RESIDENT'S MESSAGE



It is an extreme honor and privilege to serve as your President in the 50th year since SOFT's inception. I want to take this opportunity to

thank the membership for trusting me with this important role. SOFT, as you know, started as an informal gathering of forensic toxicologists in Long Island, NY in 1970. The first annual SOFT meeting was conducted by the first elected President Jane Speaker in 1974. It gives me goose bumps to think how 50 years ago a few passionate individuals thought about the value of collaboration for the scientific advancement in the field of forensic toxicology, and to see the end result of that initiative in SOFT organization as we see it today. While we celebrate the 50th anniversary of SOFT this year, it is time to reflect on our achievements and to recognize all the hard work put in by people before us who made SOFT such a special organization. Understanding of for shaping the future.

I joined SOFT in 2007, when we had 824 members; not a small organization at the time but we have grown significantly, and now have 1,528 members - nearly twice as many. During my first SOFT meeting in Raleigh I was star struck and felt like I did not belong in this elite group of highly intelligent and passionate professionals. I met wonderful people in SOFT who welcomed me with open arms, accepted me with all my flaws and encouraged and mentored me through their advice, critique, friendship and support. This is what SOFT is about - welcoming new people with open arms, providing a platform for growth and support through the process, and making lifelong friendships while serving the primary purpose of advancing the discipline of forensic toxicology.

Last year President Fuller stood up the Professional Mentoring Program Committee of SOFT with the intent of expanding the mentorship that was essentially occurring organically (as in my case) and to provide more opportunities for members to draw upon the experience and strength of others in a more formal manner. The committee was tasked with creating a platform to (i) develop and the past is one of the most powerful tools nurture future leaders of the organization, (ii) provide a forum for one-on-one career advice, and (iii) provide a forum for mutually beneficial knowledge transfer for the purpose of supporting and advancing

the organization and the forensic President's Message SOFT 2020 Meeting Update 2020 Important Dates and Deadlines 2019 Annual Business Meeting Responsibility.org ERA & YSMA Applications

Difluoroethane Exposure

SOFT Info Page

TOXTALK® EDITOR Robert Johnson, Ph.D., F-ABFT

ASSOCIATE EDITOR Chris Heartsill, B.S., D-ABFT-FT

EDITOR EMERITUS Yale Caplan, Ph.D., F-ABFT

SECTION EDITORS Matthew Barnhill, Ph.D., F-ABFT Kevin G. Shanks, M.S., D-ABFT-FT

> **PRESIDENT** Sumandeep Rana, Ph.D.

> > PRESIDENT ELECT Amy Miles, B.S.

TREASURER Robert Sears, M.S., F-ABFT

SECRETARY Erin Spargo, Ph.D., F-ABFT

PAST PRESIDENT Dwain Fuller, B.S., F-ABFT, TC-NRCC

DIRECTORS Fiona Couper, Ph.D. Chris Heartsill, B.S., D-ABFT-FT Philip M. Kemp, Ph.D., F-ABFT Madeline Montgomery, B.S., D-ABFT-FT Andre Sukta, M.S.F.S. Tate Yeatman, M.S., F-ABFT, F-ABC

> **COUNSELORS** Joe Saady, Ph.D., F-ABFT Michael L. Smith, Ph.D., F-ABFT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Beth Olson, MBA

OPERATIONS AND SOCIAL MEDIA MANAGER **CC** Watson

SOFT OFFICE 1955 W. Baseline Rd., Ste 113-442 Mesa, AZ 85202

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PAGE 1

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE CONTINUED

toxicology practice.

I am thrilled to inform you that currently there are 49 official mentor-mentee pairs in the program. The committee held their first annual breakfast in 2020 during the AAFS meeting in Anaheim, which was very successful with 40 people in attendance. The purpose of this breakfast was to create an opportunity for mentor and mentee pairs to meet face-to-face and provide a chance for informal mentoring for those who have not registered for the program yet but want to support the program and see how it will work. Highlight discussion topic was the power of personal brand, and building an authentic and appropriate brand for career advancement. I encourage you to both support this program and to take advantage of its benefits.

SOFT Board Activities

The SOFT Board of Directors held the first board meeting via teleconference in Jan 2020 during which the BOD voted on accepting a Letter of Agreement to be signed by each board member affirming to their responsibilities for ensuring effective governance of fiscally sound programs as well as strategic direction of the organization.

The interim board meeting was held in-person in Anaheim during AAFS. The budget for 2020 was unanimously approved by the board during this meeting. I encourage you to review the budget presented in this newsletter. The board also approved a proposal from the History Committee to institute four new SOFT awards to recognize the following:

- SOFT Research in Forensic
 Toxicology Award This annual award will recognize a member of SOFT who has conducted contemporary scientific research with a significant impact on the practice and knowledge of forensic toxicology.
- 2) SOFT Young Forensic Toxicologist Service Award This annual award will recognize a young member of SOFT (≤ 40 years old) for exceptional service to the organization who demonstrates leadership potential.

- SOFT Teaching and Mentoring Award - This annual award will recognize a member of SOFT who has actively taught and mentored students in the field of forensic toxicology.
- SOFT Service Award This annual award will recognize a member of SOFT who has provided exemplary service to the Society of Forensic Toxicologists

We will be soliciting nominations shortly for these awards for 2020 so put your thinking hats on for nominating the deserving candidates and stay tuned for further info! The awards will be presented during the annual meeting in San Diego.

The board also discussed the report from membership survey that was conducted mid-last year. Highlights from the survey are:

- Top choice of participants for future continuing education offerings is online courses and webinars. 78% of the respondents prefer online courses and 69% prefer webinars.
- Majority of the participants are neutral or find it unimportant for SOFT to continue to maintain a printed meeting program.
 32.2% find it very important or somewhat important to maintain a printed program.

I want to thank everyone who participated in the survey because it provides the board valuable feedback on what is important to our members. As a result of the survey findings, the BOD charged the Continuing Education Committee to expand its scope and include online workshops for our members. The BOD also voted to provide an option to request an online or printed program during the upcoming anniversary meeting. Please read further in the bulletin about the exciting scientific and social program that the San Diego meeting hosts Denice and Dani are putting together for our special anniversary meeting.

As an organization we are growing, getting stronger and more diverse. With it comes our responsibility to maintain a culture,

values and professional conduct that is respectful to all. We need to ensure that the SOFT-sanctioned events are safe, supportive and collaborative. To that end, this year the board has charged the Culture, Values and Diversity committee to create a Code of Conduct Policy for SOFT members.

Shaping the Future

The Presidents before me, members of the board and the SOFT staff have done a fabulous job in bringing SOFT to its current level of scientific and professional excellence while maintaining the caring and giving family culture. I intend to maintain that tradition of continuous advancement in scientific and cultural experiences for SOFT members and to advance the current initiatives around membership needs for online education, mentorship program as well as an improved Code of Conduct document for SOFT membership. As we optimize our processes to better fit the current needs and charge the committees with expanded or changed responsibilities, it is also imperative to document the change. We have undergone a tremendous amount of change in the last few years with SOFT hiring an Executive Director, institution of new committees including Finance Committee, Culture, Values and Diversity Committee, Professional Mentoring Program Committee. As a result we need to update our procedures to reflect and to account for the change. This year's focus will include completing the revision of SOFT's Policies and Procedure with annual review/revision requirements going forward. Committee chairs will be tasked with updating committee handbooks on an annual basis to support SOFT Business Continuity.

Lastly, I would like to welcome the new board members Fiona Couper, Phil Kemp and Andre Sukta and our new Counselor Mick Smith to the SOFT Board. I look forward to a fantastic and rewarding year ahead!

> Sumandeep Rana, Ph.D. SOFF President

Sumander Rana

2020 SOFT Budget

Revenue	
Membership	\$144,000
Annual Meeting	\$1,331,166
Merchandise Sales	\$200
Advertising	\$0
Continuing Education	\$10,000
Contributions	\$3,000
Interest	\$750
Total Revenue	\$1,489,116
Expense	
Payroll	\$146,157
Occupancy	\$4,000
Office	\$1,800
Administrative Expenses	\$72,500
Membership	\$5,000
Insurance	\$8,000
Appreciation Gifts	\$500
Legal and Professional Services	\$15,850
Meals and Entertainment	\$500
Awards	\$10,000
Annual Meeting	\$1,242,765
Merchandise	\$0
Board and Committees	\$57,000
Bank Charges	\$5,000
Total Expense	\$1,569,072
Net Income/(Loss)	(\$79,956)

SOFT 2020 MEETING UPDATE

SAN DIEGO, CA · September 21-25, 2020



We would like to extend a warm, sunny, Southern California welcome and invite everyone to join us for the 2020 SOFT annual meeting in San Diego, CA. We also want to remind everyone that this is the 50th anniversary of the initial annual meeting, and we could not be more excited. The scientific meeting, exhibit hall, and hotel are at the Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina, which is just steps from San Diego's Gaslamp Quarter. This area is home to many bars and restaurants where you can catch up with your colleagues from around the country and overseas.



During the meeting, we plan to shine a spotlight on the history of SOFT in several ways. There will be slide shows of pictures from meetings past (upload your photos **HERE**) and an **opening ceremony** where we will honor the past presidents and charter members with the help of the newly formed History Committee. It's been a real joy gathering these facts and photos to share with you. Did you know that in **1974** in Chapel Hill, NC, at the first meeting with recorded attendance figures, the meeting was one-day long and had only 55 attendees? Now, we regularly have around 1,000 attend each year!

We have listened to your **feedback** from the meeting surveys, and there were several requests to increase opportunities for networking with other attendees. A little over half of the attendees already use the meeting mobile app for things such as schedules, maps, important information, speakers, and the game. We are excited to introduce an enhanced version of the app game that will encourage interaction among attendees as well as our generous exhibitors and sponsors. A notification will be sent out as the meeting gets closer with instructions on how to download the mobile app and more information about the new scavenger hunt-like game.



Now is the time to start planning workshops and presentations as the deadlines will approach quickly. We are interested in presentations covering all areas of toxicology including, but not limited to, designer drugs, analytical methods, driving under the influence, drug facilitated crimes, quality assurance, drug trends, case reports and more! Don't forget with this being the historic 50th meeting that the classic drugs such as alcohol, alprazolam, and tricyclic antidepressants aren't going away and make great topics to re-visit for presentations as well. Your participation makes SOFT the educational, fun, and successful meeting it has always been. So, start thinking of ways you can join in the scientific sessions or volunteer to help the meeting run smoothly.

2020 Meeting Hosts





Denice Teem

Dani Mata

Scientific Program Chairs
Bill Johnson
Laureen Marinetti

Workshop Chairs
Jennifer Limoges
Sue Pearring

Exhibitor Liaison Liz Kiely

Food and Beverage Ann Marie Gordon Denice Teem Delisa Downey Carl Wolf

> YFT Chair Kevin Shanks

Volunteer Coordinators
Vanessa Meneses
Andre Sukta

Mobile Application Rusty Lewis Roxane M. Ritter Sunday Saenz

> Audio/Visual Frank Wallace Chris Vance

Fun Run Coordinators
Eucen Fu
Phyllis Mallet

Social Event Coordinators
Alanna de Korompay
Jay Vargas
Javier Velasco

Opening Ceremony Coordinators

Delissa Downey

Bruce Goldberger

JAT Special Issue Editor Luke Rodda

SOFT Staff
Executive Director
Beth Olson
Operations and Social Media Manager
CC Watson



SOFT 2020 MEETING UPDATE

SAN DIEGO, CA · September 21-25, 2020

In keeping with our tradition of having a night out away from the conference hotel, our Wednesday evening event will also focus on history as we explore the USS Midway (https://www.midway.org/).

Many of your fellow attendees have served their country. We even met an exhibitor at last year's meeting who was actually stationed on this very ship! Mingle over drinks and food on the top flight deck with military planes that were flown throughout history. Tour the middle hangar deck. Even go below deck to see how those stationed aboard lived for months at a time.

Please continue to check the SOFT website http://soft-tox.org/ for updates to our meeting page including registration dates, abstract submission dates, hotel room block, sight-seeing, and local activity information. We are excited to host everyone in San Diego September 21 – 25, 2020 for the 50th Anniversary of SOFT!













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CC Watson



SOFT 2020 MEETING UPDATE

SAN DIEGO, CA · September 21-25, 2020

The Scientific Program Chairs for SOFT 2020 are requesting abstracts for all topics relating to forensic toxicology for the SOFT Annual Meeting to be held in San Diego, CA. The Scientific Sessions will be held Wednesday, September 23, 2020, through Friday, September 25, 2020.

Beginning this year, **SOFT will be utilizing a new system for managing abstract submissions.** The new system will simplify the process for submitters, reviewers, and the program committee. When submitting your first abstract, you will be prompted to create an account.

Thank you,
Bill Johnson and Laureen Marinetti
SOFT 2020 Scientific Program Chairs





CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT YOUR ABSTRACT! Submission Deadline is May 1, 2020!

2020 Meeting Hosts





Denice Teem

Dani Mata

Scientific Program Chairs Bill Johnson Laureen Marinetti

> Workshop Chairs Jennifer Limoges Sue Pearring

Exhibitor Liaison Liz Kiely

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CC Watson

WORKSHOP FLASHBACK

Jen Limoges: My first SOFT meeting was in Denver in 1996. Dan Isenschmid and Denny Crouch were the Workshop Coordinators. For analytical topics, there was a "Capillary Chromatography" seminar. Had we even figured out how to connect an LC to a Mass Spec yet? Apparently, technology was new and novel — we had workshops on the "Use of LIMS in a Forensic Tox Lab" and "Toxicology and the Internet", which started with the presentation "History and Introduction to the Internet"!!! How times have changed.

Sue Pearring: My first SOFT workshop was at my second SOFT meeting. Talk about intimidating! Nonetheless, with Jen and the other chairs of the Method Validation workshop in Orlando in 2013, I found some added confidence and a niche where my skills fit into the bigger SOFT community. I also found a group of folks to bounce ideas off of as I learned

more and more about forensic toxicology. I'd love to see some new names chairing and presenting in workshops in 2020 – fresh ideas keep each of us sharp!

Workshops have always been our favorite part of the meeting, so please help us give SOFT 2020 attendees a fantastic set of options to develop and advance our expertise, expand our peer network, and broaden our knowledge.

Thank you,
Jen Limoges and Sue Pearring
SOFT 2020 Workshop Program Chairs

CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT A WORKSHOP!

Submission Deadline is March 27, 2020!





Marilyn Huestis, Ph.D. and Irving Sunshine, PhD DABFT, DABCC SOFT 2004, Washington, D.C.

The SOFT History Committee in collaboration with the SOFT San Diego 2020 Planning Committee is soliciting share-worthy photos from all previous SOFT meetings so that we may boost our historical capture of society events and also share our photo history with you at the 50th Anniversary SOFT meeting in San Diego. The photos we collect will be displayed throughout the meeting in the form of slide shows. Submit your electronic photos by clicking below.

If you have hard copies (polaroid, negatives, microfiche, etc.) and would like to participate you may send them into us and we will digitally scan them and send back to you. Make sure you give us your return address and send such items to:

Dani Mata
Toxicology
320 N Flower St
Santa Ana, CA 92703

CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT YOUR PHOTOS!

SOFT 2020 IMPORTANT DATES AND DEADLINES!

ERA/YSMA Deadline: April 1, 2020

Workshop Submission Deadline: March 27, 2020

ERA/YSMA Winners Announced: April 27, 2020

Registration and Hotel Room Block Open: April 30, 2020

Abstract Submission Deadline: May 1, 2020

Registration Deadline to Avoid Late Fee: July 24, 2020

Registration Deadline to Avoid On-Site Registration Fee: September 4, 2020

SOFT 2020: September 20-25, 2020

Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Inc.

Business Meeting Agenda San Antonio, TX 3:30-5:00 pm Thursday, October 17, 2019

1. Call to Order at 3:35 pm, CST by President Fuller

Dwain Fuller

A quorum was established by Secretary Miles

2. Approval of Agenda

Dwain Fuller

Motion to approve agenda: So moved, Second, Approved by all

3. Approval of Annual Business Meeting Minutes (10/11/19)

Dwain Fuller

a. Motion to approve meeting minutes: So moved, Second, Approved by all

4. President's Report

Dwain Fuller

a. President Fuller welcomed the attendees to the meeting and San Antonio. Fuller thanked the BOD for their service and reflected on the previous year so far. Beth Olson and CC Watson were instrumental in the success of the year. Fuller briefly reviewed the financial plan for the organization, discussed the SOFT Office changes and the survey, which will be discussed in detail by Olson. The YFT group has become a driver for cultivating future members and Toxicologists. The CVD Committee has been stood up as a new Ad hoc Committee and is an important addition to the organization. Fuller reflected on the tight knit nature of SOFT and appreciates the support of all of its members.

5. Executive Director's Report

Beth Olson

a. Olson reviewed this year's registration and this is the largest meeting in the organization's history. The physical SOFT Office has closed and Watson and Olson are now working from home which is a large cost saving for SOFT. The membership survey results were reviewed at a high level. (See slide deck at the end of the Minutes for full report)

6. Secretary's Report

Amy Miles

a. The members of the Membership Committee were recognized and thanked for the work on this Committee over the last year. Special recognition was given to Watson for all of her support of the Committee. (See slide deck at the end of the Minutes for full report)

7. Treasurer's Report

Robert Sears

- a. Treasurer Sears reviewed the current budget and projected organization budget. Sears travelled to the SOFT Office this year to work on the Treasurer's duties transition and to further explore investment opportunities for SOFT funds. (See slide deck at the end of the Minutes for full report)
- 8. President-Elect (Committees/Liaisons) Report

Suman Rana

a. Awards

Erin Spargo

- i. ERA Masters Awardee Tiara Evans: Rapid Method by LC-QTOF-MSE for the Addition of Prevalent Synthetic Cannabinoids in a Forensic Toxicology Laboratory
- ii. ERA Masters Awardee Victoria Mei: Validation of Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) Method for the Quantification of 13 Designer Benzodiazepines in Postmortem Blood
- iii. ERA PhD Awardee Michael Truver: 5F-MDMB-PINACA and 5F-MDMB-PICA Metabolite Identification and Cannabinoid Receptor Activity
- iv. YSMA Awardee Jacob Samuel: Comparison of Spectrophotometric Methods for the Determina-

tion of Carboxyhemoglobin in Post-Mortem Blood

b. Publications/EDIT Award

Justin Poklis

- i. Joint session with YFT during the Professional Development Fair. The CE opportunities are available for JAT on the SOFT website.
- ii. The EDIT Awardee Svante Vikingsson: LCQTOSMS Identification of Major Urinary Cyclopropylfentanyl Metabolites Using Synthesized Standards
- iii. Special Editor Award: Kayla Ellefsen

c. Bylaws

Bruce Goldberger

i. The Bylaws Committee was tasked to reinstate the Retired Member status in addition to the Emeritus Member status. (See slide deck for description of the Retired Member)

d. Continuing Education

Robert Johnson

- i. In 2019 there were 2 Regional Workshops in April in Reno, NV and in Dallas, TX. The Committee would like to hear from the membership for volunteers for hosts.
- e. Culture, Values and Diversity

Tate Yeatman

i. The Committee is working on a Code of Conduct and has asked for volunteers from the SOFT membership to become a Committee member.

f. Designer Drugs

Dani Mata

i. The Committee sponsored a workshop at this annual meeting and have a workshop planned for 2020. There is an open forum style meeting during the SOFT Conference and all members are encouraged to stop in. The Committee is also looking to partner with Simon Elliott as the Chair of the TIAFT Designer Drugs Committee.

g. Drug Facilitated Crimes

Laureen Marinetti

- i. Members of the Committee are looking to refocus and continue to work in the coming year. The Committee sponsored content at a recent California Association of Toxicologists meeting.
- h. Drugs & Driving

Curt Harper/Dayong Lee

- i. There was a Special Scientific Session for drug impaired driving during this conference as well as a focused workshop on the topic. During the AAFS meeting earlier in the year there was a combined workshop with the National Transportation Safety Board and another workshop during the annual International Association for Chemical Testing conference. In the coming year workshop topics will likely include a focus on marijuana, CBD and driving. The SOFT website has a location for this Committee in which there are relevant literature citations. Committee members have been busy throughout the year reviewing publications for inclusion on the SOFT website.
- i. Ethics

Jennifer Limoges

- i. There were 2 complaints for the Committee in 2019. The Committee investigated the first matter and resolved it within the Committee and issued a report to the President. The second complaint did not contain enough information for review and was subsequently withdrawn.
- j. History

Bruce Goldberger

- i. The Committee has been busy collection history of the organization and creating awards and other recognition for SOFT moving forward.
- k. Meeting Resource Committee

Suman Rana

- i. St. Louis, MO has been chosen as the 2024 location for the annual meeting.
- ii. 2019 San Antonio, TX

Brad Hall / Veronica Hargrove

- The Hosts thanked the Planning Committee for all of their work and reminded members to provide feedback on the meeting.
- iii. 2020 San Diego, CA (50th Anniversary)

Denice Teem and Dani Mata

-The members were provided with a preview of the meeting in September 21-25, 2020

1. Mentoring Task Group

Michelle Peace

i. The launch of the Task Group occurred during Sunday evening's YFT event. The upcoming year will be busy with many activities which will include pairing Mentors with Mentees.

m. Nominating Michelle Peace

PAGE 9

i. The Committee puts forward the following Officers and Board of Directors slate for membership consideration:

- President-Elect: Amy Miles

- Secretary: Erin Spargo

- Director: Fiona Couper

Director: Phil KempDirector: Andre Sukta

n. Oral Fluid

Christine Moore/Curt Harper

i. This Committee an Ad Hoc Committee through both SOFT and AAFS. There have been number workshops in the last year including one during the annual SOFT meeting. The SOFT Con Ed workshop in Dallas, TX and a presentation during the DRE DAID conference also occurred. The Committee sent out a survey to the membership to gauge testing in the forensic laboratories for oral fluid and is pleased to see more labs validating oral fluid testing methods.

o. ToxTalk

Robert Johnson/Chris Heartsill

- i. Thank you to CC Watson for organizing the publication, without her support the work would not be possible. Members are encouraged to contact the ToxTalk Editors and/or Watson to provide content to the publication.
- p. Young Forensic Toxicologists

Kim Samano

- i. Sunday the Committee held a Symposium with the Professional Development Fair and Mentoring Task Group. The Student Enrichment Program was early in the week of the annual meeting and there were 16 students this year. The Committee also provides the reviews for the Del Cortivo Award and has been working on this throughout the week.
- q. CFSO Liaison Tim Rohrig
 - The group lobbied against matching funds for the Coverdell grant and requested increased funding. The group gave a presentation at the American Bar Association meeting to provide information on forensic science. The CFSO and OSAC are working together to find a path forward for OSAC.
- r. FSSB Liaison Laurel Farre
 - i. The Toxicology Subcommittee OSAC volunteers were acknowledged for their hard work and commitment to forensic toxicology.
- 9. Announcements

Dwain Fuller

- a. MATT 4/22-4/24/2020 co-host with SAT in Kansas City, MO
- b. AAFS 2/17-2/22/2020, Anaheim, CA. Theme is "Crossing Borders" with 2 toxicology related workshops on the slate. Members are encouraged to join AAFS Toxicology Section and, if applicable, promote up through the membership statuses.
- c. TIAFT 10/31-11/5/2020 in Cape Town, Africa
- d. CAT 11/4-11/5/2020, Oxnard, CA. Spring meeting will be held in San Francisco
- e. MSACL 3/29-4/2/2020, Palm Springs, CA
- f. IACT 4/24/2020 week in Tuscon, AZ.
- 10. Unfinished Business

Dwain Fuller

i. NONE

11. New Business

12. Elections

• Bylaws Revision

Dwain Fuller

Motion to approve the revision to the Bylaws to reinstate the Retirement Membership status:
 So moved, Second, All

A M'1 D '1 (E1

Dwain Fuller

a. Amy Miles – President- Elect

i. Motion to approve: So moved, Second, All

b. Erin Spargo - Secretary

i. Motion to approve: So moved, Second, All

c. Fiona Couper – Director

i. Motion to approve: So moved, Second, All

d. Phil Kemp – Director

i. Motion to approve: So moved, Second, All

e. Andre Sukta – Director

i. Motion to approve: So moved, Second, All

13. Recognition of Outgoing Officers

a. Outgoing Officers:

i. Past-President Peace

ii. President-Elect Rana

iii. Secretary Miles

iv. Director Teem

Dwain Fuller/Suman Rana

14. Incoming President's Remarks

Suman Rana

- a. Rana recognized President Fuller's work, support and friendship not only during his year as President but throughout his time in SOFT. Rana is extremely honored to become the President of SOFT for 2020 and remarked on the first meeting of SOFT in 1970 and how she is the 46th President in the 46th year of her life. Rana reflected on her life and career and those that have mentored and assisted Rana during her career were recognized. Rana's reflection included thoughts of the community of SOFT and specific individuals were mentioned as mentors and supporters through the years. Rana thanked the hard work and support of the SOFT Office, Beth Olson and CC Watson. In the coming year Rana will work to support the Mentoring Working Group and other initiatives laid out by the Board. An individual for the vacant Counselor position has been chosen and will be filled by Mick Smith. The next Editor of JAT Special Edition has been appointed and it will be Luke Rodda. Rana thanked the organization again for the opportunity to serve as President in 2020.
- 15. Meeting registration for the 2020 annual meeting winner: Susan Bybee
- 16. Adjournment Dwain Fuller
 - a. Motion to adjourn (at 4:50 pm CST): So moved, Second, All

Treasurer Report



Robert Sears, M.S., F-ABFT SOFT Treasurer 2019-2020 SC Law Enforcement Div. robsears@sled.sc.gov

As I begin my second year as SOFT Treasurer, I would like to take a moment to thank the SOFT membership for this opportunity to serve our organization. I look forward to a continuing to work with the Finance Committee and the Board to search for ways to strengthen SOFT's financial position.

The Finance Committee made up of myself, Suman Rana, Michelle Peace, Jennifer Limoges, Laurel Farrell, Joe Saady and Bill Johnson, continues to refine our process and documentation of quarterly reviews. **Accomplishments for 2019 include:**

- The SOFT Board of Directors approved a proposal for a new investment strategy that will begin putting our money to work for us.
- Consolidated all accounts at one financial institution
- Negotiated for reduced credit card processing fees
- Closed SOFT office in November resulting in a projected savings of approximately \$2,000 per month

As we begin 2020, SOFT remains in a strong financial position. As of February 7, 2020, SOFT's bank accounts total \$1,036,742.28

Revenue

Annual Meeting

2019 Meeting revenue was slightly better than expected due to an increased number of attendee registrations and increased workshop attendance.

Continuing Education

The Continuing Education Committee has continued to meet the need for high quality regional workshops offering two in 2019.

Net Revenue

Our previously approved budget for 2019 included a projected loss of \$18,561. Through the diligent work of our meeting hosts, workshop chairs, SOFT Board and the entire SOFT family, SOFT finished 2019 with a positive cash flow.

Expense

Office

As previously mentioned, the physical office has been closed thus resulting in a significant savings to the organization (approximately \$2,000 per month). This savings will be reflected in the proposed 2020 organizational budget.

Administrative Expenses

The administrative expenses line is primarily used for JAT subscriptions for SOFT members (approximately \$45,000 per year). The rest of this category includes expenses related to computer maintenance, software subscriptions, and professional development for staff.

<u>Budget</u>

The Board is currently preparing the 2020 organizational budget and will meet during the upcoming AAFS meeting for further discussion. The budget projections will take into account the significant cost of hosting our annual meeting in San Diego.

For your convenience, a copy of SOFT's 2019 budget vs actual is below. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for the opportunity to serve SOFT.

Budget vs. Actuals: FY2019 Budget				
REVE				
/	Actual	Budget		
Membership Dues	\$140,040	\$140,000		
Annual Meeting Revenue	\$1,172,121	\$1,167,379		
Continuing Education	\$12,585	\$10,000		
Merchandise	\$1,292	\$3,000		
Contributions	\$3,527	\$2,700		
Interest	\$1,428	\$750		
Total Revenue	\$1,330,993	\$1,323,829		
EXPENDI	TURES	K		
	Actual	Budget		
Payroll	\$139,198	\$136,250		
Occupancy	\$23,310	\$28,000		
Office	\$1,941	\$1,800		
Administrative Expenses	\$53,731	\$55,000		
Insurance	\$7,812	\$8,000		
Merchandise Expense	\$0	\$500		
Annual Meeting Expense	\$986,666	\$1,030,990		
Board and Committees	\$47,776	\$46,000		
Legal & Professional Fees	\$6,330	\$10,850		
Membership	\$15,000	\$10,000		
Awards	\$8,000	\$8,000		
Meals & Entertainment	\$35	\$0		
Appreciation Gifts	\$326	\$1,000		
Bank Charges	\$5,981	\$6,000		
Total Expenditures	\$1,296,107	\$1,342,390		
Net Revenue	\$34,887	(\$18,561)		

Responsibility.org recognizes Dr. Curt Harper



Erin Holmes, Responsibility.org Vice President of Criminal Justice Programs & Policy, presents Dr. Curt Harper (ADFS) with the 2019 Kevin E. Quinlan Award for Excellence in Traffic Safety in Washington, DC.

Each year, Responsibility.org recognizes leaders and agents of change who, through their work, have made a significant contribution to the field. The Kevin E. Quinlan Award for Excellence in Traffic Safety is the highest honor the organization bestows, and it is reserved for individuals who have demonstrated both commitment and passion for reducing impaired driving and saving lives. Recipients of this award strive to make roadways and communities safer through their innovative approaches to developing programming, improving practice, or advocating for policy change. These dedicated individuals are leading the way in our shared mission of eliminating impaired driving and Responsibility.org acknowledges and celebrates their life-saving work.

Among Responsibility.org's 2019 honorees is Dr. Curt E. Harper, a nationally recognized forensic toxicologist and leader in the area of impaired driving. Dr. Harper was appointed Toxicology Discipline Chief for the Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences (ADFS) in 2012 and continues to serve in this role where he is responsible for overseeing technical operations, method development and validation, and the quality assurance/control program.

He also manages productivity, serves as training coordinator, and develops and maintains standard operating procedures. Dr. Harper holds board certification as a Fellow of the American Board of Forensic Toxicology and participates as an active member of the Society of Forensic Toxicologists (SOFT) where he co-chairs the Drugs and Driving Committee. Over the course of the past decade, he has testified on the effects of alcohol and other drugs in over 175 criminal and civil cases and he routinely serves as faculty and as an expert resource for many organizations.

Dr. Harper brings a unique perspective to the field of toxicology due to his background in law enforcement. In addition to his current role, Curt also serves as an Alabama Peace Officer and he has been certified as a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) since 2015. He acts as a member of the Alabama Impaired Driving Prevention Council to inform DUI/D initiatives in his state and offer guidance on ways to strengthen practice and address challenges.

In recent years, Dr. Harper has merged his experience in both toxicology and law enforcement to advance strategies to identify drug and polysubstance-impaired drivers. His willingness to innovate has placed Alabama at the forefront of drug detection in impaired driving investigations and other jurisdictions are now positioned to learn from Alabama's experience to inform their own efforts. Curt was responsible for instituting and overseeing a multiyear oral fluid pilot program to validate the use of oral fluid screening in the field by trained law enforcement officers as well as oral fluid confirmadata from the pilot, it was found that ing combined with either blood or oral fluid confirmation testing can improve impaired driving investigations and lead to the identification of more drug and polysubstance-impaired drivers. Following the successful pilot study, Alabama became the first state to transition to a <u>permanent oral fluid program</u>. ADFS opted to create a program that utilizes both oral fluid screening at roadside and evidentiary confirmation testing using a separate oral fluid sample.

As every state continues to grapple with the complex problem of drug-impaired driving, Alabama now has an established testing protocol that can serve as a benchmark. On account of Dr. Harper's leadership, vision, and willingness to blaze trails, more impaired drivers will be removed from the roadways and the criminal justice system will have key information about drug use to assist in the adjudication process and better inform sentencing, supervision, and treatment decisions. For these reasons and many more, Dr. Harper embodies the spirit of the Kevin E. Quinlan Award and Responsibility. org asks that you join us in recognizing the sizable impact that Dr. Harper has made and will continue to have in the fields of traffic safety and criminal justice. Congratulations, Curt!

instituting and overseeing a multiyear oral fluid pilot program to validate the use of oral fluid screening in
the field by trained law enforcement
officers as well as oral fluid confirmation testing at ADFS. Upon analysis of
data from the pilot, it was found that
the use of roadside oral fluid screening combined with either blood or

SOFT Hosts First Mentoring Breakfast at AAFSI















PAGE 14

Continuing Education Opportunities



This 1-day, 8-hour course aims to make scientists familiar with the issues surrounding various classes of drugs and their role in forensic toxicology scenarios. Current drug use trends in the United States will be discussed, along with drug pharmacology, analytical recommendations, and issues within forensic sciences. It is presented at the intermediate to advanced level and is ideal for attendees that wish to gain more advanced knowledge about forensic toxicology analytes.

	EarlyBird Deadline Jan 31, 2020	Regular Deadline Feb 19, 2020	After Feb 19, 2020
Student / Post-Doc (Trainee)	\$40	\$48	\$75
Academic / Non-Profit	\$120	\$144	\$200
Commercial / Industry	\$250	\$300	\$350

*Short Course Registration is separate from Conference Registration.



Holiday Inn Golden Gateway 1500 Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, CA 94109

Workshop Chairs:

Dr. Luke Rooda luke.rodda@sfgov.org

Sue Pearring sue.pearring@sfgov.org

SOFT Members: \$75 Students with ID: \$75 Non SOFT Members: \$125

Cost:

ORAL FLUID WORKSHOP

April 29, 2020 San Francisco, CA

ABSTRACT:

This 8-hour SOFT Continuing Education Regional Workshop will focus on the use of oral fluid testing to support driving while under the influence of drugs (DUID) investigations. Both roadside and lab based evidential testing will be discussed. The training is designed for toxicologists, law enforcement, attorneys, and other traffic safety partners to successfully investigate and prosecute DUID in their communities.

INSTRUCTORS:

Dr. Luke Rodda Chief Toxicologist, Director San Francisco Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Dr. Jochen Beyer Head of Forensic Toxicology Institute of Forensic Medicine St. Gallen

Dr. Barry Logan Chief of Forensic ToxicologyNMS Labs

Amy Miles

Forensic Toxicology Section Director Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Be knowledgeable on the current state of oral fluid testing
- 2. Understand the role of the DRE in the DUID investigation
- 3. Be better prepared for courtroom testimony
- 4. Be aware of testing recommendations in DUID cases



REGISTER HERE
FOR THE ORAL FLUID
WORKSHOP!

High Etizolam Concentrations Reported in Drivers

Submitted by: Michelle Duffus, D-ABFT, Elizabeth Smalley, MS State of Montana Forensic Sciences Division - Montana State Crime Laboratory, Missoula, MT ESmalley@mt.gov - MDuffus@mt.gov

Introduction

Designer benzodiazepines are a growing trend that can be seen in forensic laboratories across the country. Since 2017 etizolam has continually made the Drug Enforcement Agency's "Emerging Drug Threats" report (1) and in 2015 etizolam emerged in the American Association of Poison Control Center data. (2)

Benzodiazepines are commonly prescribed as an anti-anxiety, anticonvulsant, or muscle relaxant. Etizolam is a thienodiazepine which is structurally related to benzodiazepines and has similar signs/symptoms to benzodiazepine drugs. For clinical uses, etizolam has been prescribed as a sedative-hypnotic. (3) Etizolam is not currently prescribed in the United States or Europe but can be purchased online as a "research chemical" and is used in other countries, such as Japan, Korea, and Italy. (4)

There are few reports of whole blood etizolam concentrations in fatalities and drivers. Polydrug use is common with etizolam, further complicating drug level interpretation (toxic, lethal). Two fatalities were reported where etizolam was the only drug detected, with concentrations of 263.7 ng/mL and 25.8 ng/mL. (4) Another study found polydrug deaths with etizolam concentrations of 351 ng/mL and 16 ng/mL (5).

The following are a selection from the Montana State Crime Laboratory driving under the influence of drugs (DUID) cases involving high levels of etizolam and their case histories. The etizolam concentrations were reported using validated confirmation and quantitative methods for etizolam following the SWGTOX guidelines at the Montana State Crime Laboratory.

Case Histories

Case 1: A 43-year-old male driver was found crashed into a telephone pole and tree. Upon contact with the subject, the arresting officer observed the man staring into space and appearing very sleepy. The officer also noted that the subject swayed back and forth, had slow, slurred speech, and was slow to respond to questions. During the arrest process a syringe and bottle containing a clear liquid was found on the subject. The bottle was labeled as "Etizolam" and specified "for research use only". When the subject was asked his date of birth, he gave it correctly, but then incorrectly stated his age by 8 years.

The driver had difficulty with divided

attention tasks, as shown by his performance on the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests (SFSTs). During the instruction phase of the Walk and Turn (WAT) test the subject both lost his balance and started too soon. During the walking portion of the test the subject took eleven steps instead of nine, stepped off the line, missed heel to toe, stopped walking, and did not perform the turn as instructed. The arresting officer also noted that the subject failed to count out loud during the test. Throughout the One Leg Stand (OLS) test the subject continued to put his foot down, used his arms for balance, and failed to finish the test. The driver also displayed all six clues of the Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN) test.

The subject was arrested for 1st offense DUI and Possession of Dangerous Drugs. Preliminary Breath Test (PBT) showed no alcohol. Blood was collected from the subject and submitted for drug testing to the Montana State Crime Laboratory. Only etizolam was found at a concentration of 495 ng/mL.

Case 2: A 26-year-old male driver was called into police by private citizens who witnessed poor driving behavior. They described the driver as driving all over the roadway, not maintaining lane position, striking a curb, and stopping for no reason in the roadway. The callers later witnessed the driver gradually drive off the road and into an irrigation ditch. The witnesses then checked on the wellbeing of the driver and suspected that something was wrong with him because he was unable to speak clearly.

Once the arresting officer arrived on scene, he noted the subject had slurred, slow, and at times difficult to understand speech. The officer conducted SFSTs with the driver. He saw four clues during the HGN test and observed the driver's inability to converge his eyes during the Lack of Convergence exercise. During the eye tests the driver had to be directed on the instructions multiple times and would not follow the stimulus without prompting. The officer also notice that the subject had bloodshot and glassy eyes. Before completing the walking portion of the SFSTs, the driver attempted to tie his own shoe and nearly fell forward. He then thought that his shoe was tied, when he had not done so. During the instruction phase of the WAT test, the subject was unable to maintain his balance and was unable to understand the officer's instructions in order to perform the test. Due to those factors, the WAT was not administered. During the OLS test the subject put his foot down multiple times and swayed. The officer noted that the driver did not keep his hands at his sides nor have his foot at the proper height for the exam.

During the arrest a glass dropper bottle was found on his person that the subject indicated was for candle-like incense.

The subject was arrested for 3rd offense DUI and a blood sample was sent to the Montana State Crime Laboratory for drug and alcohol testing. No Alcohol was detected, but mirtazapine (0.067 mg/L) and etizolam were found in the subject's blood sample. Etizolam was found at a concentration of 636 ng/mL.

<u>Case 3:</u> A 19-year-old male driver was involved in a multi-car crash. The arresting officer noticed the subject had very delayed responses and was lethargic. In the field, the arresting officer conducted the HGN test and saw four out of six clues before the driver failed to complete the remainder of the test.

During the instruction phase of the WAT test the subject could not keep his balance. While performing the WAT the driver stopped walking, stepped off the line, raised his arms for balance, took nine steps down the line but ten steps back, and failed to do the turn as instructed. During the OLS test the driver put his foot down, swayed from side to side, hopped on one foot, and raised his arms for balance. The subject was also asked to recite the alphabet and was unable to do so correctly.

When the arresting officer looked into the driver's history, he found that the subject had been in other motor vehicle crashes, gone to the emergency room for uncontrolled convulsions, and had previously admitted to ordering drugs off the internet.

During the investigation the driver took a PBT, and the results were negative for alcohol. The subject was charged with a DUI and a blood sample was submitted to the Montana State Crime Laboratory for drug testing. The subject's blood sample was found to contain amphetamine (0.049 mg/L), mirtragynine (not quantitated), THC (1.2 ng/mL), THC-COOH (29 ng/mL), and etizolam at a concentration of 618 ng/mL.

Summary

In summary, these three cases show high levels of etizolam in DUI drivers and

ligh Etizolam Concentrations Reported in Drivers

Submitted by: Michelle Duffus, D-ABFT, Elizabeth Smalley, MS State of Montana Forensic Sciences Division - Montana State Crime Laboratory, Missoula, MT ESmalley@mt.gov - MDuffus@mt.gov

reported behaviors. When compared to the current literature for drug fatalities, these values of etizolam are all above the referenced concentrations.

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Summary Table

	Case		
Information	1	2	3
Gender/Age	M/43	M/26	M/19
Reason for stop	Crash - tree and telephone pole	Crash - ditch	Crash - multi-vehicle
HGN	6/6	4/6	4/6
WAT	8/8	unable to complete	7/8
OLS	3/4	2/4	4/4
Notes	Slow, slurred speech	Slow, slurred, difficult to understand speech	Lethargic
	Glassy eyes	Bloodshot/glassy eyes	Eyes not noted
	Slow response time	Slow response time	Slow response time
	Sways, puts foot down on OLS	Sways, puts foot down on OLS	Sways, puts foot down on OLS
	Gave incorrect age, but correct birthdate	Difficulty tying shoe	Recited alphabet incorrectly

ERA AND YSMA APPLICATIONS ARE DUE FRIDAY APRIL 3rd, 20201

The SOFT Awards Committee is requesting applications for the Educational Research Award (ERA) and the Young Scientist Meeting Award (YSMA). These awards recognize students and young scientists performing outstanding forensic toxicology research. Awardees will present their findings at the annual meeting. Each award consists of a basic meeting registration and a \$2000 stipend to be used to cover the cost of travel expenses.

Eligibility:

ERA: Applicants for the award must be enrolled in a Master's, Pre-Doctoral, Post-Doctoral or Medical Residency academic program and performing research related to forensic toxicology.

<u>YSMA</u>: Applicants must be bench level scientists (B.S., M.S., or Ph.D.) with 5 years or less experience in the field of forensic toxicology and complete a research project related to forensic toxicology.

Award Categories:

In order to fairly evaluate candidates for these competitive awards, applicants in a master's program will be judged separately from those applicants enrolled in a PhD, Post-Doctoral, or MD program. Typically one award will be granted in each of the following categories:

*Educational Research Award: enrolled in a Master's Program

*Educational Research Award: enrolled in a Pre-Doctoral, Post-Doctoral, or Medical Residency Program

*Young Scientist Meeting Award

In the event that there are two outstanding applicants in one of the above categories, one additional award may be given. A maximum of four award winners will be selected. It is not required that an award be granted in all categories.

To apply:

For instructions on the application process, go to the 'Features' tab on the SOFT website. Select Awards and then ERA or YSMA, as applicable. Application materials must be received by the Committee Chair no later than Friday April 5th. Winners will be notified by June 1st.

If you apply for an award, you should not submit an abstract for consideration in the scientific program via the SOFT website; in the event that you are not selected to receive an award, the committee will ensure that your abstract is provided to the Scientific Committee. Applications and questions regarding the application process should be directed to the SOFT Awards Committee Chair, Erin Spargo, at erin.spargo@dallascounty.org.

We received so many excellent applicants last year and were not able to award all deserving candidates. We greatly encourage those of you that may not have been selected previously to apply again this year with your current research!

GUCK HERE TO APPLY FOR ERA

Submission Deadline is April 3, 2020!

CLICK HERE TO APPLY FOR YSMA
Submission Deadline is April 3, 2020!

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Laureen Marinetti, Ph.D.

Diffuoroethane Exposure

Submitted by: Nicholas B. Tiscione, M.S., D-ABFT-FT Palm Beach Country Sheriff's Office, West Palm Beach, FL TiscioneN@obso.org

Background/Introduction:

1,1-Difluoroethane (DFE, HFC-152a, Freon® 152) is a hydrofluorocarbon commonly used as a propellant in air duster products and is also a refrigerant, although it is not commonly used for that purpose. DFE is a volatile compound that can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression and related impairment to human performance. Onset of CNS effects is within seconds (1-4) and the duration may only last minutes (1-8). With heavy use or in combination with other CNS depressants extended periods of drowsiness or loss of conciousness may occur (1,5). In a series of 16 impaired driving case reports involving DFE, 81% involved a traffic crash and impairing effects noted included confusion, lethargy, impaired judgement, loss of motor coordination, and loss of consciousness (5). Three case reports involving impaired driving in which DFE was the only impairing compound identified or indicated, but not confirmed, noted little to no effects immediately after a collision preceded by erratic driving (See Table I) (5). In one reported traffic fatality a surviving passenger described the driver to inhale air duster containing DFE while driving followed by erratic driving at a high rate of speed, loss of control of the vehicle and final impact with a telephone pole (9).

Limited studies have been published describing the pharmacokinetics of DFE, however they indicate a short window of detection after occupational exposure or abuse (4,10). In a controlled study of occupational exposure to DFE in humans the average peak concentrations reached were only 2.3 µg/mL after two hours of sustained exposure at the higher exposure condition of 1000 ppm (10). Elimination was observed to have two phases, and after the initial rapid phase concentrations dropped to below 0.7 µg/mL after approximately 12 minutes. During the slower phase the concentration dropped to below approximately 0.0007 µg/mL by 22 hours after exposure (10).

In an animal study with rats, dosages designed to mimic abuse were used and the average blood peak concentration was 352 μ g/mL (4). Signs of intoxication were observable within 20 seconds and included lethargy, prostration, and loss of righting reflex (4). At 4 minutes post-dose average blood concentrations dropped to 21 μ g/mL and less significant signs of sedation were observed until 8 minutes (4). After 8 minutes blood levels dropped further to 10 μ g/mL and no discernable signs were observed (4).

DFE has been identified in postmortem cases from 0.14 to 460 µg/mL and in impaired driving cases from 0.16 to 140 μg/mL (6,7). DFE has been detected in impaired driving cases up to 2.5 hours after the crash or traffic stop, at or above approximately 2.6 μ g/mL (5). In impaired driving case reports with sufficient case history, DFE has been detected in blood specimens up to approximately 3 hours after indicated use (5-8, 11). DFE is lipophilic and it has been theorized that it may accumulate in adipose tissue of chronic users (12). This may result in slower elimination rates and longer lasting effects when compared to acute users (4).

Given the research that has been conducted for DFE it does not seem plausible that occupational type exposure would lead to detectable levels of DFE in blood (above $^{\sim}2.6~\mu g/mL$) several hours after exposure.

Objective:

To study the plausibility of detecting DFE in blood (above $^{\sim}2.6 \,\mu\text{g/mL}$) several hours after an extreme occupational exposure scenario.

Method:

A 40 year-old, 150 lb, male volunteer discharged air duster products containing DFE while inside a confined space of a 2006 Ford F-150 Extended Cab pickup truck. The author was the volunteer. In the United States institutional review board approval

is not explicitly required for scientific self-experiments (13). All windows and doors were closed and the engine and ventilation system were not engaged. Two canisters were discharged in an alternating fashion using short bursts for a period of 15 minutes until the canisters became inoperable due to freezing over. Canister discharge was observed for safety and objectivity. Canister 1 was a 10 oz. (283g) net weight Dust-Off brand air duster. Canister 2 was a 7 oz. (198g) net weight Dust-Off brand air duster.

Standardized Field Sobriety Tasks (SFSTs) were conducted by a DRE officer approximately 70 minutes after exposure. A whole blood specimen was collected approximately 3 hours and 20 minutes after exposure. Urine specimens were collected at approximately 85 minutes and 4 hours after exposure. The blood and urine specimens were analyzed by headspace gas chromatography with simultaneous flame ionization and mass spectrometric detection using a previously described method with a limit of detection of approximately 2.6 μ g/mL (11). Standards prepared at 44 µg/mL and the limit of detection (dilution of the 44 μg/mL control to 2.2 μg/mL), air blanks and an internal standard blank were analyzed along with the collected specimens.

Results:

Approximately 162g of the 283g (57%) in canister 1 and 113g of the 198g (57%) in canister 2 was used during the 15 minutes exposure.

The volunteer described a slight feeling of being light-headed and throat irritation immediately after the exposure period, but no other signs or symptoms. The SFSTs did not result in any observations of impairment or observable clues.

DFE was not identified in the blood specimen or either urine specimen collected. The urine specimen collected 85 minutes after exposure did show an indication of the presence of DFE,

Difluoroethane Exposure

Submitted by: Nicholas B. Tiscione, M.S., D-ABFT-FT Palm Beach Country Sheriff's Office, West Palm Beach, Fl TiscioneN@pbso.org

but with a weak response that was below the limit of detection of the method and could not be identified (See Figures 1-4).

Conclusion:

DFE is a central nervous system depressant that, when abused, can cause impairment to faculties required for the safe operation of a motor vehicle. Driving cases in which DFE is detected often involve collisions (5, 8, 9, 11, 14-16). Occupational exposure, even under extreme conditions, did not result in detectable levels (above $^{\sim}2.6~\mu\text{g/mL}$) in blood collected 3.3 hours after exposure or urine collected 1.4 and 4 hours after exposure.

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Submitted by: Nicholas B. Tiscione, M.S., D-ABFT-FT Palm Beach Country Sheriff's Office, West Palm Beach, Fl TiscioneN@phso.org

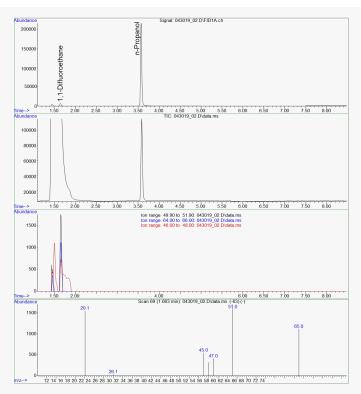


Figure 1: Data from a 2.2 μ g/mL control: Top, FID; Middle, TIC and EIC; Bottom, Subtracted scan spectra

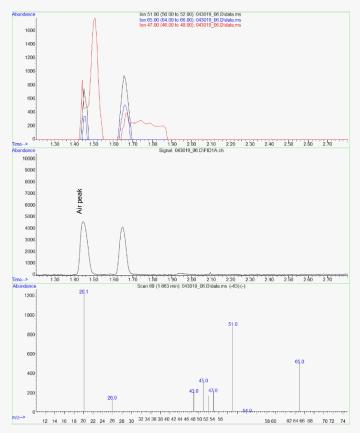


Figure 3: Data from a urine specimen (zoomed) collected 85 minutes after exposure: Top, EIC; Middle, FID; Bottom, Subtracted scan spectra

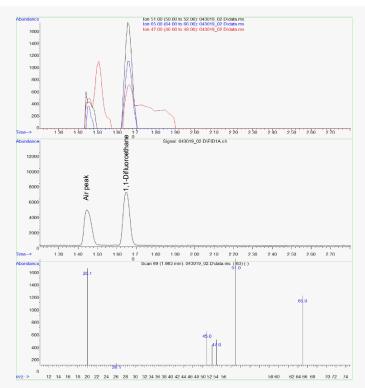


Figure 2: Data from a 2.2μg/mL control (zoomed): Top, EIC; Middle, FID; Bottom, Subtracted scan spectra

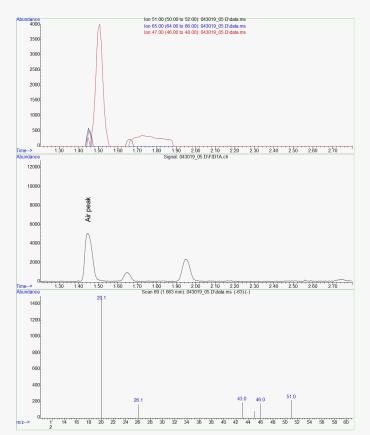


Figure 4: Data from a blood specimen (zoomed) collected 3.3 hours after exposure: Top, EIC; Middle, FID; Bottom, Subtracted scan spectra

Diffuoroethane Exposure
Submitted by: Nicholas B. Tiscione, M.S., D-ABFT-FT

Submitted by: Nicholas B. Tiscione, M.S., D-ABFT-FT Palm Beach Country Sheriff's Office, West Palm Beach, FL Ticking Office

Table I. Case history and Toxicology Testing Results of 3 Impaired Driving Cases involving 1,1-Difluoroethane

Toxicology Analysis

	Case History	Results*
Case 1	An off duty officer observed a driver swerve out of their travel lane then correct their course back into their lane. The driver stopped at a traffic signal and did not proceed when the signal turned green. The officer observed the driver to have her head tilted back against the headrest. Another vehicle behind the driver honked their horn. The driver then proceeded through the intersection, veered to the left into the oncoming traffic lanes and veered off the roadway colliding with a wooden pole. The officer approached the vehicle and asked the driver to unlock her door, which she did. The driver's airbag had deployed and she was holding her head. When asked if she was hurt she stated "No". The driver responded to questions by the officer and stated her name, where she was from and where she lived. The driver seemed agitated and annoyed with the questions. Paramedics arrived, began treating the driver and asked for her license. She advised that it was in her purse in the vehicle. The officer located her license where she stated it would be and noticed a cold can of air duster in the vehicle. The driver advised the paramedics that she inhaled the air duster just prior to the crash. An investigating officer arrived and had contact with the driver 30 minutes after the crash. The investigating officer specified that the driver appeared fine and indicated that the off duty officer advised that the driver seemed 'out of it' and agitated after the crash and as time went on her bahavior improved. Blood was collected 0.6 hours after the crash.	1,1-Difluoroethane (qualitative)
Case 2	A vehicle struck an inside lane curb, then crossed several travel lanes and hit a utility pole on the other side of the road. No impairment was noted following the crash. The driver got out of the car immediately after the crash and told a witness that he had huffed an aerosol can which made him loose control of the vehicle. Blood was collected 1 hour after the crash.	1,1-Difluoroethane (qualitative)
Case 3	A vehicle was stopped at a drawbridge and started driving before the traffic gate was raised. The vehicle passed under the traffic gate, accelerated across the bridge and collided with the center median. It continued driving and crashed into the pedestrian gate that was still in the down position striking a pedestrian and her dog waiting to cross. The vehicle continued across the bridge, left the roadway, hit a wooden pedestrian pavilion and concrete shower station. One of the first officers on the scene after the crash observed lifeguards attending to the driver who was still in the driver's seat with his seatbelt on. The driver was able to speak to the officer and seemed alert. The investigating officer then arrived at the scene ~ 10 minutes after the crash. The driver purchased 2 cans of air duster ~ 20 minutes before the crash. Both were located in the vehicle after obtaining a search warrant some days later. One was opened and weighed 20 grams less than the unopened can. The driver stated that he did not remember what happened in the crash. A friend of the driver contacted the investigating officer and advised that the driver had a 'huffing' problem and asked if anything relating to that was found in the vehicle. It was suspected that the driver inhaled air duster while stopped at the drawbridge. Blood was collected 2 hours after the crash.	Weak 1,1- Difluoroethane (not confirmed) Citalopram (qualitative)

^{*}Toxicology Analysis included volatile and drug testing as described previously in Tiscione, N.B., Miller, R., Shan, X., Yeatman, D.T. (2017) Cost/Benefit Analysis of Case Management Policies in a DUI Lab. *Journal of Analytical Toxicology*, **41**, 530-535.

From the Toxicology Literature

Submitted by: Kevin G. Shanks, M.S., D-ABFT-FT Axis Forensic Toxicology, Indianapolis, IN kshanks@axisfortox.com

Clinical Toxicology (Philadelphia)
Volume 58

DOI: 10.1080/15563650.2019.1613548

Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analog-Related Deaths Across Five Counties in Central New York Between 2013 and 2017

Vohra et al. analyzed all unintentional drug deaths across five counties in New York during the time frame 1/1/2013 to 12/17/2017. A total of 417 deaths involved fentanyl and/or fentanyl analogs during the studied time period. Each successive year, deaths involving these compounds increased: 2013 (10 deaths), 2014 (23 deaths), 2015 (51 deaths), 2016 (149 deaths), and 2017 (184 deaths). Fentanyl analogs appeared in casework starting with acetylfentanyl in 2015. Fluorobutyrylfentanyl and furanylfentanyl appeared in 2016. Cyclopropylfentanyl and methoxacetylfentanyl emerged in 2017. Interestingly, the authors also reported that the number of cases in which heroin was co-detected with fentanyl or an analog rose to 77 cases in 2016, but decreased to 35 cases in 2017. The authors conclude that the significant increase in deaths associated with fentanyl or analogs in central New York is congruent with national trends and is a public health crisis.

Journal of Forensic Sciences Volume 65

DOI: 10.1111/1556-4029.14098

Forty-Three Fatalities Involving the Synthetic Cannabinoid, 5-Fluoro-ADB: Forensic Pathology and Toxicology Implications

Boland *et al.* reported a series of 43 deaths which involved the synthetic cannabinoid 5-fluoro-ADB or 5F-ADB. They analyzed for both the parent drug and the ester hydrolysis metabolite, 5-fluoro-ADB butanoic acid. In all cases, central blood concentrations were 0.01-2.2 ng/mL (mean, 0.34 ng/mL) for 5F-ADB and 2.0-166 ng/mL (mean, 41 ng/mL) for 5F-ADB butanoic acid metabolite. Peripheral blood concentrations were 0.01-0.77 ng/mL (mean, 0.15 ng/mL) for 5F-ADB and 2.0-110 ng/mL (mean, 21 ng/mL) for 5F-ADB butanoic acid me-

tabolite. Postmortem redistribution was observed in a large number of cases. Findings at autopsy included increased cardiac weight and gastric volume. All decedents were men and were 20-68 years old (mean, 48 years). The authors concluded that the use of 5F-ADB may precipitate a cardiac dysrhythmia and lead to sudden death.

Clinical Toxicology (Philadelphia)

Volume 58 DOI: 10.1080/15563650.2019.1591432

Analytically Confirmed 4-Methyl-N-Ethylnorpentedrone (4-MEAP), a Synthetic Cathinone, in Cases Presenting to an Emergency Department

In this letter to the editor, Weng et al. present a series of 10 cases where people presented to the emergency department in Taiwan and the cathinone, 4-methyl-N-ethylnorpentedrone or 4-MEAP, was detected in urine samples. LC-MS/MS was used to analyze urine specimen. A total of 758 urine specimens were included in the study with 10 patients having positive results for 4-MEAP. 90% of the 4-MEAP positive patients were men and ranged in age 17-31 years (mean, 22.2 years). Observed behavior included delirium, violent behavior, and hallucinations. Rhabdomyolysis and acute kidney failure were observed in two patients. 4-MEAP urine concentrations ranged 1.1-2,296 ng/ mL. In all ten cases, 4-MEAP was not the sole substance detected in urine - other compounds included (but were not limited to) ketamine, nimetazepam, 4-chloroethcathione, 4-chloromethacthinone, methylone, mephedrone, and ethylone.

Forensic Toxicology Volume 38

DOI: 10.1007/s11419-019-00492-z

Attempt of Scopolamine-Facilitated Robbery: An Original Case of Poisoning by Inhalation Confirmed by LC-MS/MS and Review of the Literature

Dufayet *et al.* report a scopolamine-related robbery case which happened in Paris, France in 2017. A 58 year old man

became agitated and incoherent just prior to meeting his sister for dinner. He lost consciousness. Emergency personnel observed bilateral mydriasis, hypertension, clonic movements, and tachycardia. He was admitted to the hospital with a Glasgow coma scale score of 13/15. He regained consciousness after 5 hours and was discharged after 24 hours. Blood and urine were analyzed and scopolamine was detected in both matrices (blood, 7 ng/mL; urine, 510 ng/ mL). Upon further investigation, the man explained that while he was waiting for his sister on the street, an unknown man blew a powder contained within a cloth in his face. The man inhaled the powder. The man had no other recollection of what occurred until he became conscious in the hospital.

Forensic Toxicology Volume 38

DOI: 10.1007/s11419-019-00501-1

Identification of the Designer Benzodiazepine 8-chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4] benzodiazepine (flualprazolam) in an Anesthesia Robbery Case

Qian et al. report flualprazolam-related robbery case which happened in China in 2017. A 21 year old woman reported to authorities after she experienced dizziness after drinking tea the previous night. She woke up several hours later in a hotel room – her wallet and cell phone were stolen. The police arrested the suspect a few days later. Two bottle of unlabeled liquid were found in his home. He made a statement to police that he added some of the liquid to the woman's drink. The liquid was analyzed by LC-QToF, GC-MS, and NMR. Flualprazolam was detected in the liquid

Forensic Toxicology Article in Press DOI:10.1007/s11419-019-00518-6

Evaluation of 4-fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl in Blood Samples from 247 Authentic Cases Submitted to the New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in 2017-2018

From the Toxicology Literature

Submitted by: Kevin G. Shanks, M.S., D-ABFT-FT Axis Forensic Toxicology, Indianapolis, IN

In this report from Pardi et al., a series of 247 cases was presented in which the fentanyl analog 4-fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl (4-FIBF) was detected in postmortem toxicology in the New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner during 2017-2018. Analysis for 4-FIBF, along with a multitude of other fentanyl analogs and designer opioids, was completed by

solid phase extraction and a quantitative LC-MS/MS method. Postmortem blood concentrations of 4-FIBF ranged <0.1-331 ng/mL. In the vast majority of cases (76%), femoral blood was analyzed. 4-FIBF was the sole substance detected in only 2 cases – concentrations were 2.1 and 44 ng/mL. Other common drugs detected alongside 4-FIBF were opioids,

benzodiazepines, cocaine, cannabinoids, and ethanol. 83% of cases were male. Ages ranged from 19-71 years. 235 cases were coded as accidental manner of death, five cases were suicide, four cases were homicide, and three cases were natural.

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Submitted by: Simon Elliott, TIAFT NPS Committee Chair and Dani Mata, SOFT Designer Drug Committee Chair

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have posed toxicological challenges for many years but especially in the last decade due to their proliferation and associated evolving chemistry and pharmacology. This has resulted in the formation of national and international monitoring systems assisted by the various laboratories worldwide that encounter such substances, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). However, initial detection and subsequent identification (particularly when dealing with biological fluids) can only be made if laboratories employ non-targeted screening methods and protocols or are aware of substances to include in targeted methodologies. Over the last few years, in order to assist toxicologists as to the situation and developments within the NPS field, various professional organisations have formed NPS Committees. As the analytical challenges are the same worldwide and in the spirit of collaboration and intent to combine and share resources, the NPS Committees of The International Association of Forensic Toxicologists (TIAFT) and the Society of Forensic Toxicologists (SOFT) have come together in a project to assist laboratories with these challenges. The project is to provide to the respective organisational members suggestions as to which NPS should be included in screening protocols as a drug of concern due to common detections as part of internationally monitored drug trends (including the UNODC Tox Portal; www.unodc.org/ tox) and laboratory experiences. We continue to encourage laboratories to contact the UNODC to register and contribute to

the Tox Portal by e-mailing unodc-lab@un.org.

The prospective articles will provide or cite relevant analytical data for detection of the suggested NPS in biological fluid. Due to the widespread use of LC-MS/MS and high resolution mass-spectrometry (HRMS) for the analysis of NPS, the data will focus on these techniques. Furthermore, based on analytical publications and case reports, concentration data will be included to assist laboratories in determining appropriate limits of detection (LOD) and lower limits of quantification (LOQ) as part of any analyte inclusion. It should be noted that such data are not meant to be used as a "reference range" or otherwise for interpretation of any subsequent quantitative findings.

As a result of increased detections across regions of the world, the first suggested drugs for organisational members to consider within their methodologies are;

- 4F-MDMB-BINACA
- Flualprazolam
- mitragynine (and 7-hydroxymitragynine)
- N-ethylpentylone

These analytical reference guides will be published in future ToxTalks and TIAFT Bulletins and on the SOFT Designer Drug Committee and TIAFT Novel Psychoactive Drugs Committee webpages. If you have a drug in which you are looking for analytical information on, please feel free to reach out to either Committee.



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For advertsing opportunites please email Beth Olson at beth@soft-tox.org

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2020

Mentiott Marquis San Diego Marina, San Diego, CA September 24–25, 2020 Denice Teem and Dani Mata

2021

Caylord Opryland, Nashville, TN September 26=Oetober 1, 2021 Jennifer Colby and Erin Karschner

20022

Huntington Convention Center, Cleveland, OH
October 80-November 4, 2022
Doug Rolde and Michele Merves Grosby

20028

Gaylord Rockfes, Denver, GO October 29=November 2, 2028 TED

2024 Union Station, St. Louis, Mo Oct 27-Nov 2

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