toward the minimum number of required CE units listed in 4.3.2.3 and Annex B.

NOTE: Examples of appropriate documentation of continuing education and professional development activities include:

- verification of attendance:
 - certificates of completion:

- location;
- duration of training;
- instructor;
- sponsoring organization;
- title of event;
- virtual (online) or in-person;
- scientific conference agenda;
- workshop agenda and learning objectives
- course syllabus;
- abstract of provided scientific presentation (e.g., oral or poster);
- copy of published manuscript (e.g., peer-reviewed article, white paper, application note);
- copy of continuing education credits awarded for review of manuscripts (e.g., Journal of Analytical Toxicology);
- recording of presentation, webinar, or exercise;
- number of contact hours for training activities.

5.4.2 Continuing education and professional development activities shall be independently verifiable to meet the minimum requirements defined in Annex B.

5.4.2.1 In the absence of objective evidence of these activities (e.g., self-directed literature reviews), the laboratory shall define a mechanism to verify completion.

5.4.2.25.4.1.2 Records of completion of continuing education and professional development activities (Section 4.3) shall be maintained for a minimum of seven years, unless superseded by state statute, regulation, or law.

5.4.2 Continuing education and professional development activities shall be independently verified to meet the minimum requirements defined in Annex B.

5.5 Documentation of Certification

5.5.1 Documentation of an employee's certification shall include a copy of a certificate, letter, or card from the certifying body that specifies:

- name of certificant;
- certificate number;
- name of certifying body;
- certification category;
- date certification was granted; and



Annex A

(normative)

Training Elements and Content (see section 4.2.2.3)

Element	Training Content		
Administrative and Laboratory Policies	accreditation; document and record control; quality management; safety (e.g., biological, chemical, and physical hazards); security; standard operating procedures		
Alcohol Toxicology	interpretation (e.g., ANSI/ASB BPR 122, Best Practice Recommendation for Performing Alcohol Calculations in Forensic Toxicology); pharmacodynamics; pharmacokinetics; physiology (e.g., blood-to-breath ratio)		
Analytical Methodology	aliquoting; isolation techniques; qualitative analysis; quantitative analysis; requirements for identification (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 113, Standard for Identification Criteria in Forensic Toxicology); theory		
Calibrating Device	dry gas cylinder (e.g., barometric pressure; theory; uses/limitations; wet/dry offset); wet bath simulator (e.g., partition ratio; temperature; theory; uses/limitations)		
Communication	report writing (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 053, <i>Standard for Report Content in Forensic Toxicology</i>); verbal and nonverbal skills (e.g., non-technical; technical)		
Evidence	chain of custody; collection; concepts; preservation; retention		
Forensic Science	general knowledge; related disciplines		
Human Factors	factors such as cognitive bias that may affect testing strategies, interpretations, reporting, and testimony; understanding the scope and limitations of methods and expertise		
Instrumentation	-theory; operation; limitations; maintenance; adjustments; calibrations (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 055, Standard for Breath Alcohol Measuring Instrument Calibration); troubleshooting; mass spectrometry (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 098, Standard for Mass Spectral Analysis in Forensic Toxicology)		
Legal Aspects	case law and applicable federal, state, or local laws and regulations; terminology; courtroom procedures; deposition and courtroom testimonies (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 037, Guidelines for Opinions and Testimony in Forensic Toxicology); admissibility (e.g., Daubert, Frye); disclosure obligations (e.g., Brady); confrontation (e.g., Melendez-Diaz vs Massachusetts; Bullcoming vs New Mexico; and Smith vs Arizona)		
Quality Assurance and Quality Control	ANSI/ASB Std 054, Standard for a Quality Control Program in Forensic Toxicology Laboratories; Method development and validation (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 036, Standard Practices for Method Validation in Forensic Toxicology); metrological traceability (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 017, Standard Practices for Metrological Traceability in Forensic Toxicology); reference material (e.g., uses/limitations; preparation); theory		
Standards of Conduct	ethics; professionalism; confidentiality		
Statistical Analysis	calculations; control charts and/or trending; measurement uncertainty (e.g., ANSI/ASB Std 056, Standard for Evaluation of Measurement Uncertainty in Forensic Toxicology); terminology		
Toxicology	interpretation; pharmacodynamics; pharmacokinetics; physiology		

Annex B (normative)

Personnel Requirements Listed by Position

	Technician*	Analyst*	Toxicologist*	Toxicology Technical Leader*
Scope	Individual who performs basic analytical duties but does not evaluate and interpret observations and calculations. Technicians maycan also perform instrumentation verification, adjustment, and calibration duties. They maycan be named in reports to indicate their contribution to the work.	Individual who conducts, directs, or reviews the analysis of forensic toxicology samples and/or breath alcohol instrument calibration activities. Analysts evaluateThe work of an analyst can include the evaluation and interpretinterpretation of observations and calculations and may sign, or issuing a report for court or investigative purposes. TheAn analyst maycan be requested to testify but does not provide opinions. Duties related to their work. An analyst's duties and responsibilities maycan include those of a technician.	Individual who provides factual information, interpretations, and opinions related to the results of toxicological tests for court or investigative purposes. Duties Toxicologist duties and responsibilities maycan also include those of an analyst. The role of the toxicologist can be further specified by subspecialties [e.g., toxicologist (general), toxicologist (alcohol), toxicologist (breath alcohol calibration)].	Individual who is responsible for the technical oversight of the toxicology and/or breath alcohol calibration laboratory. DutiesToxicology Technical Leader duties and responsibilities maycan also include those of a toxicologist.
Education	Associate's degree in Natural Science, Applied Sciencenatural science, applied science, or Technologytechnology or equivalent number of semester hours	Bachelor's degree in Natural Science (Preferencenatural science (preference in Chemistry, Toxicology, Biochemistry, Pharmacologychemistry, toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacology, or Biologybiology) or Applied Science (Forensic Science, Medical Sciencesapplied science (forensic science, medical sciences)	Bachelor's degree in Natural Science (Preferencenatural science (preference in Chemistry, Toxicology, Biochemistry, Pharmacologychemistry, toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacology, or Biologybiology) or Applied Science (Forensic Science, Medical Sciencesapplied science (forensic science, medical sciences)	Bachelor's degree in Natural Science (Preferencenatural science (preference in Chemistry, Toxicology, Biochemistry, Pharmacologychemistry, toxicology, biochemistry, pharmacology, or Biologybiology) or Applied Science (Forensic Science, Medical Sciencesapplied science (forensic science, medical sciences)
Required Courses	None required	General & organic chemistry with associated laboratory courses	General & organic chemistry with associated laboratory courses, one analytical course, and one interpretive course or workshop	General & organic chemistry with associated laboratory courses, one analytical course, and one interpretive course or workshop
Training and Experience			Completion of <u>a</u> formal, structured training program appropriate to job duties	3 years of experience performing independently as a Toxicologist
Certification	Certification Not required Recommended		Recommended	Required within 3 years of appointment to the position

Continuing
Education

1.5 units per calendar year relevant to job duties, with 0.25 units from external source(s)

Sufficient to maintain certification or

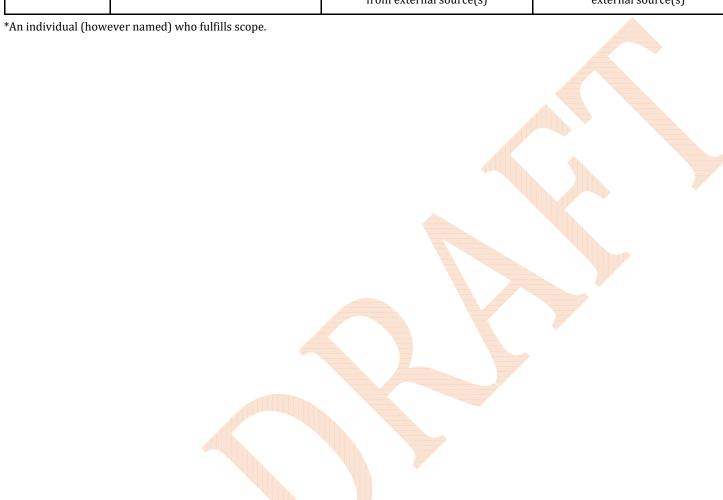
2 units per calendar year relevant to forensic toxicology, with 0.5 units from external source(s)

Sufficient to maintain certification or

4 units per calendar year relevant to forensic toxicology, with 1 unit from external source(s)

Sufficient to maintain certification or

4 units per calendar year relevant to forensic toxicology, with 1 unit from external source(s)



Annex C (normative)

Applicable Scientific Courses

Analytical Chemistry Chemical Informatics Instrumental Analysis Mass Spectrometry Quantitative Analysis Separation Science Spectroscopic Analysis Analytical Chemistry Drug Metabolism Forensic Toxicology Medicinal Chemistry Pharmacology Physiology Toxicology	Column A Analytical Science Courses ^c	Column B Interpretive Science Courses or Workshops
36-hour interpretive workshop d	Chemical Informatics Instrumental Analysis Mass Spectrometry Quantitative Analysis Separation Science	Drug Metabolism Forensic Toxicology Medicinal Chemistry Pharmacology Physiology

 $^{^{\}rm c}$ This list serves as examples of acceptable course titles offered by accredited colleges or universities. It is not meant to exclude courses with similar content bearing different titles.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize d}}$ Or time equivalent to a 3-credit hour course.

Annex D

(informative)

Bibliography

The following bibliography is not intended to be an all-inclusive list, review, or endorsement of literature on this topic. The goal of the bibliography is to provide examples of publications addressed incited informationally, and publications relevant to the standard.

- 1] ANSI/ASB Standard 017, Standard for Metrological Traceability in Forensic Toxicology e
- 2] ANSI/ASB Standard 036, Standard Practices for Method Validation in Forensic Toxicology d
- 3] ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 037, Guidelines for Opinions and Testimony in Forensic Toxicology d
- 4] ANSI/ASB Standard 053, Standard for Reporting in Forensic Toxicology d
- 5] ANSI/ASB Standard 054, Standard for a Quality Control Program in Forensic Toxicology Laboratories d
- 6] ANSI/ASB Standard 055, Standard for Breath Alcohol Measuring Instrument Calibration d
- 7] ANSI/ASB Standard 056, Standard for Evaluation of Measurement Uncertainty in Forensic Toxicology d
- 8] ANSI/ASB Standard 098, Standard for Mass Spectral Analysis in Forensic Toxicology d
- 9] ANSI/ASB Standard 113, Standard for Identification Criteria in Forensic Toxicology d
- 10] ANSI/ASB Best Practice Recommendation 122, Best Practice Recommendation for Performing Alcohol Calculations in Forensic Toxicology d
- 4]11] ASTM 2917-19 Standard Practice for Forensic Science Practitioner Training, Continuing Education, and Professional Development Programs.
- 2]12] ISO/IEC 17024:2012 Conformity Assessment General Requirements for Bodies Operating Certification of Persons.
- 3]13] "Scientific Working Group for Forensic Toxicology (SWGTOX) Standard for Laboratory Personnel" *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*, Volume 39, Issue 3, April 2015, Pages 241–250. f
- 4]14] "Scientific Working Group for Forensic Toxicology (SWGTOX) Standard for Breath Alcohol Personnel" *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*, Volume 39, Issue 3, April 2015, Pages 211–240. g

e Available from https://www.aafs.org/academy-standards-board

f Available from: https://doi.org/10.1093/jat/bku125

g Available from: https://doi.org/10.1093/jat/bku124





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