driving or attempting to drive any vehicle as specified in such other laws, the amount of alcohol in the defendant's blood at the time alleged as shown by chemical analysis of the defendant's blood urine, breath or other bodily substance, shall be admitted as evidence, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE SPECIMEN OF BLOOD, BREATH OR URINE MUST HAVE BEEN TAKEN WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER THE PERSON BEING PROSECUTED WAS FIRST APPREHENDED BY THE ARRESTING OFFICER, and shall give rise to the following presumptions:

- 1. If there was at that time in his blood five one-hundredths of one percentum (0.05%) or less, by weight, of alcohol, or if an equivalent quantity of alcohol was contained in two thousand cubic centimeters of his breath (true breath or alveolar air having 5½ percentum of carbon dioxide), or if there was in his urine eight one-hundredths of one percentum (0.08%) or less, by weight, of alcohol, it shall be presumed that the defendant was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor;
- 2. If there was at that time in his blood more than five one-hundredths of one percentum (0.05%), but less than fifteen one-hundredths of one percentum (0.15%), by weight, of alcohol, or if an equivalent quantity of alcohol was contained in two thousand cubic centimeters of his breath (true breath or alveolar air having 5½ percentum of carbon dioxide), or if there was in his urine more than eight one-hundredths of one percentum (0.08%), but less than twenty one-hundredths of one percentum (0.20%), by weight, of alcohol, such fact shall not give rise to any presumption that the defendant was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but such fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining the guilt or innocence of the defendant;
- 3. If there was at that time in his blood fifteen one-hundredths of one percentum (0.15%), or more, by weight, of alcohol, or if an equivalent quantity of alcohol was contained in two thousand cubic centimeters of his breath (true breath or alveolar air having 5½ percentum of carbon dioxide), or if there was in his urine twenty one-hundredths of one percentum (0.20%), or more, by weight, of alcohol, it shall be presumed PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE that the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
- (b) The foregoing provisions do not limit the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question whether or not the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
- (c) No person shall be compelled to submit himself or any part of his body or bodily substance for the purpose of a chemical analysis provided for in this section and evidence of chemical analysis shall not be deemed admissible if obtained contrary to the provisions of this sub-section; and no inference or presumption concerning either his guilt or innocence arises by reason of his refusal to submit as hereinbefore set forth, NOR SHALL THE FACT OF HIS REFUSAL TO SO SUBMIT BE ADMISSIBLE INTO EVIDENCE AT HIS TRIAL.
- (d) Only a physician, or qualified medical personnel, acting at the request of a police officer, or a person acting at the request of a physician, can withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the