WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2003 No. 1848 (W.198)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WALES

The Air Quality (Ozone) (Wales) Regulations 2003

Made--16th July 2003Coming into force9th September 2003

THE AIR QUALITY (OZONE) (WALES) REGULATIONS 2003

- 1. Citation, commencement and application
- 2. Definitions
- 3. Target values and long-term objectives
- 4. Assessment of levels of ozone and ozone precursor substances
- 5. Programmes and measures to address ozone levels
- 6. Information threshold and alert threshold
- 7. Public information
- 8. Short term action plans
- 9. Transboundary pollution
- 10. Information requirements
- Revocation of the Ozone Monitoring and Information Regulations 1994
 Signature

 SCHEDULE
 TARGET VALUES AND LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES FOR

 1
 OZONE LEVELS

 PART I
 — Definitions and interpretation

 When assessing compliance with the target values and long-term objectives...

 PART II
 — Target values for ozone

 PART III
 — Long-term objectives for ozone

 SCHEDULE
 CLASSIFICATION AND LOCATION OF SAMPLING POINTS

 2
 The following considerations apply to fixed measurement:

 PART II
 — Macroscale siting

 PART II
 — Microscale siting

 The following considerations apply to fixed measurement:

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

1. The flow around the inlet sampling probe should be unrestricted...

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).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

2.	In general, the inlet sampling point should be between 1.5m
3.	The inlet probe should be positioned well away from such
4.	The sampler's exhaust outlet should be positioned so as to
	PART III — Documentation and review of site selection
	Site selection procedures should be fully documented at the
	classification
	This requires proper screening and interpretation of the monitoring
	data
SCHEDULE	CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING MINIMUM NUMBERS OF
3	SAMPLING POINTS FOR FIXED MEASUREMENT OF OZONE
5	LEVELS
	PART I
	Minimum number of sampling points for fixed continuous
	measurement to
	PART II — Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement for
	zones attaining the long-term objectives
	The number of sampling points for ozone must, in combination
SCHEDULE	MEASUREMENTS OF OZONE PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES
4	
	Objectives
	An additional aim is to support the understanding of ozone
	Substances
	Reference methods
	Siting
SCHEDULE	DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND COMPILATION OF
5	RESULTS OF AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT
	PART I — Data quality objectives
	The following data quality objectives for allowed uncertainty of
	assessment
	PART II — Results of air quality assessment
	The following information should be compiled for zones within
	which
	Where possible, the National Assembly must ensure that maps are
SCHEDULE	REFERENCE METHODS FOR ANALYSIS OF OZONE AND
6	CALIBRATION OF OZONE INSTRUMENTS
	The reference method for analysis of ozone shall be the
	The reference method for calibration of ozone instruments shall be
SCHEDULE	INFORMATION AND ALERT THRESHOLDS
7	
	PART I — Information and alert thresholds for ozone
	PART 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
1.	Information on any observed exceedance: (a) the location or area
2.	Forecast for the following afternoon, day or days:
3.	Information on the type of population concerned, possible health
5.	effects
4.	Information provided under this Schedule shall also include:
SCHEDULE	INFORMATION TO BE OBTAINED AND COLLATED ON
8 SCHEDULE	OZONE LEVELS, AND CRITERIA FOR AGGREGATING DATA
0	AND CALCULATING STATISTICAL PARAMETERS
	PART I — Information on ozone levels

The following information on ozone concentrations must be obtained and...

PART II — Criteria for aggregating data and calculating statistical parameters In this Part, percentiles are to be calculated using the...

The following criteria are to be used for checking validity... Explanatory Note