

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 2, 4(1), 10(2), (3), 11(1),(3),  
14(12), (13)LIMIT VALUES, MARGINS OF TOLERANCE,  
INFORMATION AND ALERT THRESHOLDSPART I  
SULPHUR DIOXIDE**Limit values for sulphur dioxide**

	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance (a)</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
<b>1.</b> Hourly limit value for the protection of human health	1 hour	350 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a calendar year	60 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , reducing to 30µg/m <sup>3</sup> on 1st January 2004 and to 0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> on 1st January 2005	1st January 2005
<b>2.</b> Daily limit value for the protection of human health	24 hours	125 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year	None	1st January 2005

**Alert threshold for sulphur dioxide**

**1.2.** 500 µg/m<sup>3</sup> measured over three consecutive hours at locations representative of air quality over at least 100 km<sup>2</sup> or an entire zone, whichever is the smaller.

**Minimum details to be made available to the public when the alert threshold for sulphur dioxide is exceeded**

**1.3.** Details to be made available to the public should include at least—

- (a) the date, hour and place of the occurrence and the reasons for the occurrence, where known;
- (b) any forecasts of—
  - (i) changes in concentration (improvement, stabilisation, or deterioration), together with the reasons for those changes;
  - (ii) the geographical area concerned; and
  - (iii) the duration of the occurrence;
- (c) the type of population potentially sensitive to the occurrence; and
- (d) the precautions to be taken by the sensitive population concerned.

## PART II

### NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO<sub>2</sub>) AND OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NO<sub>x</sub>)

#### Limit values for nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen

	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
<b>1.</b> Hourly limit value for the protection of human health	1 hour	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup> NO <sub>2</sub> , not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year	70 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , reducing on 1st January 2004 and on 1st January of each following year by equal annual amounts to reach 0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> by 1st January 2010	1st January 2010
<b>2.</b> Annual limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> NO <sub>2</sub>	14 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , reducing on 1st January 2004 and on 1st January of each following year by equal annual amounts to reach 0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> by 1st January 2010	1st January 2010

#### Alert threshold for nitrogen dioxide

**2.2.** 400 µg/m<sup>3</sup> measured over three consecutive hours at locations representative of air quality over at least 100 km<sup>2</sup> or an entire zone or agglomeration, whichever is the smaller.

#### Minimum details to be made available to the public when the alert threshold for nitrogen dioxide is exceeded

**2.3.** Details to be made available to the public should include at least—

- (a) the date, hour and place of the occurrence and the reasons for the occurrence, where known;
- (b) any forecasts of—
  - (i) changes in concentration (improvement, stabilisation, or deterioration), together with the reasons for those changes;
  - (ii) the geographical area concerned; and
  - (iii) the duration of the occurrence;
- (c) the type of population potentially sensitive to the occurrence; and
- (d) the precautions to be taken by the sensitive population concerned.

## PART III

PARTICULATE MATTER (PM<sub>10</sub>)

	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
1. 24-hour limit value for the protection of human health	24 hours	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub> , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year	10 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , reducing on 1st January 2004 to 5 µg/m <sup>3</sup> and on 1st January 2005 to 0 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .	1st January 2005
2. Annual limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> PM <sub>10</sub>	3.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , reducing on 1st January 2004 to 1.6µg/m <sup>3</sup> and on 1st January 2005 to 0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1st January 2005

## PART IV

## LEAD

	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
Annual limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	0.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup> , reducing on 1st January 2004 to 0.1µg/m <sup>3</sup> and on 1st January 2005 to 0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1st January 2005

## PART V

## BENZENE

	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
Limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	5µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5µg/m <sup>3</sup> reducing on 1st January 2006 and every 12 months thereafter by 1	1st January 2010

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
		$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to reach $0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ by 1st January 2010	

## PART VI CARBON MONOXIDE

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
Limit value for the protection of human health	Maximum daily 8-hour mean $10\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$	$4 \text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ reducing on 1st January 2004 to $2 \text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ , and to $0 \text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ on 1st January 2005	1st January 2005

**6.2.** 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 shall be the period from 17:00 on the previous day to 0100 on that day; the last calculation period for any one day shall be the period from 1600 to 2400 on that day.

## PART VII OZONE

### Information and alert thresholds for ozone

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

(a) The exceedance of the threshold is to be measured or predicted for three consecutive hours.

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

**7.2.** Details to be supplied to the public on a sufficiently large scale as soon as possible should include the following.

1. Information on any observed exceedance—

(1)

- (a) the location or area of the exceedance;
  - (b) the type of threshold exceeded (information threshold or alert threshold);
  - (c) the time at which the exceedance began and its duration; and
  - (d) the highest 1-hour and 8-hour mean concentration.
2. Forecast for the following afternoon, day or days–
- (a) the geographical area of expected exceedances of an information threshold or alert threshold;
  - (b) the expected change in pollution, that is, improvement, stabilisation or deterioration.
3. Information on the type of population concerned, possible health effects and recommended conduct–
- (a) information on population groups at risk;
  - (b) description of likely symptoms;
  - (c) recommended precautions to be taken by the population concerned; and
  - (d) where to find further information.
4. Information provided under this Schedule shall also include–
- (a) information on preventive action to reduce pollution or exposure to it;
  - (b) an indication of main source sectors; and
  - (c) recommendations for action to reduce emissions.