

# CERTIFICATE

## about Product Conformity (QAL1)

Number of Certificate: 0000028733

**Certified AMS:** SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2,5</sub>

**Manufacturer:** FAI Instruments s.r.l.  
Via Aurora, 25  
00013 Fonte Nuova (Roma)  
Italy

**Test Institute:** TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH

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

**VDI 4202-1: 2002, VDI 4203-3: 2004, EN 12341: 1998, EN 14907: 2005,  
Guide to Demonstration of Equivalence of Ambient Air Monitoring Methods: 2005,  
EN 15267-1: 2009, EN 15267-2: 2009**

Certification is awarded in respect of the conditions stated in this certificate  
(see also the following pages).



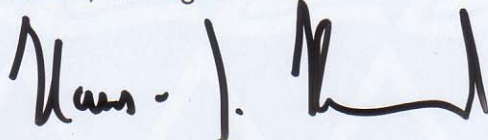
- Certified equivalent EN method
- Complying with 2008/50/EC
- TUV approved
- Annual inspection

Publication in the German Federal Gazette  
(BAnz.) of 25 August 2009

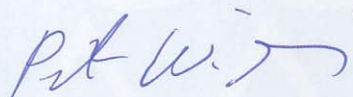
The certificate is valid until:  
28 July 2016

Umweltbundesamt  
Dessau, 19 August 2011

TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH  
Köln, 17 August 2011



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Accreditation according to EN ISO/IEC 17025 and certified according to ISO 9001:2008.

<b>Test report:</b>	936/21207522/A of 23 March 2009
<b>First certification:</b>	29 July 2011
<b>Run of validity until:</b>	28 July 2016
<b>Publication</b>	BAnz. 25. August 2009, No. 125, page 2929, chapter II, Nr. 2.1

#### **Approved application**

The AMS is approved for permanent and parallel monitoring of suspended particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in ambient air (stationary operation). The suitability of the product for this application was assessed on the basis of a laboratory test and a field test at four different test sites respectively time periods. The AMS is approved for the temperature range from +5 °C to +40 °C.

Any potential user should ensure, in consultation with the manufacturer that this AMS is suitable for the ambient air application on which it will be installed

#### **Basis of the certification**

This certification is based on:

- test report 936/21207522/A of 23 March 2009 of TÜV Rheinland Immissionsschutz und Energiesysteme GmbH
- suitability announced by the German Environmental Agency (UBA) as relevant body
- the ongoing surveillance of the product and the manufacturing process
- publication in the German Federal Gazette
  - BAnz. 25 August 2009, No. 125, p. 2929, chapter II, No. 2.1, UBA publication from 3 August 2009
  - BAnz. 29 July 2011, No. 113, p. 2725 chapter III, notification 7, UBA publication from 15 July 2011

**AMS name:**

SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>

**Manufacturer:**

FAI Instruments s.r.l., Fonte Nuova (Roma), Italy

**Approval:**

For continuous parallel monitoring of suspended particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in ambient air (stationary operation).

**Measuring ranges during the suitability test:**

PM<sub>10</sub>: 0 – 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

PM<sub>2.5</sub>: 0 – 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Software version:**

Version Rel 04-08.01.65-30.02.00

**Remarks:**

1. The requirements according to guide "Demonstration of Equivalence of Ambient Air Monitoring Methods" are fulfilled.
2. Filter cartridges with a β-equivalent spot area of 5.20 cm<sup>2</sup> have been used for the testwork.
3. The AMS is to be calibrated on site in regular intervals by application of the gravimetric PM<sub>10</sub> reference method according to DIN EN 12341.
4. The AMS is to be calibrated on site in regular intervals by application of the gravimetric PM<sub>2.5</sub> reference method according to DIN EN 14907.

**Test report:**

TÜV Rheinland Immissionsschutz und Energiesysteme GmbH, Köln  
Report-No.: 936/21207522/A of 23 March 2009

**7 Notification on announcements of the Federal Environment Agency of  
3 August 2009 (BAnz. p. 2929, chapter II number 2.1)**

The measuring system SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> of the company FAI Instruments s.r.l. meets the requirements of EN 12341, of EN 14907 as well as those of the Guide on Demonstration of Equivalence of Ambient Air Monitoring Methods in its version of November 2005. Furthermore the manufacturing and the quality management of the measuring system SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> fulfills the requirements of EN 15267.

The test report on the type approval test is accessible online: [www.qal1.de](http://www.qal1.de).

Statement der TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH of 26 March 2011

### **Certified product**

This certificate applies to automated measurement systems confirming to the following description:

SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor measuring system determines the mass of separated particles based on the principle of beta attenuation after passing a layer of thin material.

The SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor measuring system is an automatic and sequential measuring device for dust measurement on filter membranes. The system operates with two independent sampling lines. One of the sampling line was operated with a PM10 sampling inlet and the second line was operated with a PM2.5 sampling inlet during the suitability test. Different configurations are possible. Ambient air was aspirated via both sampling inlets with the help of two separate pumps. The dust-laden sampling air was then separated by the respective filter (1 x PM10, 1 x PM2.5), followed by determining the mass of the separated dust based on the radiometric principle of beta absorption. The mass of dust collected on the filters of both sampling lines was determined by a single radiometric mass determination module.

The AMS comprises two sampling inlets (PM10 & PM2.5), two inlet tubes, two vacuum pumps, a measuring device, a compressor for compressed air generation and two filter magazines (loading and unloading device) for virgin and sampled filters.

The AMS is equipped with two sampling inlets for PM10 and PM2.5. The sampling inlets are produced by the manufacturer of the AMS and are available for different flow rates (2.3 m<sup>3</sup>/h or 1 m<sup>3</sup>/h).

Sampling inlets for 2.3 m<sup>3</sup>/h were used during the suitability test. The design of these sampling inlets conforms to the specification of the Reference Standards EN 12341 (PM10 and EN 14907 (PM2.5).

After suction and passing the sampling inlet, the particle-loaded ambient air passes through the sampling line until it hits the filter.

Optionally the sampling line may be led through a coaxial chamber flowed by ambient air if a high proportion of volatile dust components is expected. Even active heating or cooling of the sampling line is possible.

The sampling line did neither pass through the coaxial chamber nor was it heated or cooled actively during suitability testing. It was simply wrapped in foam coating within the measuring cabinet as a means of isolation.

The two vacuum pump units take in ambient air through the sampling inlet, the sampling lines and the two filter membranes. They consist of a piston pump equipped with ballast to compensate on-line pressure fluctuations. An automatic flow rate regulation is carried out independently for each sampling line.

The sampler can be operated with other pumps (e.g. graphite vane pumps) if the required performance is guaranteed at any time.

The central unit of the AMS comprises all servo-mechanical parts as well as the pneumatic and radiometric measuring unit, and all electronic units and microprocessors for system operation, control, and monitoring. The operating panel and system display can be found on the front side of the AMS, whereas all pneumatic and electric ports as well as the communication interfaces can be found on the back. The filter magazines and inlet tubes are installed to the upper side of the AMS.

The AMS requires compressed air (200 to 300 kPa) to carry out several servo-mechanic movements such as loading and unloading of filters. For this reason the AMS is equipped with a service air compressor unit.

The AMS is operated via membrane keyboard which is combined with a display at the front side of the system. All relevant data (such as sampling time) are set via the keyboard. Furthermore it is possible to view necessary information about the current system status (ongoing sampling) as well as collected data of earlier measurements or numerous parameters for quality control purposes.

In addition to the direct communication via keyboard and display, the AMS offers a means of connection suited for a standard terminal (e.g. HyperTerminal) or a PC / modem via serial port RS-232. The AMS can be controlled, operated and parameterised through the terminal or with the help of the operating software Dr. FAI Manager, either directly via PC or indirectly via GSM modem. This provides an easy and comfortable way for reading out collected data in text format and preparation for further processing.

Measured values and status messages can be displayed via an analogue output, if desired. Moreover, the AMS provides a means to keep the operator informed about the current system status and the latest measured values via SMS.

#### **General notes**

This certificate is based upon the equipment tested. The manufacturer is responsible for ensuring that ongoing production complies with the requirements of the EN 15267. The manufacturer is required to maintain an approved quality management system controlling the manufacture of 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 Energie und Umwelt GmbH must be notified at the given address on page 1.

The certification mark that can be applied to the product or used in publicity material for the certified product is presented on page 1 of this certificate.

This document as well as the certification mark remains the property of TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH. With revocation of the publication the certificate loses its validity. After the expiration of the validity of the certificate and on requests of the TÜV Rheinland Energie und Umwelt GmbH this document shall be returned and the certificate mark must not be employed anymore.

The relevant version of this certificate and the validity is also seen at the Internet Address: **qal1.de**.

Certification of SWAM 5a Dual Channel Monitor for PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2,5</sub> is based on the documents listed below and the regular, continuous monitoring of the Quality Management System of the manufacturer:

**Basis test work:**

Test report: 936/21207522/A of 23 March 2009,  
TÜV Rheinland Immissionsschutz und Energiesysteme GmbH, Köln,  
Publication: BAnz. 25 August 2009, No. 125, p. 2929, chapter II No. 2.1,  
Announcement by UBA from 3 August 2009.

**Initial certification according to EN 15267:**

Certificate No. 0000028733:           19 August 2011  
Validity of the certificate:           28 July 2016  
Test report: 936/21207522/A of 23 March 2009,  
TÜV Rheinland Immissionsschutz und Energiesysteme GmbH, Köln,  
Publication: BAnz. 29 July 2011, No. 113, p. 2725, chapter III, notification 7,  
Announcement by UBA from 15 July 2011.

## Results of the equivalence testing for the demonstration of equivalence according to the EC-Guide of November 2005

Type-approval test 936/21207522/A of 23 March 2009

Candidate 1 vs. Candidate 2

Table 1: In-between uncertainty  $u_{bs}$  for the candidates SN 127 (145) and SN 131 (149), Measured component  $PM_{10}$

Test devices	Site	No. of values	Uncertainty $u_{bs}$
SN			$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
127 / 131	Koeln, Parking lot	100	0.87
127 / 131	Bonn, Belderberg	64	0.45
145 / 149	Teddington	83	0.53
127 131	Bruehl	55	0.56
127 (145) / 131 (149)	All sites	302	0.66
<i>Classification via reference values</i>			
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $\geq 50\%$ DL ( $\geq 25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	91	0.98
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $\geq 50\%$ AL ( $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	134	0.87
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $< 50\%$ DL ( $< 25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	192	0.46
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $< 50\%$ AL ( $< 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	149	0.42

Table 2: In-between uncertainty  $u_{bs}$  for the candidates SN 127 (145) and SN 131 (149), Measured component  $PM_{2.5}$

Test device	Site	No. of Values	Uncertainty $u_{bs}$
SN			$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
127 / 131	Koeln, Parking lot	100	0.69
127 / 131	Bonn, Belderberg	64	0.42
145 / 149	Teddington	83	0.44
127 131	Bruehl	55	0.63
127 (145) / 131 (149)	All sites	302	0.57
<i>Classification via reference values</i>			
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $\geq 50$ % AL 1 ( $\geq 12,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	107	0.57
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $\geq 50$ % AL 2 ( $\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	127	0.54
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $< 50$ % AL 1 ( $< 12,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	94	0.36
127 (145) / 131 (149)	Values $< 50$ % AL 2 ( $< 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	74	0.38



Candidate vs. Reference

Table 2: Summary and assessment of the extended measurement uncertainties  $W_{CM}$  during field test, measured component  $PM_{10}$ , raw data

<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b> <b>Site</b>	<b>Limit</b> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	<b>Slope b</b> $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)/(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$	<b>Ordinate intercept a</b> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	<b><math>u_{c,s}</math> at the limit</b> $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	<b><math>w_{CM}</math></b> %	<b><math>W_{CM}</math></b> %	<b><math>W_{CM} \leq W_{dqo}</math></b> $(W_{dqo} = 25 \%)$
Koeln, Parking lot	50	1.10	0.06	5.21	10.41	20.82	Yes
	40	1.10	0.06	4.25	10.64	21.27	Yes
Bonn	50	1.12	-1.11	5.29	10.57	21.14	Yes
	40	1.12	-1.11	4.14	10.35	20.69	Yes
Teddington	50	0.96	2.27	1.45	2.90	5.79	Yes
	40	0.96	2.27	1.54	3.86	7.71	Yes
Bruehl	50	1.04	-1.82	1.62	3.24	6.48	Yes
	40	1.04	-1.82	1.59	3.98	7.97	Yes
All sites	50	1.08	-0.35	4.29	8.58	17.15	Yes
	40	1.08	-0.35	3.57	8.92	17.85	Yes
values $\geq 50 \%$ DL ( $\geq 25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	50	1.17	-3.64	5.13	10.25	20.51	Yes
values $\geq 50 \%$ AL ( $\geq 20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	40	1.16	-3.17	3.79	9.48	18.96	Yes

Table 3: Summary and assessment of the extended measurement uncertainties  $W_{CM}$  during field test, measured component  $PM_{2.5}$ , raw data

<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	<b>Limit</b>	<b>Slope b</b>	<b>Ordinate intercept a</b>	<b><math>u_{c,s}</math> at the limit</b>	<b><math>w_{CM}</math></b>	<b><math>W_{CM}</math></b>	<b><math>W_{CM} \leq W_{dqo}</math></b>
<b>Site</b>	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	$(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)/(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)$	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	%	%	$(W_{dqo} = 25 \%)$
Koeln, Parking lot	25	0.98	-0.14	1.07	4.28	8.57	Yes
	20	0.98	-0.14	1.03	5.17	10.34	Yes
Bonn	25	1.01	-1.60	1.79	7.14	14.29	Yes
	20	1.01	-1.60	1.82	9.11	18.22	Yes
Teddington	25	0.97	1.28	1.41	5.66	11.31	Yes
	20	0.97	1.28	1.48	7.39	14.77	Yes
Bruehl	25	0.97	-0.86	1.98	7.93	15.86	Yes
	20	0.97	-0.86	1.86	9.32	18.64	Yes
All sites	25	0.95	0.45	1.67	6.67	13.35	Yes
	20	0.95	0.45	1.56	7.80	15.61	Yes
values $\geq 50 \%$ AL 1 ( $\geq 12,5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	25	1.03	-1.46	-0.74	7.05	14.11	Yes
values $\geq 50 \%$ AL 2 ( $\geq 10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	20	1.01	-0.99	1.76	8.79	17.57	Yes