

A.L. 11 ta' l-2003**ATT TA' L-2001 DWAR IL-HARSIEN TA' L-AMBJENT
(ATT NUMRU XX TA' L-2001)****Regolamenti ta' l-2003 dwar l-Ozonu fl-Arja Ambjentali**

BIS-SAHHA tas-setghat moghtija mill-artiklu 9 ta' l-Att dwar il-Harsien ta' l-Ambjent, il-Ministru ta' l-Intern u l-Ambjent ghamel ir-regolamenti li ġejjin:-

1. (1) It-titolu ta' dawn ir-regolamenti hu **Regolamenti ta' l-2003 dwar l-Ozonu fl-Arja Ambjentali**. Titolu u objettivi.

(2) L-iskop ta' dawn ir-regolamenti hu:

(a) li jistabbilixxu objettivi għal medda ta' tul ta' żmien, valuri li jridu jintlahqu, livell li johloq allarm u livell bażiku ta' informazzjoni għall-konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu fl-arja ambjentali f'Malta maħsubin biex jevitaw, jipprevjenu jew inaqqsu effetti li jagħmlu hsara lis-saħha umana u lill-ambjent in ġenerali;

(b) li jiżguraw li metodi u kriterji komuni jintużaw biex ikunu valutati konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu u, skond kif meħtieġ, prekursori ta' l-ozonu (ossidi tan-nitroġenu u komposti organiċi volatili) fl-arja ambjentali fl-Istati tal-Ftehim;

(ċ) li jiżguraw li informazzjoni adegwata tinkiseb fuq il-livelli ta' ozonu ambjentali u li din tkun aċċessibbli għall-pubbliku;

(d) li jiżguraw li, fir-rigward ta' l-ozonu, il-kwalità ta' l-arja ambjentali tinżamm fejn hi tajba, u tittejjeb f'każijiet oħra;

(e) li jippromwovu kooperazzjoni akbar bejn Stati tal-Ftehim fit-tnaqqis tal-livelli ta' ozonu, l-użu tal-potenzjal ta' miżuri li jaqbsu fruntieri maġenb xulxin u ftehim fuq dawn il-miżuri.

2. Għall-finijiet ta' dawn ir-regolamenti:

Tifsiriet.

“arja ambjentali” tfisser arja fit-troposfera, minbarra f'postijiet tax-xogħol;

“sustanza li tniġġes” tfisser kull sustanza introdotta direttament jew indirettament mill-bniedem fl-arja ambjentali u li x’aktarx thalli effetti li jaghmlu hsara lis-saħha umana u, jew lill-ambjent in ġenerali;

“sustanzi prekursori ta’ l-ozonu” tfisser sustanzi li jikkontribwixxu għall-formazzjoni ta’ ozonu fil-livell ta’ l-art, li whud minnhom huma elenkati fi Skeda VI;

“livell” tfisser il-konċentrazzjoni ta’ sustanza li tniġġes fl-arja ambjentali jew id-depożizzjoni tagħha fuq uċuh fi żmien partikolari;

“valutazzjoni” tfisser kull metodu użat biex ikejjel, jikkalkola, ibassar jew jistma l-livell ta’ sustanza li tniġġes fl-arja ambjentali;

“qisien fissi” tfisser qisien meħudin skond regolament 6 (4) tar-Regolamenti ta’ l-2001 dwar il-Valutazzjoni ta’ l-Arja Ambjentali;

“zona” tfisser parti mit-territorju ta’ Malta kif delimitat minnha;

“agglomerazzjoni” tfisser zona b’konċentrament ta’ popolazzjoni li jaqbeż il-250,000 abitant jew, fejn il-konċentrament tal-popolazzjoni hu ta’ 250,000 abitant jew inqas, b’densità ta’ popolazzjoni kull km² li fil-każ ta’ Malta jiġġustifika l-htieġa li l-kwalità ta’ l-arja ambjentali tkun valutata u mmanigġata;

“valur li jrid jintlaħaq” tfisser livell fiss bl-iskop li, fuq medda ta’ żmien twila, ikunu evitati effetti li jaghmlu hsara lis-saħha umana u, jew l-ambjent in ġenerali, li jrid jintlaħaq possibilmment tul perjodu partikolari stabbilit;

“objettiv fuq medda ta’ żmien twila” tfisser konċentrazzjoni ta’ ozonu fl-arja ambjentali li, skond l-għarfien xjentifiku kurrenti, jekk ma tintlaħaqx x’aktarx li ma jkunx hemm effetti negattivi fuq is-saħha umana u, jew fuq l-ambjent in ġenerali. L-objettiv għandu jintlaħaq fuq medda ta’ żmien twila hlief meta ma jkunx jista’ jintlaħaq b’miżuri proporzjonati, bil-ghan li jipprovdi harsien effettiv lis-saħha umana u lill-ambjent;

“livell li johloq allarm” tfisser livell li meta jinqabeż ikun hemm riskju lis-saħha umana kkaġunat minn kxif għal ftit hin tal-popolazzjoni kollha u li jitlob li jittiehdu passi immedjati mill-awtorità kompetenti kif stipulat fir-regolamenti 6 u 7 ta’ dawn ir-regolamenti;

“livell bażiku ta’ informazzjoni” tfisser livell li meta jinqabeż ikun hemm riskju lis-saħħa umana kkaġunat minn kxiif għal ftit hin ta’ sezzjonijiet partikolarment sensittivi tal-popolazzjoni u li jitleb li tinghata informazzjoni aġġornata;

“komposti organiċi volatili” (VOC) tfisser il-komposti kollha organiċi minn ghejun antropoġeniċi u bijoġeniċi, minbarra l-metanu, li jistgħu jipproduċu ossidanti fotokimiċi permezz ta’ reazzjoni ma’ ossidi tan-nitroġenu meta jkunu fid-dawl tax-xemx;

“Stati ta’ Ftehim” tfisser ftehim, li Malta hija parti minnu, magħmul bejn grupp ta’ stati li jagħtu reċiprokament liċ-ċittadini ta’ dawn l-istati jew lid-dipendenti tagħhom, id-dritt li jidhlu, joqogħdu u jgħixu fit-territorju ta’ dak l-istat u li jhorgu minnu, li jiċċirkolaw liberament f’dawk l-istati għal perjodu tali kif jista’ jkun stabbilit fil-ftehim u li jahdmu jew jistabbilixxu, jipprovdu jew jirċievu servizzi fih; u “Stat tal-Ftehim” u “ċittadin ta’ Stat tal-Ftehim” għandhom ikunu interpretati b’dan il-mod, u meta stat ikun parti minn Ftehim bhal dak bla ħsara għal modifiki u adattamenti, ċittadin ta’ Stat tal-Ftehim għandu jkun soġġett għal dawk il-modifiki jew adattamenti li jistgħu jkunu preskritti;

“awtorità kompetenti” tfisser l-Awtorità Maltija ta’ l-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar kif preskritta bl-avviż intitolat Nomina ta’ l-Awtorità Maltija ta’ l-Ambjent u l-Ippjanar bhala l-awtorità kompetenti, u tali korp iehor jew persuna li l-Ministru responsabbli għall-ambjent jista’ b’ordni fil-Gazzetta jippreskrivi u jistgħu jissemmw korpi jew persuni differenti bhala l-awtorità kompetenti għal disposizzjonijiet differenti u skopijiet differenti ta’ dawn ir-regolamenti.

3. (1) Il-valuri li jridu jintlaħqu għall-2001 fir-rigward tal-koncentrazzjonijiet ta’ ozonu fl-arja ambjentali huma dawk stipulati f’Taqsim II ta’ dawn ir-regolamenti. Valuri li jridu jintlaħqu.

(2) L-awtorità kompetenti għandha tikkompila lista ta’ zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet li fihom il-livelli ta’ arja ambjentali, kif valutati skond regolament 9, huma oghla mill-valuri li jridu jintlaħqu msemmija fis-subregolament (1) ta’ dawn ir-regolamenti.

(3) Fil-każ taz-zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet imsemmija fis-subregolament (2) ta’ dan ir-regolament, l-awtorità kompetenti għandha tiehu miżuri biex tiżgura, skond id-disposizzjonijiet tar-Regolamenti ta’ l-2002 dwar l-Oghla Livelli Nazzjonali ta’ Emissjonijiet fil-każ ta’ ċerti sustanzi Atmosferiċi li Jniġġsu li jkun ippreparat u implimentat A.L. 291 ta’ l-2002.

pjan jew programm biex jintlahaq il-valur li jrid jintlahaq, hlief meta ma jkunx jista' jintlahaq b' mizuri proporzjonati, sa mid-data speċifikata fit-Taqsima II ta' Skeda I:

A.L. 216 ta' l-2001.

Iżda meta, skond ir-regolament 8(3) tar-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Stima u Maniġġjar tal-Kwalità ta' l-Arja fl-Ambjent, għandhom ikunu ppreparati jew implimentati pjanijiet jew programmi fir-rigward ta' sustanza li tniġġes minbarra l-ozonu, l-awtorità kompetenti għandha, meta xieraq u meħtieġ, tipprepara u timplimenta pjanijiet jew programmi integrati li jkopru kull sustanza li tniġġes involuta.

(4) Il-pjanijiet jew programmi, msemmija fis-subregolament (3) ta' dan ir-regolament, għandhom jinkorporaw almenu l-informazzjoni elenkata fi Skeda IV tar-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Stima u Maniġġjar tal-Kwalità ta' l-Arja fl-Ambjent, u għandhom ikunu aċċessibbli għall-pubbliku u għal organizzazzjonijiet adatti bħalma huma organizzazzjonijiet ambjentali, organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi, organizzazzjonijiet li jirrappreżentaw l-interessi ta' gruppi tal-popolazzjoni sensittivi u korpi tal-kura tas-saħħa rilevanti ohra.

Objettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila.

4. (1) L-objettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila għal konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu fl-arja ambjentali huma daww stipulati f'Taqsimi III ta' Skeda I li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti.

(2) L-awtorità kompetenti għandha tikkompila lista ta' zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet li fihom il-livelli ta' ozonu fl-arja ambjentali, kif valutati skond regolament 9 ta' hawnhekk, huma oghla mill-objettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila msemmija fis-subregolament (1) ta' dan ir-regolament iżda huma inqas minn, jew uguali għall-valuri li jridu jintlahqu stipulati fit-Taqsima II ta' Skeda I li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti:

Iżda fil-każ ta' tali zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet, l-awtorità kompetenti għandha tipprepara u timplimenta mizuri, li jkunu effettivi meta mqabbla mad-daqs ta' l-ispiza li jinvolvu, bl-ghan li jintlahqu l-objettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila. Il-mizuri meħuda għandhom, mill-inqas, ikunu konsistenti mal-pjanijiet jew programmi kollha speċifikati f'regolament 3(3). Barra minn hekk, huma għandhom jibnu fuq mizuri meħudin taht id-disposizzjonijiet tar-Regolamenti ta' l-2002 dwar l-Oghla Livelli Nazzjonali ta' Emissjoni fil-każ ta' ċerti sustanzi atmosferiċi li jniġġsu u kull leġislazzjoni rilevanti ohra.

Htiġiet f'zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet fejn livelli ta' ozonu jilhqu l-objettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila.

5. L-awtorità kompetenti għandha tikkompila lista ta' zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet li fihom il-livelli ta' ozonu jilhqu l-objettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila. Safejn fatturi li jinkludu x-xorta transkonfini ta' tingis mill-ozonu u safejn il-kondizzjonijiet metereoloġiċi jippermettu,

huma ghandhom iżommu l-livelli ta' ozonu f'dawk iz-zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet aktar baxxi mill-oġġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila u ghandhom jippreservaw permezz ta' miżuri proporzjonati l-aħjar kwalità ta' arja ambjentali kompatibbli ma' żvilupp sostenibbli u livell għoli ta' harsien ambjentali u tas-saħħa umana.

6. (1) L-awtorità kompetenti ghandha tiehu passi adatti biex: Informazzjoni lill-pubbliku.

(a) (i) tiżgura li informazzjoni aġġornata fuq konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu fl-arja ambjentali tkun aċċessibbli b'mod ta' rutina għall-pubbliku u wkoll għal organizzazzjonijiet xierqa bħalma huma organizzazzjonijiet ambjentali, organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi, organizzazzjonijiet li jirrappreżentaw l-interessi ta' gruppi tal-popolazzjoni sensittivi u korpi tal-kura tas-saħħa rilevanti oħra.

Iżda din l-informazzjoni ghandha tkun aġġornata mill-inqas kuljum u, kull meta mehtieg, kull siegħa:

Iżda wkoll dik l-informazzjoni ghandha tindika almenu l-eċċessi kollha tal-konċentrazzjonijiet fl-oġġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila għall-harsien tas-saħħa, il-livell bażiku ta' informazzjoni u l-livell li johloq allarm għall-perjodu medju rilevanti. Ghandha wkoll tipprovdì valutazzjoni qasira relatata ma' l-effetti fuq is-saħħa;

(ii) Il-livell bażiku ta' informazzjoni u l-livell li johloq allarm fir-rigward ta' konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu fl-arja ambjentali huma mogħtija fit-Taqsima I ta' Skeda II li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti;

(b) tagħmel aċċessibbli għall-pubbliku u għal organizzazzjonijiet adatti bħalma huma organizzazzjonijiet ambjentali, organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi, organizzazzjonijiet li jirrappreżentaw l-interessi ta' gruppi tal-popolazzjoni sensittivi u korpi tal-kura tas-saħħa rilevanti oħra, rapporti annwali komprensivi li mill-inqas ghandhom jindikaw, fil-każ tas-saħħa tal-bniedem, kull eċċess ta' konċentrazzjonijiet fil-valur li jrid jintlaħaq u fl-oġġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila, il-livell bażiku ta' informazzjoni u l-livell li johloq allarm, għall-perjodu medju rilevanti, u fil-każ ta' veġetazzjoni, kull eċċess tal-valur li jrid jintlaħaq u l-oġġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila, flimkien ma', kif ikun adatt, valutazzjoni qasira ta' l-effetti ta' dawk l-eċċessi:

Iżda huma jistgħu jinkludu, meta mehtieg, informazzjoni u valutazzjonijiet ulterjuri fuq harsien ta' msaġar, kif speċifikat fit-Taqsima

I ta' Skeda III li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti, u wkoll informazzjoni dwar sustanzi prekursori rilevanti; u

(ċ) (i) tiżgura li informazzjoni f'waqtha dwar l-eċċessi attwali jew previsti tal-livell ta' alarm tinghata lil istituzzjonijiet għall-kura tas-saħha u lill-popolazzjoni;

(ii) l-informazzjoni u rapporti li hemm referenza għalihom hawn qabel għandhom ikunu kollha ppubblikati b'mezzi xierqa, bħalma huma mezzi tax-xandir, l-istampa jew pubblikazzjonijiet oħra, skrins ta' informazzjoni jew is-servizzi ta' nisġa ta' *computers*, bħall-internet.

(2) Dettalji mgħoddija lill-pubbliku skond ir-regolament 10 tar-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Stima u Maniġġjar tal-Kwalità ta' l-Arja fl-Ambjent, meta xi wiehed mill-livelli jinqabeż, għandhom jinkludu l-oġġetti elenkati fit-Taqsima II ta' Skeda II li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti. L-awtorità kompetenti għandha, meta Prattikabbli, tiehu wkoll passi biex tghaddi dik l-informazzjoni meta jkunu previsti eċċessi tal-livell bażiku ta' informazzjoni u tal-livell li johloq allarm.

(3) Informazzjoni mogħtija taht subregolamenti (1) u (2) ta' dawn ir-regolamenti għandhom ikunu ċari, jinftehimu u aċċessibbli.

Pjanijiet ta' azzjoni fuq medda ta' żmien qasira.

7. (1) (a) Skond ir-regolament 7(2) tar-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Stima u Maniġġjar tal-Kwalità ta' l-Arja fl-Ambjent, l-awtorità kompetenti għandha tfassal pjanijiet ta' azzjoni, f'livelli amministrattivi adatti, li jindikaw miżuri speċifiċi li għandhom jittiehdu fuq medda ta' żmien qasira, li jqisu ċ-ċirkustanzi lokali partikolari, għal zoni fejn hemm riskju ta' eċċessi tal-livell li johloq allarm, jekk ikunx hemm potenzjal sinifikanti biex jitnaqqas dak ir-riskju jew biex jitnaqqsu ż-żmien għal kemm itul jew is-severità ta' xi eċċess fuq il-livell li johloq allarm:

Iżda meta jinsab li ma jkun hemm ebda potenzjal biex jitnaqqsu r-riskju, ż-żmien għal kemm itul jew is-severità ta' xi eċċess fiz-zoni rilevanti, l-awtorità kompetenti għandha tkun eżenti mid-disposizzjonijiet tar-regolament 7(2) tar-Regolamenti ta' l-2001 dwar Stima u Maniġġjar tal-Kwalità ta' l-Arja fl-Ambjent.

(b) L-Istati tal-Ftehim huma marbuta li jidentifikaw jekk ikunx hemmx potenzjal għat-tnaqqis tar-riskju, ż-żmien għal kemm itul jew is-severità ta' eċċess wara li jitqiesu l-kondizzjonijiet ġeografiċi, metereologiċi u ekonomiċi tan-nazzjon.

(2) (a) L-awtorità kompetenti ghandha tkun responsabbli għall-pjanijiet ta' azzjoni fuq medda ta' żmien qasira, inklużi l-livelli meta jibdwu jittiehdu azzjonijiet speċifiċi.

(b) Skond kif ikun il-każ individwali, il-pjanijiet jistgħu jipprovdu għal miżuri gradati u effettivi meta mqabbla mad-daqs ta' l-ispiża li jinvolvu biex ikunu kkontrollati u, fejn mehtieg, mnaqqsa jew sospizi ċerti attivitajiet, inkluż it-traffiku ta' vetturi bil-mutur, li jikkontribwixxu għall-emissjonijiet li jwasslu biex jinqabeż il-livell li johloq allarm.

(ċ) Miżuri ta' din ix-xorta jistgħu jinkludu wkoll miżuri effettivi relatati ma' l-użu ta' impjanti jew prodotti industrijali.

(3) Meta tiġi biex tiżviluppa u timplimenta l-pjanijiet fuq medda ta' żmien qasira, l-awtorità kompetenti ghandha tqis eżempji ta' miżuri (li l-effettività tagħhom kienet diġà valutata) li għandhom jiddaħhlu fil-gwida msemmija fir-regolament 12.

(4) L-awtorità kompetenti ghandha tagħmel aċċessibbli għall-pubbliku u għal organizzazzjonijiet adatti bħalma huma organizzazzjonijiet ambjentali, organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumaturi, organizzazzjonijiet li jirrapprezentaw l-interessi ta' gruppi tal-popolazzjoni sensittivi u korpi tal-kura tas-saħħa rilevanti oħra kemm ir-riżultati ta' l-investigazzjonijiet tagħha u l-kontenut ta' pjanijiet ta' azzjoni speċifiċi u kemm informazzjoni fuq l-implimentazzjoni ta' dawn il-pjanijiet fuq medda ta' żmien qasira.

8. (1) Meta konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu li jaqbzu l-valuri li jridu jintlaħqu jew l-oġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila huma kkaġunati l-aktar minn emissjonijiet prekursori fi Stati tal-Ftehim oħrajn, l-Istati tal-Ftehim involuti għandhom jikkooperaw, meta jkun adatt, biex ifasslu pjanijiet u programmi kongunti biex jilhqqu l-valuri li jridu jintlaħqu jew l-oġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien twila, barra minn meta dan ma jistax jintlaħaq permezz ta' miżuri proporzjonati. Tingis transkonfini.

(2) L-awtorità kompetenti ghandha, meta hu mehtieg skond regolament 7 ta' dawn ir-regolamenti, tipprepara u timplimenta pjanijiet ta' azzjoni fuq medda ta' żmien qasira li jkopru zoni ġirien fi Stati tal-Ftehim differenti. L-awtorità kompetenti ghandha tiżgura li zoni ġirien fi pjanijiet differenti jirċievu l-informazzjoni mehtieġa kollha.

(3) Meta jinqabzu l-livell bażiku ta' informazzjoni jew il-livell li johloq allarm f'zoni qrib il-fruntieri nazzjonali, l-awtorità kompetenti ghandha kemm jista' jkun malajr tinforma lill-awtoritajiet

kompetenti fl-Istati tal-Ftehim ġirien involuti biex jiffaċilitaw l-ghoti ta' informazzjoni lill-pubbliku f'dawk l-Istati.

(4) Fit-tfassil tal-pjanijiet u programmi msemija fis-subregolamenti (1) u (2) ta' dan ir-regolament u meta tinforma lill-pubbliku kif imsemmi fis-subregolament (3) ta' dan ir-regolament, l-awtorità kompetenti għandha, meta mehtieg, taħdem f'koperazzjoni ma' pajjizi oħra.

Valutazzjoni ta' konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu u sustanzi prekursori fl-arja ambjentali.

9. (1) (i) L-awtorità kompetenti għandha twahhal kejl li ma jinqalghux f'zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet fejn, tul xi waħda mill-hames snin ta' qabel meta sar il-kejl, konċentrazzjonijiet ta' ozonu qabzu l-oġettiv fuq medda ta' żmien twila:

Iżda, meta d-data meħuda hija ta' inqas minn hames snin, l-awtorità kompetenti tista' tiddetermina eċċessi, tghaqqad flimkien kampanji ta' tkejjil li jdumu ftit taż-żmien f'waqtiet u lokalitajiet li x'aktarx ikunu tipiċi tal-livelli ta' l-oġhla tniġġis kif joħroġ mir-riżultati meħudin minn inventarji u mudelli ta' emissjonijiet.

(ii) Skeda IV li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti telenka l-kriterji għad-determinazzjoni ta' fejn jitqieghdu l-punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni għall-kejl ta' l-ozonu.

(iii) Taqsima I ta' Skeda V li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti telenka l-inqas għadd ta' punti fissi minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni għat-tkejjil kontinwu ta' ozonu f'kull zona jew agglomerazzjoni u li fihom l-unika għajn ta' informazzjoni għall-valutazzjoni tal-kwalità ta' l-arja tkun dan il-kejl.

(iv) Kejl ta' diossidu tan-nitroġenu għandu jittiehed ukoll f'minimu ta' 50% tal-punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni preskritti minn Taqsima I ta' Skeda V li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti. Kejl ta' diossidu tan-nitroġenu għandu jittiehed kontinwament, minbarra fi stazzjonijiet rurali f'inhawi fuq ġewwa fuq l-art, kif imfissra f'Taqsima I ta' Skeda IV li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti, meta jistgħu jintużaw metodi ta' kejl oħra.

(v) Fil-każ ta' zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet li fihom informazzjoni meħuda minn punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni għal kejl fiss tkun supplementata minn informazzjoni meħuda b'mudelli u, jew qisien indikattivi, jista' jitnaqqas l-għadd totali ta' punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni speifikat fit-Taqsima I ta' Skeda V li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti, iżda:

(a) il-metodi supplementari jipprovdu livell bażiku adegwat ta' informazzjoni għall-valutazzjoni tal-kwalità ta' l-arja fir-rigward tal-valuri li jridu jintlahqu, u livelli bażiċi ta' informazzjoni u livelli li johlqu allarm;

(b) l-ghadd ta' punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni li għandhom ikunu stallati u r-riżoluzzjoni spazjali ta' tekniki oħra huma suffiċjenti biex il-konċentrazzjoni ta' ozonu tkun stabbilita skond l-oġġettivi tal-kwalità ta' *data* speċifikati fit-Taqsima I ta' Skeda VII li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti u twassal għal riżultati ta' valutazzjoni kif speċifikat fit-Taqsima II ta' Skeda VII li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti;

(ċ) l-ghadd ta' punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni f'kull zona jew agglomerazzjoni jammontaw għal mill-inqas punt minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni għal kull żewġ miljuni abitanti jew punt wiehed minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni għal kull 50,000 km², skond liema minnhom jipproduċi l-akbar ghadd ta' punti minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni;

(d) kull zona jew agglomerazzjoni jkun fiha mill-inqas punt wiehed minn fejn jittiehdu kampjuni, u

(e) diossidu tal-karbonju jitkejjel fil-punti minn fejn jittiehdu l-kampjuni kollha li jifdal minbarra fi stazzjonijiet rurali f'inhawi fuq ġewwa fuq l-art. F'dan il-każ, ir-riżultati tal-mudelli u, jew qisien indikattivi għandhom jitqiesu għall-valutazzjoni tal-kwalità ta' l-arja fir-rigward tal-valuri li jridu jintlahqu.

(2) F'zoni u agglomerazzjonijiet fejn, tul kull wahda mill-hames snin ta' qabel meta ttiehed il-kejl, konċentrazzjonijiet huma aktar baxxi mill-oġġettivi fuq medda ta' żmien qasira, l-ghadd ta' stazzjonijiet fejn jittiehed kejl kontinwament għandu jkun determinat skond Taqsima II ta' Skeda V li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti.

(3) L-awtorità kompetenti għandha tiżgura li mill-inqas stazzjon li jkejjel wiehed li hu maħsub biex iforni *data* fuq konċentrazzjonijiet tas-sustanzi prekursori ta' l-ozonu elenkati fi Skeda VI li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti ikun stallat u jkun jopera fit-territorju tagħha:

Iżda l-awtorità kompetenti tagħzel l-ghadd u l-post ta' l-istazzjonijiet fejn sustanzi prekursori ta' l-ozonu għandhom jitkejlu, waqt li jitqiesu l-oġġettivi, metodi u rakkomandazzjonijiet stipulati fl-Iskeda msemmija:

Iżda ukoll bhala parti mill-gwida żviluppata taht regolament 12, linji ta' gwida għal strateġija xierqa biex jitkejlu sustanzi prekursori ta' l-ozonu għandhom ikunu preskritti u jitqiesu l-htigiet eżistenti stipulati fil-leġislazzjoni eżistenti u fil-programm koperattiv għall-kontroll kontinwu u evalwazzjoni tat-trasmissjoni fuq medda twila ta' sustanza li tniġġes l-arja fl-Ewropa (EMEP).

(4) Metodi ta' referenza għall-analizi ta' ozonu huma stipulati f'Taqsimi I ta' Skeda VIII li tinsab ma' dawn ir-regolamenti, filwaqt li Taqsimi II ta' Anness VIII tipprovdi għat-tekniki ta' mudellar b' riferenzi għall-ozonu.

Reati kontra dawn
ir-regolamenti.

10. Persuna tkun hatja ta' reat kontra dawn ir-regolamenti jekk:

(a) tonqos milli thares xi disposizzjoni ta' dawn ir-regolamenti jew tonqos milli tikkonforma mal-kondizzjonijiet tal-permess jew ma' xi ordni legittimament mogħtija skond xi disposizzjoni ta' dawn ir-regolamenti; jew

(b) tikser xi restrizzjoni, projbizzjoni jew htieġa imposta minn jew taht dawn ir-regolamenti; jew

(ċ) taġixxi bi ksur ta' xi disposizzjoni ta' dawn ir-regolamenti; jew

(d) tassoċja ruhha jew tittanta tassoċja ruhha ma' xi persuna, jew tghin, jew thajjar, lil xi persuna ohra b'liema mezz ikun, inkluż ir-reklamar, l-ghoti ta' pariri jew il-hlas ta' flus biex tikser id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dawn ir-regolamenti jew biex tonqos milli thares xi disposizzjoni tagħhom, inkluża kull ordni mogħtija legittimament skond xi disposizzjoni ta' dawn ir-regolamenti, jew biex tikser xi restrizzjoni, projbizzjoni jew htieġa imposta minn jew taht dawn ir-regolamenti.

Pieni.

11. Kull persuna li tagħmel reat kontra dawn ir-regolamenti tista', meta tinsab hatja, tehel:

(a) meta tinsab hatja l-ewwel darba, multa ta' mhux anqas minn hames mitt lira iżda mhux iżjed minn elf lira;

(b) meta tinsab hatja t-tieni darba jew aktar drabi, multa ta' mhux anqas minn elf lira iżda mhux iżjed minn elfejn lira, jew priġunerija għal żmien mhux iżjed minn sentejn, jew dik il-multa u priġunerija flimkien:

Iżda l-qorti ghandha tordna lil persuna li tkun insabet hatja li ghamlet reat kontra dawn ir-regolamenti thallas għall-ispejjeż imġarrba mill-awtorità kompetenti b'rizultat ta' dak ir-reat, ir-revoka tal-permess mahruġ mill-awtorità kompetenti u l-konfiska tal-*corpus delicti*.

12. (1) Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikoli 23 u 30 tal-Kodiċi Kriminali għandhom, *mutatis mutandis*, japplikaw għal proċedimenti dwar reati kontra dawn ir-regolamenti, b'dan illi l-iskwalifika milli persuna jkollha jew tikseb liċenza, permess jew awtorità m'għandha f'ebda każ tkun għal inqas minn sena.

Applikabilità tal-Kodiċi Kriminali, Kap. 9.

(2) Minkejja d-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 370 tal-Kodiċi Kriminali, il-proċedimenti dwar reat kontra dawn ir-regolamenti għandhom isiru quddiem il-Qorti tal-Maġistrati (Malta) jew il-Qorti tal-Maġistrati (Għawdex), skond ma jista' jkun il-każ, u għandhom ikunu skond id-disposizzjonijiet tal-Kodiċi Kriminali li jirregolaw il-proċedura quddiem dawk il-qrati bħala qrati ta' ġudikatura kriminali.

(3) Minkejja d-dispożizzjonijiet tal-Kodiċi Kriminali, l-Avukat Ġenerali għandu dejjem ikollu dritt ta' appell quddiem il-Qorti ta' Appell Kriminali minn kull sentenza mogħtija mill-Qorti tal-Maġistrati (Malta) jew mill-Qorti tal-Maġistrati (Għawdex) dwar proċedimenti għal xi reat kontra dawn ir-regolamenti.

13. L-Iskedi I sa VIII li jinsabu ma' dawn ir-regolamenti qeghdin ikunu ppubblikati fil-lingwa Ingliża flimkien mat-test Ingliż ta' dawn ir-regolamenti.

Lingwa ta' l-Iskedi.

ANNEX I

DEFINITIONS, TARGET VALUES AND LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES FOR OZONE

I. Definitions

All values are to be expressed in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The volume must be standardised at the following conditions of temperature and pressure: 293 K and 101,3 kPa. The time is to be specified in Central European Time.

AOT40 (expressed in $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3)\cdot\text{hours}$) means the sum of the difference between hourly concentrations greater than $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (= 40 parts per billion) and $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over a given period using only the 1 hour values measured between 8:00 and 20:00, Central European Time each day⁽¹⁾.

In order to be valid, the annual data on exceedances used to check compliance with the target values and long-term objectives below must meet the criteria laid down in Section II of Annex III.

II. Target values for ozone

	Parameter	Target value for 2010 (a) ⁽¹⁾
1. Target value for the protection of human health	Maximum daily 8-hour mean (b)	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded on more than 25 days per calendar year averaged over three years (c)
2. Target value for the protection of vegetation	AOT40, calculated from 1 h values from May to July	18 000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3\cdot\text{h}$ averaged over five years (c)

(a) Compliance with target values will be assessed as of this value. That is, 2010 will be the first year the data for which is used in calculating compliance over the following three or five years, as appropriate.

(b) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration shall be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated shall be assigned to the day on which it ends, i.e. the first calculation period for any one day will be the period from 17:00 on the previous day to 01:00 on that day; the last calculation period for any one day will be the period from 16:00 to 24:00 on the day.

(c) If the three or five year averages cannot be determined on the basis of a full and consecutive set of annual data, the minimum annual data required for checking compliance with the target values will be as follows:

- for the target value for the protection of human health: valid data for one year.
- for the target value for the protection of vegetation: valid data for three years.

⁽¹⁾ These target values and permitted exceedance are set without prejudice to the results of the studies and of the review, provided for in Article 11, which will take account of the different geographical and climatic situations in the European Community.

III. Long-term objectives for ozone

	Parameter	Long-term objective (a)
1. Long-term objective for the protection of human health	Maximum daily 8-hour mean within a calendar year	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
2. Long-term objective for the protection of vegetation	AOT40, calculated from 1 h values from May to July	6 000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3\cdot\text{h}$

⁽¹⁾ Or the appropriate time for ultra-peripheral regions.

ANNEX II

INFORMATION AND ALERT THRESHOLDS

I. Information and alert thresholds for ozone

	Parameter	Threshold
Information threshold	1 hour average	180 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Alert threshold	1 hour average (a)	240 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

(a) For the implementation of Article 7, the exceedance of the threshold is to be measured or predicted for three consecutive hours.

II. Minimum details to be supplied to the public when the information or alert threshold is exceeded or exceedance is predicted

Details to be supplied to the public on a sufficiently large scale as soon as possible should include:

1. information on observed exceedance(s):
 - location or area of the exceedance,
 - type of threshold exceeded (information or alert),
 - start time and duration of the exceedance,
 - highest 1-hour and 8-hour mean concentration;
2. forecast for the following afternoon/day(s):
 - geographical area of expected exceedances of information and/or alert threshold,
 - expected change in pollution (improvement, stabilisation or deterioration);
3. information on type of population concerned, possible health effects and recommended conduct:
 - information on population groups at risk,
 - description of likely symptoms,
 - recommended precautions to be taken by the population concerned,
 - where to find further information;
4. information on preventive action to reduce pollution and/or exposure to it:
 - indication of main source sectors; recommendations for action to reduce emissions.

Information submitted by Member States to the Commission and criteria for aggregating data and calculating statistical parameters

1. Information to be submitted to the Commission

The following table stipulates the type and amount of data Member States are to submit to the Commission:

	Type of station	Level	Averaging/ accumulation time	Provisional data for each month from April to September	Report for each year
Information threshold	Any	180 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1 hour	— for each day with exceedance(s): date, total hours of exceedance, maximum 1 hour ozone and related NO_2 values when required. — monthly 1 hour maximum ozone	— for each day with exceedance(s): date, total hours of exceedance, maximum 1 hour ozone and related NO_2 values, when required
Alert threshold	Any	240 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1 hour	— for each day with exceedance(s): date, total hours of exceedance, maximum 1 hour ozone and related NO_2 values, when required	— for each day with exceedance(s): date, total hours of exceedance, maximum 1 hour ozone and related NO_2 values when required
Health protection	Any	120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	8 hours	— for each day with exceedance(s): date, 8 hours maximum (b)	— for each day with exceedance(s): date, 8 hours maximum (b)
Vegetation protection	Suburban, rural, rural background	AOT40 (a) = 6 000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3\cdot\text{h}$	1 hour, accumulated from May to July	—	Value
Forest protection	Suburban, rural, rural background	AOT40 (a) = 20 000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3\cdot\text{h}$	1 hour, accumulated from April to September	—	Value
Materials	Any	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (c)	1 year	—	Value

(a) See definition of AOT40 in Section I of Annex I.

(b) Maximum daily 8-hour mean (see section II of Annex I note (a)).

(c) Value to be reviewed, pursuant to Article 11(3), in the light of developing scientific knowledge.

As part of the yearly reporting, the following must also be provided, if all available hourly data for ozone, nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen oxides of the year in question have not already been delivered under the framework of Council Decision 97/101/EC (1):

- for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, nitrogen oxides and the sums of ozone and nitrogen dioxide (added as parts per billion and expressed in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ozone) the maximum, 99.9th, 98th, 50th percentile and annual average and number of valid data from hourly series,
- the maximum, 98th, 50th percentile and annual average from series of daily 8-hour ozone maxima.

Data submitted in the monthly reports are considered provisional and are to be updated, if necessary, in subsequent submissions.

(1) OJ L 35, 5.2.1997, p. 14.

II. Criteria for aggregating data and calculating statistical parameters

Percentiles are to be calculated using the method specified in Council Decision 97/101/EC.

The following criteria are to be used for checking validity when aggregating data and calculating statistical parameters:

Parameter	Required proportion of valid data
1 hour values	75 % (i.e. 45 minutes)
8 hours values	75 % of values (i.e. 6 hours)
Maximum daily 8 hours mean from hourly running 8 hours averages	75 % of the hourly running 8 hours averages (i.e. 18 8 hours averages per day)
AOT40	90 % of the 1 hour values over the time period defined for calculating the AOT40 value (a)
Annual mean	75 % of the 1 hour values over summer (April to September) and winter (January to March, October to December) seasons separately
Number of exceedances and maximum values per month	90 % of the daily maximum 8 hours mean values (27 available daily values per month) 90 % of the 1 hour values between 8:00 and 20:00 Central European Time
Number of exceedances and maximum values per year	five out of six months over the summer season (April to September)

a) In cases where all possible measured data are not available, the following factor shall be used to calculate AOT40 values:

$$\text{AOT40 [estimate]} = \text{AOT40}_{\text{measured}} \times \frac{\text{total possible number of hours}^*}{\text{number of measured hourly values}}$$

* being the number of hours within the time period of AOT40 definition, (i.e. 08:00 to 20:00 h CET from 1 May to 31 July each year, for vegetation protection and from 1 April to 30 September each year for forest protection).

ANNEX IV

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING AND LOCATING SAMPLING POINTS FOR ASSESSMENTS OF OZONE CONCENTRATIONS

The following considerations apply to fixed measurements:

1. Macroscale siting

Type of station	Objectives of measurement	Representativeness (a)	Macroscale siting criteria
Urban	Protection of human health: to assess the exposure of the urban population to ozone, i.e. where population density and ozone concentration are relatively high and representative of the exposure of the general population	A few km ²	Away from the influence of local emissions such as traffic, petrol stations, etc.; Vented locations where well mixed levels can be measured; Locations such as residential and commercial areas of cities, parks (away from the trees), big streets or squares with very little or no traffic, open areas characteristic of educational, sports or recreation facilities
Suburban	Protection of human health and vegetation: to assess the exposure of the population and vegetation located in the outskirts of the agglomeration, where the highest ozone levels, to which the population and vegetation is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed, occur	Some tens of km ²	At a certain distance from the area of maximum emissions, downwind following the main wind direction/directions during conditions favourable to ozone formation; Where population, sensitive crops or natural ecosystems located in the outer fringe of an agglomeration are exposed to high ozone levels; Where appropriate, some suburban stations also upwind of the area of maximum emissions, in order to determine the regional background levels of ozone
Rural	Protection of human health and vegetation: to assess the exposure of population, crops and natural ecosystems to sub-regional scale ozone concentrations	Sub-regional levels (a few km ²)	Stations can be located in small settlements and/or areas with natural ecosystems, forests or crops; Representative for ozone away from the influence of immediate local emissions such as industrial installations and roads; At open area sites, but not on higher mountain-tops
Rural background	Protection of vegetation and human health: to assess the exposure of crops and natural ecosystems to regional-scale ozone concentrations as well as exposure of the population	Regional/national/continental levels (1 000 to 10 000 km ²)	Station located in areas with lower population density, e.g. with natural ecosystems, forests, far removed from urban and industrial areas and away from local emissions; Avoid locations which are subject to locally enhanced formation of ground-level inversion conditions, also summits of higher mountains; Coastal sites with pronounced diurnal wind cycles of local character are not recommended.

(a) Sampling points should also, where possible, be representative of similar locations not in their immediate vicinity.

For rural and rural background stations, consideration should be given, where appropriate, to coordination with the monitoring requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1091/94⁽¹⁾ concerning protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 18.5.1994, p. 1.

II. Microscale siting

The following guidelines should be followed, as far as practicable:

1. The flow around the inlet sampling probe should be unrestricted (free in an arc of at least 270°) without any obstructions affecting the air flow in the vicinity of the sampler, i.e. away from buildings, balconies, trees and other obstacles by more than twice the height the obstacle protrudes above the sampler.
2. In general, the inlet sampling point should be between 1.5 m (the breathing zone) and 4 m above the ground. Higher positions are possible for urban stations in some circumstances and in wooded areas.
3. The inlet probe should be positioned well away from such sources as furnaces and incineration flues and more than 10 m from the nearest road, with distance increasing as a function of traffic intensity.
4. The sampler's exhaust outlet should be positioned so as to avoid recirculation of exhaust air to the sampler inlet.

The following factors may also be taken into account:

1. interfering sources;
2. security;
3. access;
4. availability of electrical power and telephone communications;
5. visibility of the site in relation to its surroundings;
6. safety of public and operators;
7. the desirability of colocating sampling points for different pollutants;
8. planning requirements.

III. Documentation and review of site selection

Site selection procedures should be fully documented at the classification stage by such means as compass point photographs of the surroundings and a detailed map. Sites should be reviewed at regular intervals with repeated documentation to ensure that selection criteria are still being met.

This requires proper screening and interpretation of the monitoring data in the context of the meteorological and photochemical processes affecting the ozone concentrations measured at the respective site.

ANNEX V

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLING POINTS FOR FIXED MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS OF OZONE

- I. Minimum number of sampling points for fixed continuous measurements to assess air quality in view of compliance with the target values, long-term objectives and information and alert thresholds where continuous measurement is the sole source of information

Population ($\times 1\,000$)	Agglomerations (urban and suburban) (a)	Other zones (suburban and rural) (a)	Rural background
< 250		1	1 station/50 000 km ² as an average density over all zones per country (b)
< 500	1	2	
< 1 000	2	2	
< 1 500	3	3	
< 2 000	3	4	
< 2 750	4	5	
< 3 750	5	6	
> 3 750	1 additional station per 2 million inhabitants	1 additional station per 2 million inhabitants	

(a) At least 1 station in suburban areas, where the highest exposure of the population is likely to occur. In agglomerations at least 50 % of the stations should be located in suburban areas.

(b) 1 station per 25 000 km² for complex terrain is recommended.

- II. Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements for zones and agglomerations attaining the long-term objectives

The number of sampling points for ozone must, in combination with other means of supplementary assessment such as air quality modelling and colocated nitrogen dioxide measurements, be sufficient to examine the trend of ozone pollution and check compliance with the long-term objectives. The number of stations located in agglomerations and other zones may be reduced to one-third of the number specified in Section I. Where information from fixed measurement stations is the sole source of information, at least one monitoring station should be kept. If, in zones where there is supplementary assessment, the result of this is that a zone has no remaining station, coordination with the number of stations in neighbouring zones must ensure adequate assessment of ozone concentrations against long-term objectives. The number of rural background stations should be 1 per 100 000 km².

ANNEX VI

MEASUREMENTS OF OZONE PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES

Objectives

The main objectives of such measurements are to analyse any trend in ozone precursors, to check the efficiency of emission reduction strategies, to check the consistency of emission inventories and to help attribute emission sources to pollution concentration.

An additional aim is to support the understanding of ozone formation and precursor dispersion processes, as well as the application of photochemical models.

Substances

Measurement of ozone precursor substances must include at least nitrogen oxides, and appropriate volatile organic compounds (VOC). A list of volatile organic compounds recommended for measurement is given below.

Ethane	1-Butene	Isoprene	Ethyl benzene
Ethylene	trans-2-Butene	n-Hexane	m+p-Xylene
Acetylene	cis-2-Butene	i-Hexane	o-Xylene
Propane	1,3-Butadiene	n-Heptane	1,2,4-Trimeth. benzene
Propene	n-Pentane	n-Octane	1,2,3-Trimeth. benzene
n-Butane	i-Pentane	i-Octane	1,3,5-Trimeth. benzene
i-Butane	1-Pentene	Benzene	Formaldehyde
	2-Pentene	Toluene	Total non-methane hydrocarbons

Reference methods

The reference method specified in Legal Notice 224/2001⁽¹⁾ or in subsequent legislation will apply for nitrogen oxides.

Siting

Measurements should be taken in particular in urban and suburban areas at any monitoring site set up in accordance with the requirements of Legal Notice 216/2001⁽²⁾ and considered appropriate with regard to the above monitoring objectives.

⁽¹⁾ Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen, Particulate Matter and Lead in Ambient Air Regulations, 2001.

⁽²⁾ Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulations, 2001.

ANNEX VII

DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND COMPILATION OF THE RESULTS OF AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

I. Data quality objectives

The following data quality objectives, for allowed uncertainty of assessment methods, and of minimum time coverage and of data capture of measurement are provided to guide quality-assurance programmes.

	For ozone, NO and NO ₂
Continuous fixed measurement	
Uncertainty of individual measurements	15 %
Minimum data capture	90 % during summer 75 % during winter
Indicative measurement	
Uncertainty of individual measurements	30 %
Minimum data capture	90 %
Minimum time coverage	> 10 % during summer
Modelling	
Uncertainty	
1 hour averages (daytime)	50 %
3 hours daily maximum	50 %
Objective estimation	
Uncertainty	75 %

The uncertainty (on a 95 % confidence interval) of the measurement methods will be evaluated in accordance with the principles of the ISO 'Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement' (1993), or the methodology of ISO 5725-1 'Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results' (1994) or equivalent. The percentages for uncertainty in the table are given for individual measurements, averaged over the period for calculating target values and long-term objectives, for a 95 % confidence interval. The uncertainty for continuous fixed measurements should be interpreted as being applicable in the region of the concentration used for the appropriate threshold.

The uncertainty for modelling and objective estimation is defined as the maximum deviation of the measured and calculated concentration levels, over the period for calculating the appropriate threshold, without taking into account the timing of the events.

'Time coverage' is defined as the percentage of the time considered for setting the threshold value during which the pollutant is measured.

'Data capture' is defined as the ratio of the time for which the instrument produces valid data, to the time for which the statistical parameter or aggregated value is to be calculated.

The requirements for minimum data capture and time coverage do not include losses of data due to the regular calibration or normal maintenance of the instrumentation.

II. Results of air quality assessment

The following information should be compiled for zones or agglomerations within which sources other than measurement are employed to supplement information from measurement:

- a description of the assessment activities carried out,
- specific methods used, with references to descriptions of the method,

- sources of data and information,
- a description of results, including uncertainties and, in particular, the extent of any area within the zone or agglomeration over which concentrations exceed long-term objectives or target values,
- for long-term objectives or target values whose object is the protection of human health, the population potentially exposed to concentrations in excess of the threshold.

Where possible, Member States should compile maps showing concentration distributions within each zone and agglomeration.

III. Standardisation

For ozone the volume must be standardised at the following conditions of temperature and pressure: 293 K, 101,3 kPa.
For nitrogen oxides the standardisation specified in LN 224/2001 ⁽¹⁾ will apply.

ANNEX VIII

REFERENCE METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF OZONE AND CALIBRATION OF OZONE INSTRUMENTS

I. Reference method for analysis of ozone and calibration of ozone instruments

- Analysis method: UV photometric method (ISO FDIS 13964),
- Calibration method: Reference UV photometer (ISO FDIS 13964, VDI 2468, B1.6).

This method is being standardised by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN). Once the latter has published the relevant standard, the method and techniques described therein will constitute the reference and calibration method in this Directive.

The Competent Authority may also use any other method which it can demonstrate gives results equivalent to the above method.

II. Reference modelling technique for ozone

Reference modelling techniques cannot be specified at present. Any amendments to adapt this point to scientific and technical progress will be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 13(2).

⁽¹⁾ Limit Values for Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen, Particulate Matter and Lead in Ambient Air Regulations, 2001.

