

# CERTIFICATE

## of Product Conformity (QAL1)

Certificate No.: 0000074619

**AMS designation:** MP101M for suspended particulate matter PM<sub>2,5</sub>

**Manufacturer:** ENVEA  
111, Boulevard Robespierre  
78304 Poissy Cedex  
France

**Test Laboratory:** TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH

This is to certify that the AMS has been tested  
and found to comply with:

VDI 4202-3 (2018), EN 12341 (2014), EN 16450 (2017),  
EN 15267-1 (2009) and EN 15267-2 (2009).

Certification is awarded in respect of the conditions stated in this certificate  
(this certificate contains 9 pages).



Suitability Tested  
Equivalent to  
2008/50/EC  
EN 15267  
Regular Surveillance

www.tuv.com  
ID 0000074619

Publication in the German Federal Gazette  
(BAnz) of 07 May 2020

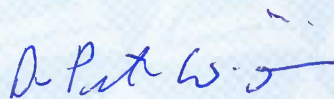
German Federal Environment Agency  
Dessau, 17 June 2020



Dr. Marcel Langner  
Head of Section II 4.1

This certificate will expire on:  
06 May 2025

TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH  
Cologne, 16 June 2020



ppa. Dr. Peter Wilbring

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51105 Köln

Test institute accredited to EN ISO/IEC 17025 by DAkkS (German Accreditation Body).  
This accreditation is limited to the accreditation scope defined in the enclosure to certificate D-PL-11120-02-00.

<b>Test Report:</b>	936/21240384/B dated 15 August 2019
<b>Initial certification:</b>	07 May 2020
<b>Expiry date:</b>	06 May 2025
<b>Publication:</b>	BAnz AT 07.05.2020 B8, chapter II number 2.2

### Approved application

The certified AMS is suitable for continuous ambient air monitoring of suspended particulate matter, PM<sub>2.5</sub> (stationary operation).

The suitability of the AMS for this application was assessed on the basis of a laboratory test and a field test performed at four different sites and/or different periods over several months.

The AMS is approved for an ambient temperature range of +5 °C to +40 °C.

The notification of suitability of the AMS, performance testing and the uncertainty calculation have been effected on the basis of the regulations applicable at the time of testing. As changes in legal provisions are possible, any potential user should ensure, in consultation with the manufacturer, that this AMS is suitable for monitoring the AMS readings relevant to the application.

Any potential user should ensure, in consultation with the manufacturer, that this AMS is suitable for the intended purpose.

### Basis of the certification

This certification is based on:

- Test report no. 936/21240384/B dated 15 August 2019 issued by TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH
- Suitability announced by the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA) as the relevant body
- The ongoing surveillance of the product and the manufacturing process



Publication in the German Federal Gazette: BAnz AT 07.05.2020 B8, chapter II number 2.2,  
UBA announcement dated 31 March 2020:

**AMS designation:**

MP101M for suspended particulate matter PM<sub>2.5</sub>

**Manufacturer:**

ENVEA, Poissy, France

**Field of application:**

For continuous and stationary air quality control of suspended particulate matter,  
PM<sub>2.5</sub> fraction

**Measuring ranges during performance testing:**

Component	Certification range	Unit
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0–10 000	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

**Software version:**

MP101M 4.0.h

**Restrictions:**

None

**Notes:**

1. The maintenance interval is one month.
2. The test report on performance testing is available on the internet at [www.qal1.de](http://www.qal1.de).

**Test Report:**

TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH, Cologne  
Report no.: 936/21240384/B dated 15 August 2019

**Certified product**

This certification applies to automated measurement systems conforming to the following description:

The MP101M measuring system is designed to measure suspended particulate matter in ambient air. The determination of the mass concentration relies on the principle of beta ray attenuation. The sample is first sucked through a PM<sub>2.5</sub> pre-separator and then through a glass fibre filter tape in the instrument. Suspended particulate matter is deposited on the filter tape. Every hour, a beta source (<sup>14</sup>C element) is swivelled in to determine the mass deposited on the filter tape. A Geiger Müller counter measuring beta radiation is situated below the filter tape. The <sup>14</sup>C radioelement emits beta rays as it decays. Particles deposited on the filter tape partially absorb the beta radiation. The filter spot is measured before and after loading. The difference in radiation intensity measured by the Geiger Müller counter serves as measure for the deposited amount of particulate matter.

The particulate sample passes the sampling head (USEPA) at a flow rate of 16.67 l/min and enters the sampling tube, which connects the sampling head to the actual measuring instrument. The sampling head separates all particles larger than PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The sampling tube is heated in order to avoid possible condensation effects, especially in situations with high outdoor air humidity. After entering the measuring instrument, the air stream contained in the sample is separated on the filter tape. After leaving the measuring system, the air flow reaches the pump and then exits into the environment via a particle filter.

Every hour (1 period), the sample volumetric flow is stopped and a beta radiation source is swivelled over the filter band. The Geiger Müller counter situated below the filter tape measures the intensity of radiation. Every filter tape is measured before and after filter loading. The absorbed radiation is proportional to the separated particle mass and thus the absorption difference is the measured quantity. One measurement takes 200 seconds. The measured values of 24 periods are the averaged 24 hour value (1 cycle). After 24 hours, the filter tape is transported forward and a new blank spot is sampled.

The volumetric flow is kept constant at 1m<sup>3</sup>/h in the separator head. Since the velocity in the sampling head determines the separation characteristics, the volume flow is controlled by the weather sensors so that the volume flow in the sampling head is constant.

The sampling tube can be heated to avoid condensation effects. Since excessive temperatures in the sampling tube can lead to reduced results due to volatilization, the sampling tube is only heated as much as absolutely necessary. A sensor measuring relative moisture is situated near the Geiger Müller counter. If this sensor detects relative moisture above 50 %, the heater will be activated.

The measuring system generally provides results simultaneously via the display and the data records. Measured values are updated hourly after each measurement (periodically, "Per.") and every 24 hours (cyclically, "Cyc.").

The tested AMS consists of

- the PM<sub>2.5</sub> USEPA sample inlet,
- the sampling tube with heater, protective tube made of stainless steel and isolation (2 m long),
- the weather sensor (mounted at the sampling tube below the sample inlet) comprising a temperature sensor and a sensor which determines the relative moisture.
- the analyser,
- the pump unit,
- the required connecting tubes and cables,
- the operation manuals in German.

The measuring system may be operated either directly via the touch screen at the front of the instrument or remotely via an internet connection or a wireless modem.



### General remarks

This certificate is based upon the equipment tested. The manufacturer is responsible for ensuring that on-going production complies with the requirements of the EN 15267. The manufacturer is required to maintain an approved quality management system controlling the manufacturing process for the certified product. Both the product and the quality management systems shall be subject to regular surveillance.

If a product of the current production does not conform to the certified product, TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH must be notified at the address given on page 1.

A certification mark with an ID-Number that is specific to the certified product is presented on page 1 of this certificate.

This document as well as the certification mark remains property of TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH. Upon revocation of the publication the certificate loses its validity. After the expiration of the certificate and on request of TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH this document shall be returned and the certificate mark must no longer be used.

The relevant version of this certificate and its expiration date are also accessible on the internet at [qal1.de](http://qal1.de).

### Document history

Certification of the MP101M measuring system is based on the documents listed below and the regular, continuous surveillance of the manufacturer's quality management system:

#### Initial certification according to EN 15267

Certificate no.: 0000074619: 17 June 2020  
Expiry date of the certificate: 06 May 2025  
Test report: 936/21240384/B dated 15 August 2019  
TÜV Rheinland Energy GmbH, Cologne  
Publication: BAnz AT 07.05.2020 B8, chapter II number 2.2  
UBA announcement dated 31 March 2020

**Equivalence calculations PM<sub>2.5</sub> cyc, after correction of the axis intercept**

Comparison candidate with reference according to Standard EN 16450:2017				
Candidate	MP101M, PM 2.5 (Cyc)	SN	SN 6160 & SN 6161	
Status of measured values	Raw data	Limit value	30	µg/m³
		Allowed uncertainty	25	%
<b>All comparisons</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.41			µg/m³
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.27			µg/m³
<b>SN 6160 &amp; SN 6161</b>				
Number of data pairs	205			
Slope b	1.020		not significant	
Uncertainty of b	0.019			
Ordinate intercept a	0.000		not significant	
Uncertainty of a	0.286			
Expanded meas. uncertainty W <sub>CM</sub>	14.34			%
<b>All comparisons, ≥18 µg/m³</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.33			µg/m³
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.51			µg/m³
<b>SN 6160 &amp; SN 6161</b>				
Number of data pairs	37			
Slope b	1.000			
Uncertainty of b	0.048			
Ordinate intercept a	-0.155			
Uncertainty of a	1.292			
Expanded meas. uncertainty W <sub>CM</sub>	15.14			%

Comparison candidate with reference according to Standard EN 16450:2017				
Candidate	MP101M, PM2,5 (Cyc)		SN	SN 6160 & SN 6161
Status of measured values	Raw data		Limit value	30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
			Allowed uncertainty	25 %
<b>Cologne, Winter</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.42	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.62	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	54		56	
Slope b	1.022		1.063	
Uncertainty of b	0.030		0.027	
Ordinate intercept a	-2.056		-0.584	
Uncertainty of a	0.518		0.466	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	17.10	%	15.84	%
<b>Bonn, Belderberg</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.53	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.17	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	40		40	
Slope b	1.146		1.100	
Uncertainty of b	0.044		0.042	
Ordinate intercept a	-1.446		0.397	
Uncertainty of a	0.612		0.580	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	21.93	%	24.60	%
<b>Bulk good handling, Summer</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.35	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.10	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	66		66	
Slope b	1.102		1.065	
Uncertainty of b	0.051		0.045	
Ordinate intercept a	-0.382		1.018	
Uncertainty of a	0.649		0.577	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	22.12	%	23.01	%
<b>Bulk good handling, Winter</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.33	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.21	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	45		45	
Slope b	1.011		0.943	
Uncertainty of b	0.034		0.031	
Ordinate intercept a	-1.583		0.734	
Uncertainty of a	0.587		0.534	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	16.66	%	14.59	%
<b>All comparisons, <math>\geq 18 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math></b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.33	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.51	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	37		37	
Slope b	0.995		1.016	
Uncertainty of b	0.052		0.049	
Ordinate intercept a	-0.731		0.135	
Uncertainty of a	1.413		1.34	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	17.56	%	16.16	%
<b>All comparisons</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.41	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.27	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	205		207	
Slope b	1.029	not significant	1.020	not significant
Uncertainty of b	0.021		0.018	
Ordinate intercept a	-0.815	significant	0.700	significant
Uncertainty of a	0.317		0.277	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	15.26	%	15.93	%



Equivalence calculations PM<sub>2,5</sub> per, after correction of the axis intercept

Comparison candidate with reference according to Standard EN 16450:2017				
Candidate	MP101M, PM <sub>2,5</sub> (Per)	SN	SN 6160 & SN 6161	
Status of measured values	Raw data	Limit value	30	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
		Allowed uncertainty	25	%
<b>All comparisons</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.41			µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.29			µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>SN 6160 &amp; SN 6161</b>				
Number of data pairs	205			
Slope b	1.020		not significant	
Uncertainty of b	0.019			
Ordinate intercept a	0.000		not significant	
Uncertainty of a	0.290			
Expanded meas. uncertainty W <sub>CM</sub>	14.50			%
<b>All comparisons, ≥18 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.33			µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.52			µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>SN 6160 &amp; SN 6161</b>				
Number of data pairs	37			
Slope b	0.998			
Uncertainty of b	0.048			
Ordinate intercept a	-0.124			
Uncertainty of a	1.303			
Expanded meas. uncertainty W <sub>CM</sub>	15.30			%



Comparison candidate with reference according to Standard EN 16450:2017				
Candidate	MP101M, PM 2,5 (Per)		SN	SN 6160 & SN 6161
Status of measured values	Raw data		Limit value	30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
			Allowed uncertainty	25 %
<b>Cologne, Winter</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.42	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.64	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	54		56	
Slope b	1.021		1.062	
Uncertainty of b	0.030		0.027	
Ordinate intercept a	-2.083		-0.590	
Uncertainty of a	0.521		0.468	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	17.38	%	15.83	%
<b>Bonn, Belderberg</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.53	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.20	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	40		40	
Slope b	1.146		1.101	
Uncertainty of b	0.044		0.042	
Ordinate intercept a	-1.485		0.377	
Uncertainty of a	0.620		0.587	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	21.83	%	24.60	%
<b>Bulk good handling, Summer</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.35	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.10	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	66		66	
Slope b	1.113		1.068	
Uncertainty of b	0.052		0.046	
Ordinate intercept a	-0.421		0.991	
Uncertainty of a	0.658		0.583	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	23.80	%	23.30	%
<b>Bulk good handling, Winter</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.33	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.21	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	45		45	
Slope b	1.010		0.942	
Uncertainty of b	0.034		0.031	
Ordinate intercept a	-1.586		0.741	
Uncertainty of a	0.591		0.540	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	16.86	%	14.80	%
<b>All comparisons, <math>\geq 18 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math></b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.33	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.52	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	37		37	
Slope b	0.993		1.015	
Uncertainty of b	0.053		0.050	
Ordinate intercept a	-0.685		0.142	
Uncertainty of a	1.430		1.35	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	17.80	%	16.22	%
<b>All comparisons</b>				
Uncertainty between Reference	0.41	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
Uncertainty between Candidates	1.29	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	SN 6160		SN 6161	
Number of data pairs	205		207	
Slope b	1.030	not significant	1.019	not significant
Uncertainty of b	0.021		0.018	
Ordinate intercept a	-0.815	significant	0.695	significant
Uncertainty of a	0.322		0.279	
Expanded meas. uncertainty $W_{CM}$	15.53	%	15.98	%