

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 13, 15, 20(1), (2), (4) and (5),
21(5), 23(1) and 24(2)

Limit values

Sulphur dioxide

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>
One hour	350 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a calendar year
One day	125 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year

Nitrogen dioxide

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>
One hour	200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year
Calendar year	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Benzene

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>
Calendar year	5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Carbon monoxide

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>
Maximum daily eight hour mean MI	10 mg/m^3

Lead

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>
Calendar year	0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

PM₁₀

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>
One day	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year
Calendar year	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Status: Point in time view as at 11/06/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010. (See end of Document for details)

PM_{2.5}

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Limit value</i>	<i>Margin of tolerance</i>	<i>Date by which limit value is to be met</i>
Calendar year	25 µg/m ³	20% on 11 June 2008, decreasing on the next 1 January and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2015	1 January 2015

Marginal Citations

M1 The maximum daily eight hour mean concentration of carbon monoxide must be selected by examining eight hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each eight hour average so calculated must be assigned to the day on which it ends, that is, the first calculation period for any one day will be from 17:00 on the previous day to 01:00 on that day, and the last calculation period for any one day will be the period from 16:00 to 24:00 on that day.

Marginal Citations

M1 The maximum daily eight hour mean concentration of carbon monoxide must be selected by examining eight hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each eight hour average so calculated must be assigned to the day on which it ends, that is, the first calculation period for any one day will be from 17:00 on the previous day to 01:00 on that day, and the last calculation period for any one day will be the period from 16:00 to 24:00 on that day.

SCHEULE 2

Regulations 14, 20(1) and (3), 21(5), 23(1) and, 24(2)

Target values

Arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Target value for the total content in the PM₁₀ fraction averaged over a calendar year</i>	<i>Date by which target value should be met</i>
Arsenic	6 ng/m ³	31 December 2012
Cadmium	5 ng/m ³	31 December 2012
Nickel	20 ng/m ³	31 December 2012
Benzo(a)pyrene	1 ng/m ³	31 December 2012

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Ozone

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Target value</i>
Protection of human health	Maximum daily eight hour mean M2	120 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded on more than 25 days per calendar year averaged over three years M3
Protection of vegetation	May to July	AOT 40 (calculated from 1h values) 18,000 µg/m ³ · h averaged over five years M3

PM_{2.5}

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Target value</i>
Calendar year	25 µg/m ³

Marginal Citations

- M2** The maximum daily eight hour mean concentration must be selected by examining eight hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each eight hour average so calculated must be assigned to the day on which it ends, that is, 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, and the last calculation period for any one day must be the period from 16:00 to 24:00 on that day.
- M3** 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 valid data for one year in relation to the target value for the protection of human health and valid data for three years in relation to the target value for the protection of vegetation.

Marginal Citations

- M2** The maximum daily eight hour mean concentration must be selected by examining eight hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each eight hour average so calculated must be assigned to the day on which it ends, that is, 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, and the last calculation period for any one day must be the period from 16:00 to 24:00 on that day.
- M3** 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 valid data for one year in relation to the target value for the protection of human health and valid data for three years in relation to the target value for the protection of vegetation.

Status: Point in time view as at 11/06/2010.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010. (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 8(2), 16, 23(1), 24(2)

Long-term objectives for ozone

<i>Objective</i>	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Long-term objective</i>	<i>Date by which long-term objective should be met</i>
Protection of human health	Maximum daily eight hour mean within a calendar year	120 µg/m ³	Not defined
Protection of vegetation	May to July	AOT 40 (calculated from 1h values) 6000 µg/m ³ · h	Not defined

SCHEDULE 4

Regulations 17, 21(1) and (3), 23(1) and 24(2)

Information and alert thresholds

Alert thresholds for sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Alert threshold</i> <i>M4</i>
Sulphur dioxide	500 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide	400 µg/m ³

Information and alert thresholds for ozone

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Threshold</i>
Information	1 hour	180 µg/m ³
Alert	1 hour	240 µg/m ³

Marginal Citations

M4 To be measured over three consecutive hours at locations representative of air quality over at least 100 km² or an entire zone, whichever is smaller.

Marginal Citations

M4 To be measured over three consecutive hours at locations representative of air quality over at least 100 km² or an entire zone, whichever is smaller.

SCHEDULE 5

Regulations 18 and 23(1)

Critical levels for the protection of vegetation

Sulphur dioxide

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Critical level</i>
Calendar year and winter (1 October to 31 March)	20 µg/m ³

Oxides of nitrogen

<i>Averaging period</i>	<i>Critical level</i>
Calendar year	30 µg/m ³ NO _x

SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 20(6)

Information to be included in air quality plans

1. Location of excess pollution—
 - (a) region;
 - (b) city (map); and
 - (c) measuring station (map, geographical co-ordinates).
2. General information—
 - (a) type of zone (city, industrial or rural area);
 - (b) estimate of the polluted area (km²) and of the population exposed to the pollution;
 - (c) useful climatic data;
 - (d) relevant data on topography; and
 - (e) sufficient information on the type of targets requiring protection in the zone.
3. Responsible authorities (names and addresses of persons responsible for the development and implementation of air quality plans).
4. Nature and assessment of pollution—
 - (a) concentrations observed over previous years (before the implementation of the improvement measures);
 - (b) concentrations measured since the beginning of the project; and
 - (c) techniques used for the assessment.
5. Origin of pollution—
 - (a) list of the main emission sources responsible for the pollution (map);
 - (b) total quantity of emissions from these sources (tonnes per year); and
 - (c) information on pollution imported from other regions.
6. Analysis of the situation—

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- (a) details of those factors responsible for the exceedance of the limit value or target value; and
 - (b) details of possible measures for the improvement of air quality.
7. Details of those measures or projects for improvement which existed prior to 11 June 2008—
- (a) local, regional, national and international measures; and
 - (b) observed effects of those measures.
8. Details of those measures or projects adopted with a view to reducing pollution following 11 June 2008—
- (a) list and description of all the measures set out in the project;
 - (b) timetable for implementation; and
 - (c) estimate of the improvement of air quality planned and of the expected time required to attain these objectives.
9. Details of the measures or projects planned or being researched for the long term.
10. List of the publications, documents and work etc. used to supplement information required by this Schedule.

SCHEDULE 7

Regulation 23(2)

Public information in relation to alert and information thresholds for nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and ozone

1. In cases where either the information or the alert threshold for nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide or ozone in Schedule 4 is exceeded the details set out in paragraphs 3 to 6, as a minimum, must be made available to the public.
2. In cases where either the information or the alert threshold for one of those pollutants in Schedule 4 is predicted to be exceeded, the information set out in paragraphs 3 to 6 must be provided where practicable, as though references to exceedances in those paragraphs were references to predicted exceedances.
3. Information on any incident where information or alert thresholds have been exceeded—
- (a) the location or area where thresholds have been exceeded;
 - (b) the type of threshold exceeded (information or alert threshold);
 - (c) the time at which the threshold was exceeded and the duration of the incident; and
 - (d) in the case of ozone, the highest one hour and eight hour concentration.
4. Forecast for the following afternoon, day and days—
- (a) the geographical area in which it is expected that an information or alert threshold will be exceeded; and
 - (b) the expected change in pollution, that is, improvement, stabilisation or deterioration, and the reasons for that change.
5. Information on the type of population concerned, possible health effects and recommended conduct, in particular—
- (a) information on the 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.
6. Information on the following additional matters–
- (a) information on preventive action to reduce pollution or exposure to it;
 - (b) an indication of the main source sectors; and
 - (c) recommendations for action to reduce emissions.

Status:

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Changes to legislation:

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