BS EN 15267-1:2023

BSI Standards Publication

Air quality — Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment

Part 1: General principles of certification

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bsi.

National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee EH/2/1, Stationary source emission.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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July 2023

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English Version

Air quality - Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment - Part 1: General principles of certification

Qualité de l'air - Évaluation des équipements de surveillance de la qualité de l'air - Partie 1 : Principes généraux de la certification

Luftbeschaffenheit - Beurteilung von Einrichtungen zur Überwachung der Luftbeschaffenheit - Teil 1: Grundlagen der Zertifizierung

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European foreword

This document (EN 15267-1:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 264 "Air quality", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 15267-1:2009.

The main changes with respect to the previous edition are listed below:

a) The title of the revised EN 15267 series has been clarified to avoid the impression that all parts deal with the certification of automated measuring systems. The title has been generalized so that specifically Part 1 and Part 2 are also applicable to other air quality monitoring equipment.

b) The title of revised EN 15267-1 has been clarified to make it clear that only Part 1 deals with the basic principles of the certification of air quality monitoring equipment.

c) The revised EN15267-1 is based on EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and is identically structured. It provides guidance on the application of EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 to the certification of AQME for monitoring ambient air quality and emissions from stationary sources. It supplements EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 by providing clarification and additional information. However, it does not re-state all the provisions of EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012 and users are reminded of the need to comply with all of the relevant criteria detailed in EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012.

d) The basic contents of EN 15267-1:2009 were largely adopted, updated and inserted into the structure of EN ISO/IEC 17065:2012.

e) The term "competent body" has been deleted and replaced throughout the text by the term "certification body".

This document is Part 1 of a series of European Standards:

— EN 15267-1, *Air quality — Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment — Part 1: General principles of certification*

— EN 15267-2 *Air quality — Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment — Part 2: Initial assessment of the manufacturer's quality management system and post certification surveillance for the manufacturing process*

— EN 15267-3, *Air quality — Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment — Part 3: Performance criteria and test procedures for stationary automated measuring systems for continuous monitoring of emissions from stationary sources*

— EN 15267-4, *Air quality — Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment — Part 4: Performance criteria and test procedures for portable automated measuring systems for periodic measurements of emissions from stationary sources*

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Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

The assessment of air quality monitoring equipment (AQME) supports the requirements of certain Directives of the European Union (EU), which require, either directly or indirectly, that this equipment complies with performance criteria, maximum permissible measurement uncertainties and test requirements. These Directives include the Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED), Directive (EU) 2015/2193 on medium combustion plants and the Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe. This document can also be applied e.g. in the context of other national legislation.

The assessment of AQME consists of the following sequential stages:

a) performance test;

b) initial assessment of the manufacturer's quality management system (QMS);

c) certification;

d) surveillance for the manufacturing process.

This document is based on EN ISO/IEC 17065 and supplements the requirements of EN ISO/IEC 17065 for the certification of AQME to facilitate mutual recognition and thereby minimize administrative and cost burdens on manufacturers seeking certification in multiple member states. It also describes the roles and responsibilities of manufacturers, testing laboratories and certification bodies.

EN ISO/IEC 17065 specifies general criteria that a certification body operating product certification shall follow if it is to be recognized at a national or European level as competent and reliable in the operation of a product certification system, irrespective of the sector involved. It is intended for the use of accreditation bodies concerned with recognizing the competence of certification bodies.

EN ISO/IEC 17065 recognizes that these general criteria may have to be supplemented when applied to a particular sector. This document provides guidance on the application of EN ISO/IEC 17065 to the certification of AQME for monitoring ambient air quality and emissions from stationary sources. This document supplements EN ISO/IEC 17065 by providing clarification and additional information. However, it does not re-state all the provisions of EN ISO/IEC 17065 and users are reminded of the need to comply with all of the relevant criteria detailed in EN ISO/IEC 17065.

Assessment and the included certification of AQME form the basis for the legal approval of this equipment. However, this document does not define the process for the legal approval of AQME. The responsibility for approving automated measuring systems (AMS) for monitoring ambient air quality under Directive 2008/50/EC lies with the national competent authority or a body designated by the EU member state. No explicit requirement for approving automated measuring systems (AMS) and data acquisition and handling systems (DAHS) for monitoring emissions from stationary sources is defined in the relevant EU Directives, although the competent authorities in some EU member states have such arrangements in place. Additionally, the IED and its implementing measures (BAT Conclusions Decision Documents) prescribe the use of European Standards for monitoring, whilst approval schemes are a means for both suppliers and users of AQME to demonstrate compliance with the requirement of applicable European Standards.

In some EU member states the competent authority delegates the responsibility for approval of AQME to a certification body accredited to EN ISO/IEC 17065 by national accreditation bodies.

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1 Scope

This document applies to the certification of AQME for ambient air quality and emissions from stationary sources for which performance criteria and test procedures are available in European Standards.

This document elaborates and supplements the requirements of EN ISO/IEC 17065 for bodies certifying AQME. It specifies requirements on testing laboratories as well as the manufacturer's quality management system (QMS) and the surveillance for the manufacturing process as part of the certification process.

This document applies only in combination with EN ISO/IEC 17065.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 19011, *Guidelines for auditing management systems (ISO 19011)*

EN 15267-2, *Air quality - Assessment of air quality monitoring equipment - Part 2: Initial assessment of the manufacturer's quality management system and post certification surveillance for the manufacturing process*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
air quality monitoring equipment
AQME
automated measuring system or data acquisition and handling system

3.2
automated measuring system
AMS
entirety of all measuring instruments and additional devices for obtaining a result of measurement

Note 1 to entry: The term "automated measuring system" applies to stationary and portable AMS.

Note 2 to entry: Apart from the actual measuring device (the analyser), an AMS can include facilities for taking sample (e.g. probe, sample gas lines, flow meters and regulator, delivery pump) and for sample conditioning (e.g. dust filter, pre-separator for interferents, cooler, converter). This definition also includes testing and adjusting devices that are required for functional checks and QAL3 procedures and, if applicable, for commissioning.

Note 3 to entry: The term "automated measuring system" (AMS) is typically used in Europe. The terms "continuous emission monitoring system" (CEM) and "continuous ambient-air-quality monitoring system" (CAM) are also typically used in the UK and USA.

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