

UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATION

NB 2163

EU TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Certificate Nr: 2163-PPE-639

Respiratory protective devices, filtering half masks to protect against particles manufactured by

Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province,
P. R. CHINA

are tested and evaluated according to

**EN 149:2001+A1:2009 Respiratory Protective Devices - Filtering Half
Masks To Protect Against Particles - Requirements, Testing, Marking**

Based on the type examination conducted with the evaluation of test reports, technical file according to Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex 5, it is approved that the product meets the requirements of the regulation. The details of essential requirement compliance is given in technical report numbered **2163-PPE-640**.

Product Definition

Brand Name: YPHD **Model:** YD-002

Filtering half mask

Total Inwards Leakage: Class - FFP2

Here by the manufacturer is allowed to use notified body number (2163) and can fix CE mark, as shown below, on the Category III product models given above, with;

- Issuing an appropriate EU Declaration of Conformity according to **Personal Protective Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Annex 9**.
- Ongoing successful performance in fulfilment of the requirements set out in Personal Protective **Equipment Regulation (EU) 2016/425** and harmonized standards, ensured by assessments based on **Annex 7 (Module C2) or Annex 8 (Module 0)** of the regulation no later than 1 year from the beginning of serial production

This certificate is initially issued on **28/04/2020** and will be valid for 5 years if there is no change in the relevant harmonized standard affecting the essential health and safety requirements.

CE
2163

Suat KACMAZ
UNIVERSAL CERTIFICATION
Director

The validity of this certificate can be verified online.

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

REPORT DATE/NO: 28.04.2020 / 2163-PPE-640

Client: Guangdong YIDAO Medical Technology Co., LTD.

Address: Room 302, Building 2, No. 1, Lane 1, Xiju Road, Hengli, Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, P.R. CHINA

This report is for the given above, manufacturer prepared according to the test results obtained for the product dated 25.04.2020 with ID 04-2020-T-053 based on EN 149: 2001 +A1: 2009 standard. The technical file or the manufacturer, and risk evaluation against the essential health safety requirements and the test report evaluated for their relation with Essential Requirements of Personal Protective Equipment Regulation and found to be appropriate.

This report is an annex and an integral part of the EU Type Examination Certificate No. 2163 - PPF. - 639 issued to the manufacturer. The test results and issued certificate belongs only to the tested model. The technical report consists of a total of 7 pages.

Product Description: Particle Filtering half mask

Total Inward Leakage: Classification - FFP2

Trademark : YPHD

Model : YD-002



**THE CLAUSES OF EN 149: 2001 +A1: 2009 STANDARD RELATED TO EUROPEAN UNION DIRECTIVE
EU 2016/425 REQUIREMENTS**

I.1. Design principles

I.1.1. Ergonomics

PPE must be so designed and manufactured that in the foreseeable conditions of use for which it is intended the user can perform the risk related activity normally whilst enjoying appropriate protection of the highest possible level.

1.1.2. Levels and classes of protection

1.1.2.1. Highest level of protection possible

The optimum level of protection to be taken into account in the design is that beyond which the constraints by the wearing of the PPE would prevent its effective use during the period of exposure to the risk or normal performance of the activity.

1.1.2.2. Classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk

Where differing foreseeable conditions of use are such that several levels of the same risk can be distinguished, appropriate classes of protection must be taken into account in the design of the PPE.

1.2. Innocuousness of PPE

1.2.1. Absence of risks and other inherent nuisance factors

PPE must be so designed and manufactured as to preclude risks and other nuisance factors under foreseeable conditions of use.

1.2.1.1. Suitable constituent materials

The materials of which the PPE is made, including any of their possible decomposition products, must not adversely affect the health or safety of users.

1.2.1.2. Satisfactory surface condition of all PPE parts in contact with the user

Any part of the PPE that is in contact or is liable to come into contact with the user when the PPE is worn must be free of rough surfaces, sharp edges, sharp points and the like which could cause excessive irritation or injuries

1.2.1.3. Maximum permissible user impediment

Any impediment caused by PPE to movements to be made, postures to be adopted and sensory perception must be minimized: nor must PPE cause movements which endanger the user or other persons.

1.3 Comfort and effectiveness

1.3.1. Adaptation of PPE to user morphology

PPE must be designed and manufactured in such a way as to facilitate its correct positioning on the user and to remain in place for the foreseeable period of use, bearing in mind ambient factors, the actions to be carried out and the postures to be adopted. For this purpose, it must be possible to adapt the PPE to fit the morphology of the user by all appropriate means, such as adequate adjustment and attachment systems or the provision of an adequate range of sizes.

1.3.2. Lightness and design strength

PPE must be as light as possible without prejudicing design strength and efficiency.

Apart from the specific additional requirements which they must satisfy in order to provide adequate protection against the risks in question (see 3), PPE must be capable of withstanding the effects of ambient phenomena inherent under the foreseeable conditions of use

1.4. Information supplied by the manufacturer

The notes that must be drawn up by the former and supplied when PPE is placed on the market must contain all relevant information on:

- a) In addition to the name and address of the manufacturer and/or his authorized representative established in the Community
- b) Storage, use, cleaning, maintenance, servicing and disinfection, cleaning, maintenance or disinfectant protection recommended by manufacturers must have no adverse effect on PPE or users when applied in accordance with the relevant instructions:
- c) Performance as recorded during technical tests to check the levels or classes of protection provided by the PPE in question:
- d) Suitable PPE accessories and the characteristics of appropriate spare parts;
- e) The classes of protection appropriate to different levels of risk and the corresponding limits or use;
- f) The obsolescence deadline period of obsolescence of PPE or certain of its components;
- g) The type of packaging suitable for transport;
- h) The significance of any markings(see 2.12)
- i) Where appropriate the references of the Directives applied in accordance with Article5(6) (b);
- j) The name, address and identification number of the notified body involved in the design stage of the PPE

These notes, which must be precise and comprehensible, must be provided at least in the official language(s) of the member state of destination

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2. ADDITIONAL REQUIEREMENTS COMMON TO SEVERAL CLASSES OR TYPES OF PPE

2.1. PPE incorporating adjustment systems

If PPE incorporates adjustment systems, the latter must be designed and manufactured so that after the adjustment, they do not become undone unintentionally in the foreseeable conditions of use.

2.3. PPE for the face, eyes and respiratory system

Any restriction of the user's face, eyes, field of vision or respiratory system by the PPE shall be minimized.

The screens for those types of PPE must have a degree of optical neutrality that is compatible with the degree of precision and the duration of the activities of the user.

If necessary, such PPE must be treated or provided with means to prevent misting-up.

Models of PPE intended for users requiring sight correction must be compatible with the wearing of spectacles or contact lenses.

2.4. PPE subject to ageing

If it is known that the design performance of new PPE may be significantly affected by ageing, the month and year of manufacture and/or, if possible, the month and year of obsolescence must be indelibly and unambiguously marked on each item of PPE placed on the market and on its packaging.

If the manufacturer is unable to give an undertaking with regard to the useful life of the PPE, his instructions must provide all the information necessary to enable the purchaser or user to establish a reasonable obsolescence month and year, taking into account the quality level of the model and the effective conditions of storage, use, cleaning, servicing and maintenance.

Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in PPE performance is likely to be caused by ageing resulting from the periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, the latter must, if possible, affix a marking to each item of PPE placed on the market indicating the maximum number of cleaning operations that may be carried out before the equipment needs to be inspected or discarded. Where such a marking is not affixed, the manufacturer must give that information in his instructions.

2.6. PPE for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

PPE intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres must be designed and manufactured in such a way that it cannot be the source of an electric, electrostatic or impact-induced arc or spark likely to cause an explosive mixture to ignite.

2.8. PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations

The instructions supplied by the manufacturer with PPE for intervention in very dangerous situations must include, in particular, data intended for competent, trained persons who are qualified to interpret them and ensure their application by the user.

The instructions must also describe the procedure to be adopted in order to verify that PPE is correctly adjusted and functional when worn by the user.

Where PPE incorporates an alarm which is activated in the absence of the level of protection normally provided, the alarm must be designed and placed so that it can be perceived by the user in the foreseeable conditions of use.

2.9. PPE incorporating components which can be adjusted or removed by the user

Where PPE incorporates components which can be attached, adjusted or removed by the user for replacement purposes, such components must be designed and manufactured so that they can be easily attached, adjusted and removed without tools.

2.12. PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety

The identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety affixed to these types or classes of PPE must preferably take the form of harmonized pictograms or ideograms and must remain perfectly legible throughout the foreseeable useful life of the PPE. In addition, these marks must be complete, precise and comprehensible so as to prevent any misinterpretation: in particular, where such marks incorporate words or sentences, the latter must appear in the official language(s) of the Member State where the equipment is to be used.

If PPE (or a PPE component) is too small to allow all or part of the necessary marking to be affixed, the relevant information must be mentioned on the packing and in the manufacturer's notes.

3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO PARTICULAR RISKS

3.10.2. Protection against cutaneous anti ocular contact

PPE intended to prevent the surface contact of all or part of the body with substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or with harmful biological agents must be capable of preventing the penetration or permeation of such substances and mixtures and agents through the protective integument under the foreseeable conditions of use for which the PPE is intended.

To this end, the constituent materials and other components of those types of PPE must be chosen or designed and incorporated so as to ensure, as far as possible, complete leak-tightness, which will allow where necessary prolonged daily use or, failing this, limited leak-tightness necessitating a restriction of the period of wear.

Where, by virtue of their nature and the foreseeable conditions of their use, certain substances and mixtures which are hazardous to health or harmful biological agents possess high penetrative power which limits the duration of the protection provided by the PPE in question, the latter must be subjected to standard tests with a view to their classification on the basis of their performance. PPE which is considered to be in conformity with the test specifications must bear a marking indicating, in particular, the names or, in the absence of the names, the codes of the substances used in the tests and the corresponding standard period of protection. The manufacturer's instructions must also contain, in particular, an explanation of the codes (if necessary), a detailed description of the standard tests and all appropriate information for the determination of the maximum permissible period of wear under the different foreseeable conditions of use.

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Technical Assessment of EN 149:2001 +A1:2009 Standard and other Standards it refers to Clauses Corresponding to the (EU) 2016/425 Directive

Conforming to EN 149:2001+ A1:2009 Standard Requirements

Classification: Particle Filtering Half Mask

Total Inward Leakage: Classification - FFP2

Parking: Particle filtering half masks are packaged to protect them from contamination before use and with cardboard boxes to prevent mechanical damage.

Material: Material used in particle filtering half masks. according to the simulated wearing treatment and temperature conditioning reports: It is understood withstand handling and wear over the period for which the particle filtering half mask is designed to be used. suffered mechanical failure of the facepiece or straps. any material from the filter media released by the air flow through the filter has not constitute a hazard or nuisance for the wearer.

Cleaning and Disinfection: Particle filtering half mask is not designed to be as re-usable.

Practical Performance:

Assessed Elements	Positive	Negative	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+ A1:2009 and Result
1.The face piece fitting	2	0	Positive results should be obtained from the performance tests related to the implementation under real conditions. No imperfections
2.Head harness comfort	2	0	
3.Security of fastenings	2	0	
4.Speech clearness	2	0	
5.Field of vision	2	0	
6.Materials compatibility with skin	2	0	

Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original

Finish of Parts: Particle filtering half masks. which are likely to come into contact with the user, do not have sharp edges and do not contain burrs.

Total Inward Leakage:

Test Subject	No. of sample	Condition	1. Walk	Head left/right	Head np/down	Speech	2. Walk	Average
1	32	A.R	4,93	5,21	4,68	5,16	4,77	4,98
2	33	A.R	4,96	5,32	4,81	5,50	4,79	5,07
3	34	A.R	4,85	5,62	4,82	5,65	4,91	5,20
4	35	A.R	4,77	5,56	4,72	5,49	4,66	5,01
5	36	A.R	4,82	5,52	4,65	5,64	4,71	5,10
6	16	T.C.	5,11	5,41	5,02	5,12	5,10	5,21
7	17	T.C.	5,25	5,49	5,26	5,46	5,15	5,33
8	18	T.C.	5,29	4,32	5,23	5,36	5,16	5,05
9	19	T.C.	5,34	5,22	5,30	5,49	5,21	5,31
10	20	T.C.	5,24	5,32	5,19	5,46	5,26	5,31
Average			5,06	5,30	4,97	5,45	4,97	5,16
Min			4,77	4,32	4,65	5,16	4,66	4,98
Max			5,34	5,62	5,30	5,51	5,26	5,33

Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original

(T.C.) Temperature conditioning

Results P (%) Leakage Value

Results meet with FFP2 requirements

Penetration of filter material: Sodium Chloride Testing

Condition	No. of Sample	Sodium Chloride Testing 95 L/min max(%)	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001+ A1:2009	Result
(A.R.)	23	3.81	FFP1 ≤ 20% FFP2 ≤ 6 % FFP3 ≤ 1 %	Filtering half masks fulfill the requirements of the standard EN 149:2001 +A1:2009 given in 7.9.2 in range of the first and second protection class (FFP1, FFP2)
(A.R.)	24	3,76		
(A.R.)	25	3.90		
(S.W.)	1	4.14		
(S.W.)	2	4.16		
(S.W.)	3	4.20		
(M.S. T.C.)	7	4.45		
(M.S. T.C.)	8	4.78		
(M.S.T.C.)	9	4.69		

Conditioning: (M.S.) Mechanical Strength

(T.C.) Temperature Conditioning

(A.R.) As Received, original

(S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment

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Penetration of filter material: : Paraffin Oil Testing

Condition	No. of Sample	Paraffin oil Testing 95 L/min max(%)	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Result
(A.R.)	26	4.27	FFP1 ≤ 20% FFP2 ≤ 6% FFP3 ≤ 1%	Filtering half masks fulfill the requirements of the standard EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 given in 7.9.2 in range of the first and second protection class (FFP1, FFP2)
(A.R.)	27	4.20		
(A.R.)	28	4.16		
(S.W.)	4	3.94		
(S.W.)	5	3.88		
(S.W.)	6	3.76		
(M.S. T.C.)	10	4.26		
(MS. T.C.)	11	4.27		
(M.S. T.C.)	12	4.36		

Conditioning: (M.S) Mechanical Strength

(T.C.) Temperature Conditioning

(A.R.) As Received, original

(S. W.) Simulated wearing treatment

Compatibility with skin: In Practical Performance report the likelihood of mask materials in contact with the causing irritation or other adverse effect on health was reported.

Flammability:

Condition	No. of Sample	Visual inspection	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1 :2009	Result
(A.R.)	32	1,4	Filtering hair mask shall not burn or not continue to burn for more than 5 s after removal from the flame	Passed Filtering half masks fulfill requirements of the standard
(A.R.)	33	1,3		
(T.C.)	21	1,2		
(T.C.)	22	1,1		

Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original

(T.C.) Temperature Conditioning

Carbon-dioxide content of the inhalation air:

Condition	No. of Sample	CO ₂ content of the inhalation air [%] by volume	An average CO ₂ content of the inhalation air	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 +A1:2009	Result
(A.R.)	41	0.91	0.89	CO ₂ content of the inhalation air shall not exceed an average of 1.0% by volume	Passed Filtering half masks fulfill requirements of the standard
(A.R.)	42	0.83			
(A.R.)	43	0.92			

Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original

Head harness: In Practical Performance report. No adverse effects have been reported for holding the mask of the head harness firmly in position, for total inward leakage properties.

Field of vision: In Practical Performance report. No adverse effects were reported for the field of vision features.

Breathing Resistance: Inhalation

Condition	Inhalation Resistance (mbar)					Result
	No. of sample	Flow Rate 30 L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Flow rate 95 L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1 : 2009	
(A.R.)	29	0,5	FFP1 ≤ 0,6	1,5	FFP1 ≤ 2,1	Passed
(A.R.)	30	0,4				
(A.R.)	31	0,5				
(S.W.)	1	0,5	FFP2 ≤ 0,7	1,4	FFP2 ≤ 2,4	
(S.W.)	2	0,6				
(S.W.)	3	0,6				
(T.C.)	13	0,5	FFP3 ≤ 1,0	1,6	FFP3 ≤ 3,0	
(T.C.)	14	0,5				
(T.C.)	15	0,5				

Conditioning: (A.R.) As Received, original

(S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment

(T.C.) Temperature Conditioning

Breathing resistance: Exhalation

Condition	No. of sample	The dummy head position	Exhalation resistance		
			Flow rate 160L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Results
(A.R.)	29	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,2 2,1 2,1 2,3 2,0	FFP1 ≤ 3 FFP2 ≤ 3	Passed
(A.R.)	30	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,0 2,0 2,1 2,0 2,4		

Conditioning: (A.R.) As received, original

Breathing resistance: Exhalation

Condition	No. of sample	The dummy head position	Exhalation resistance		
			Flow rate 160L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Results
(A.R.)	31	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,2 2,1 1,9 2,1 2,0	FFP1 ≤ 3 FFP2 ≤ 3	Passed
(S.W.)	1	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,2 2,2 2,0 2,3 2,4		

Conditioning: (A.R.) As received, original

(S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment

Breathing resistance: Exhalation

Condition	No. of sample	The dummy head position	Exhalation resistance		
			Flow rate 160L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Results
(S.W.)	2	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,0 2,3 2,0 2,0 2,2	FFP1 ≤ 3 FFP2 ≤ 3	Passed
(S.W.)	3	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,1 2,3 2,0 2,1 2,1		

Conditioning: (S.W.) Simulated wearing treatment

Breathing resistance: Exhalation

Condition	No. of sample	The dummy head position	Exhalation resistance		
			Flow rate 160L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Results
(T.C.)	13	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,0 2,4 2,4 2,2 2,3	FFP1 ≤ 3 FFP2 ≤ 3	Passed
(T.C.)	14	Facing directly Facing vertically upwards Facing vertically downwards Lying on the left side Lying on the right side	2,1 2,2 2,1 2,2 2,1		

Conditioning: (T.C.) Temperature Conditioning

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Breathing Resistance: Exhalation

Condition	No. of sample	the dummy head position	Exhalation resistance		
			Flow rate 160L/min	Requirements in accordance with EN 149:2001 + A1:2009	Results
(T.C.)	15	Facing directly	2,0	FFP1 ≤ 3	Passed
		Facing vertically upwards	2,1		
		Facing vertically downwards	1,9	FFP2 ≤ 3	
		Lying on the left side	2,0		
		Lying on the right side	2,0	FFP3 ≤ 3	

Conditioning: (T.C.) Temperature Conditioning

Clogging: This test is not applied to Particle Filtering Half Mask which is not reusable.
(For single shift use devices, the clogging test is optional test. For re-usable devices test is mandatory.)

Penetration of filter material: This test is not applied to Particle Filtering Half Mask which is not reusable

Demountable Parts: There are no demountable parts on the product.

Marking - Packaging: Necessary markings are available on the product and its packaging.

Information to be supplied by the manufacturer: In each of the smallest commercially available packaging of the product, implementation (installation instruction) pre-use controls, warning and usage limitations, storage and meanings of symbols/ pictograms are defined.

PREPARED BY

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