

## SCHEDULE 4

### LOCATION OF SAMPLING POINTS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF RELEVANT POLLUTANTS AND OZONE IN AMBIENT AIR

#### PART I

#### MACROSCALE SITING

##### **Protection of human health**

**1.1** Sampling points directed at the protection of human health should be sited—

- (a) to provide data on the areas within zones where the highest concentrations occur to which the population is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed for a period which is significant in relation to the averaging period of the limit value;
- (b) to provide data on levels in other areas within the zones which are representative of the exposure of the general population;
- (c) sampling points should in general be sited to avoid measuring very small micro-environments in their immediate vicinity. As a guideline, a sampling point should be sited to be representative of air quality in a surrounding area of no less than 200 m<sup>2</sup> at traffic-orientated sites and of several square kilometres at urban-background sites;
- (d) sampling points should also, where possible, be representative of similar locations not in their immediate vicinity;
- (e) account should be taken of the need to locate sampling points on islands, where that is necessary for the protection of human health.

##### **Protection of ecosystems and vegetation**

**1.2** Sampling points targeted at the protection of ecosystems or vegetation should be sited more than 20 km from agglomerations or more than 5 km from other built-up areas, industrial installations or motorways. As a guideline, a sampling point should be sited to be representative of air quality in a surrounding area of at least 1000 km<sup>2</sup>. A sampling point may be sited at a lesser distance or to be representative of air quality in a less extended area, taking account of geographical conditions.

##### **Account should be taken of the need to assess air quality on islands.**

**1.3**