

SCHEDULE 6

Location of sampling points

PART 3

Macroscale siting for ozone

11. Sampling points for ozone shall be located in accordance with the considerations set out in the following table—

<i>Type of station</i>	<i>Objective of measurement</i>	<i>Representativeness¹</i>	<i>Macroscale siting criteria</i>
Urban	<i>Protection of human health:</i> to assess the exposure of the urban population to ozone, i.e. where the 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 education, sports or recreation facilities
Suburban	<i>Protection of human health and vegetation:</i> 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 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

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Sampling points shall also, where possible, be representative of similar locations not in their immediate vicinity.

Status: Point in time view as at 29/03/2007.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Air Quality Standards (Scotland) Regulations 2007 (revoked), PART 3. (See end of Document for details)

			sub urban stations also upwind of the area of maximum emissions, in order to determine the regional background levels of ozone
Rural	<i>Protection of human health and vegetation:</i> 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	<i>Protection of vegetation and human health:</i> to assess the exposure of crops and natural ecosystems to regional-scale ozone concentrations as well as exposure of the populations	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 near ground inversion conditions, also summits of higher mountains; coastal sites with pronounced diurnal wind cycles of local character are not recommended by Directive 2002/3/EC

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Sampling points shall also, where possible, be representative of similar locations not in their immediate vicinity.

12. For rural and rural background stations, consideration shall be given, where appropriate, to co ordination with the monitoring requirements of Commission Regulation 1091/94 ^{MI} concerning protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution.

Marginal Citations

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