

## EVIDENTIAL BREATH TESTERS

The following evidential breath-testing devices are approved by the Committee on Testing for Intoxication and certified as being designated and manufactured to be accurate and reliable to determine the alcohol concentration in a person's breath.

MANUFACTURE AND MODEL	NOTES
A CMI, Inc	
Intoxilyzer Model 4011(Infrared absorption)	1
Intoxilyzer Model 4011A (Infrared absorption)	1
Intoxilyzer Model 4011A27-01100 (Infrared absorption)	1
Intoxilyzer Model 4011A27-10100 with optional capability of fixed filter calibration (Infrared absorption)	1
Intoxilyzer Model 4011AS (Infrared absorption)	1
Intoxilyzer 5000 with internal or external printer, all series of this model produced before January 26, 2004 (Infrared absorption)	1,3,4,5
Intoxilyzer 1400 (Infrared absorption)	1
Intoxilyzer Model 8000 (Infrared absorption)	2
B Draeger	
Alcotest 7110 MKIII-C (Infrared absorption and fuel cell)	2
C Intoximeter, Inc	
Gas Chromatography Intoximeter Mark IV (Gas chromatograph)	1
Gas Chromatography Intoximeter Mark IVA (Gas chromatograph)	1
Intoximeter 3000 (Infrared absorption)	1
D National Patent Analytical Systems, Inc	
BAC Verifier (Manufactured by Verax Systems, Inc) (Infrared absorption)	1
BAC Datamaster (Infrared absorption)	2
E Omicron Systems Co	
PBA 3000	1
F Smith & Wesson Electronics Co.	
Breathalyzer Model 900A (Mechanical-photoelectric)	1
Breathalyzer Model 1000 (Mechanical - photoelectric)	1
G Verax Systems, Inc	
BAC Verifier (Manufacturing rights held by National Patent Analytical Sys, Inc.) (Infrared absorption)	1

*Note 1: The Committee on Testing for Intoxication was established in NRS 484.388 as a committee appointed by the Director of the Department of Public Safety to certify and approve breath testing devices as being accurate and reliable to test for intoxication, to keep a list of approved devices, and to certify individuals in their proper use. Prior to December 13, 1999, the list of approved devices was maintained in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC), chapter 484, sec 606,631, and 701. The 70th Session of the Nevada Legislature repealed the NAC and tasked the Committee on Testing for Intoxication to maintain the list and make necessary changes. The effective date of this action was December 13, 1999, at which time all devices formerly approved by the NAC, were charged to the Committee on Testing for Intoxication. The items indicated by this note are devices that were approved on the NAC list as of December 13, 1999. The original acceptance date for those items under this note is a matter of record and can be obtained from the Nevada Legislative Council Bureau.*

*Note 2: Approved by the Committee on Testing for Intoxication on July 22, 2003.*

*Note 3: Includes all series of the model 5000 produced prior to January 26, 2004 as clarified during the Committee on Testing for Intoxication meeting of January 26, 2004. It was further clarified during the meeting of August 19, 2004, that the Committee considers the Intoxilizer 5000 and 5000EN the same model for purposes of certification, dating back to the addition of the 5000 EN to the list of approved devices on July 14, 1999.*

*Note 4: It was clarified during the Committee on Testing for Intoxication meeting of November 26, 2007, that the operability of the Intoxilyzer 5000 with internal printer, all series of this model produced before January 26, 2004, is determined to be the same as the operability of the Intoxilizer 5000 with external printer.*

*Note 5: As a matter of clarification, the Committee on Testing for Intoxication changed the wording of the CMI "Intoxilizer 5000 with internal or external printer, all series of this model manufactured before January 26, 2004 (Infrared absorption)" to read "Intoxilyzer 5000 with internal or external printer, all series of this model produced before January 26, 2004 (Infrared absorption)."*

Proponent: Nevada Department of Public Safety, Office of Traffic Safety  
Last change August 8, 2008.