Irish Standard
I.S. EN 50436-3:2016

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for authorities, decision makers, purchasers and users

I.S. EN 50436-3:2016

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

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This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 50436-3:2016 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 50436-3:2016, Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for authorities, decision makers, purchasers and users

This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with this document does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

In line with international standards practice the decimal point is shown as a comma (,) throughout this document.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 50436-3

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ICS 71.040.40; 43.040.10

Supersedes CLC/TR 50436-3:2010

English Version

Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 3: Guidance for authorities, decision makers, purchasers and users

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Alkohol-Interlocks - Prüfverfahren und Anforderungen an das Betriebsverhalten - Teil 3: Leitfaden für Behörden, Entscheider, Käufer und Nutzer

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2016-10-31. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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European foreword

This document (EN 50436-3:2016) has been prepared by CLC/BTTF 116-2 “Alcohol interlocks”.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	[2017-10-31]
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	[2019-10-31]

This document supersedes CLC/TR 50436-3:2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

EN 50436-3:2016 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CLC/TR 50436-3:2010:

– Clause 3: definitions are added for primary prevention and secondary prevention.

– Clause 4: this clause has been revised including primary prevention and secondary prevention.

– Clause 5: the former content for automatic access control is now in a separate clause.

– Subclause 6.2: the chapter on International Standard ISO 39001 is added.

– Clause 7: the chapter on alcohol interlocks in drink driving offender programmes is added.

– Subclause 8.1: the text is updated with respect to the current legislation.

– Informative Annex C with a description of basic parameter settings is added.

– Informative Annex D with a description of basic steps of a drink driving offender programme is added.

Introduction

According to the European Transport Safety Council (ETSC), in about a quarter of the fatal accidents that occur in traffic on European roads, alcohol impairment has been a contributory factor. Drink-driving is found in all social classes and professional categories, often without their families, friends, colleagues or supervisors knowing about it. In those cases where there actually is an awareness, it is often difficult to know how to act or confront the problem. A strategy has been drawn up within the European Commission to decrease alcohol related injuries as well as to support countries that are working in different ways to tackle the problem of drink-driving.

One strategy to decrease alcohol-related accidents is to implement the use of alcohol interlocks. The main purpose of alcohol interlocks is to prevent persons with breath alcohol concentrations exceeding a set limit value from driving a vehicle.

The use of alcohol interlocks in the vehicles of drink-driving offenders was started in the USA in 1985 and followed a few years later in Canada. From the end of the 1990s, the use of alcohol interlocks has spread worldwide, especially in Australia and several European countries. In Sweden, offender programmes started in 1999, followed closely by the use of alcohol interlocks for quality assurance of transportation. Further examples for the implementation of alcohol interlocks saving human lives every year in Europe are Finland, France and the Netherlands. A continuously updated overview is published by ETSC (www.etsc.eu).

There are several areas in which alcohol interlocks may be used:

– installed in a vehicle as a general preventive measure for the promotion of traffic safety; or

– in vehicles as ordered by a court or an administrative authority as part of a drink-driving offender programme; or

– for persons subject to a medical or rehabilitation programme; or

– as a safety measure for the access to machinery or certain restricted areas.

This guidance for authorities, governments, political decision makers, transport companies, purchasers, unions and users contains numerous recommendations for those interested in the use of alcohol interlocks. However, it is not mandatory and it does not contain any requirements.

This European Standard is part of a series of European Standards which mainly describe test methods and requirements for alcohol interlocks. It is assumed that the recommendations given in this document are used for alcohol interlocks fulfilling the requirements of one or more of the performance standards of this series.

1 Scope

An alcohol interlock is a system comprising a breath alcohol measuring instrument and an immobiliser which may be easily installed in motor vehicles as passenger cars, coaches, taxis, hazardous goods transporters, lorries, trams, trains, motorcycles, boats, or snow mobiles. Before the vehicle motor can be started or the vehicle can be moved, a breath sample needs to be provided to the alcohol interlock, normally through a mouthpiece. Once the breath alcohol measurement has been performed, the alcohol interlock will prevent drivers from starting the motor if they have an alcohol concentration above a predetermined limit value. This limit may be set at the legal limit of a respective country or lower.

Alcohol interlocks that meet the relevant European Standards detect, for example, if the sample is delivered by a human being. They are also capable of preventing and detecting tampering with the instrument.

Additional parts of the system may include identity checking or recording mechanisms.

The purpose of this European Standard is to give practical guidance for selection, installation, use and maintenance of alcohol interlocks. It is directed to all those who have an interest in alcohol interlocks as well as companies selling and installing alcohol interlocks, purchasers and users for commercial, professional or private use. The European Standard gives information about the alcohol interlock and how it is to be used.

This European Standard describes alcohol interlocks for use in vehicles as a general preventive measure in traffic safety as well as for use in drink driving offender programmes. However, information provided may also be useful for alcohol interlocks in other applications.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 50436-1:2014, *Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 1: Instruments for drink-driving-offender programs*

EN 50436-2:2014, *Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 2: Instruments having a mouthpiece and measuring breath alcohol for general preventive use*

EN 50436-6:2015, *Alcohol interlocks - Test methods and performance requirements - Part 6: Data security*

NOTE The technology of alcohol interlocks is rapidly evolving, and further innovations can be expected, which could be considered in future amendments or new parts of these European Standards.

ISO 39001:2012, *Road traffic safety (RTS) management systems - Requirements with guidance for use*