



Brussels, 31 May 2023
(OR. en)

10007/23

LIMITE

ENV 613
ENER 321
IND 277
TRANS 214
ENT 117
SAN 338
AGRI 291
CODEC 998

Interinstitutional File:
2022/0347(COD)

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (recast) - Examination of a partial Presidency compromise text

With a view to the meeting of the Working Party on the Environment (WPE) on 6 June 2023, delegations will find attached a first partial Presidency compromise text on the abovementioned proposal, prepared by the Presidency based on discussions in the WPE and written comments received from delegations so far. It is to be noted that at this stage the Presidency compromise text only concerns Articles 1-11 (and related definitions) and Annexes II-VII. Other parts of the text will be for discussion at a later stage. The changes suggested by the Presidency to the Commission proposal are marked as **bold underlined** (added text) or ~~strikethrough~~ (deletions). While this version does not contain the recast markings of the initial Commission proposal, the modifications suggested by the Presidency concern only the provisions in the scope of the recast.

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

(recast)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

[preamble to be discussed at a later stage]

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Objectives

1. This Directive sets out a zero pollution objective for air quality, so that within the Union air quality is progressively improved to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and natural ecosystems, as defined by scientific evidence, thus contributing to a toxic-free environment at the latest by 2050.

2. This Directive ~~sets~~ **lays down** ~~intermediate~~ limit values, **ozone** target values, average exposure reduction obligations, average exposure concentration objectives, critical levels, information thresholds, alert thresholds and long-term objectives ('air quality standards') **with the aim of providing a staged approach to improve the air quality** ~~to be met by the year 2030, and~~. **These air quality standards shall be** regularly reviewed thereafter in accordance with Article 3 **to move the Union closer to the zero pollution objective**.
3. Furthermore, this Directive contributes to achieving: the Union's pollution-reduction, biodiversity and ecosystem objectives in accordance with the 8th Environment Action Programme, as set out in Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹.

Article 2

Subject matter

This Directive lays down **provisions related to** the following ~~measures~~:

1. ~~measures~~ defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment;
2. ~~measures~~ setting common methods and criteria to assess the ambient air quality in Member States;
3. ~~measures for~~ monitoring **current** ambient air quality **and** long-term trends ~~and~~ **as well as** impacts of Union and national measures on ambient air quality;
4. ~~measures~~ ensuring that the information on ambient air quality is made available to the public;
5. ~~measures~~ maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases;
6. ~~measures~~ promoting increased cooperation between Member States in reducing air pollution.

¹ Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22).

Article 3

Regular review

1. By 31 December 2030~~28~~, and every 5 years thereafter, ~~and more often if substantial new scientific findings point to the need for it~~, the Commission shall review the scientific evidence related to air pollutants and their effects on human health and the environment relevant to achieving the objective set in Article 1 and present a report with the main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council.

2. The review shall assess whether applicable air quality standards are still appropriate to achieve the objective of avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful effects on human health and the environment and whether additional air pollutants should be covered.

In order to achieve the objectives set in Article 1, the review shall assess whether this Directive needs to be revised with a view to ensuring alignment with the World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines and the latest scientific information.

For the purposes of the review, the Commission shall take into account, inter alia, the following:

- (a) latest scientific information from WHO and other relevant organisations,
- (b) technological developments impacting air quality and its assessment,
- (c) air quality situations and associated impacts on human health and the environment **as well as the nature and socio-economic impacts of complementary actions to be implemented to achieve new objectives** in Member States,
- (d) progress made in implementing national and Union reduction measures for pollutants and improving air quality,
- (e) **relevant source legislation at Union level for sectors and activities that contribute to air pollution,**
- (f) **relevant information submitted for this purpose to the Commission by the Member States.**

3. The European Environment Agency shall assist the Commission in carrying out the review.
4. Where the Commission considers it appropriate, as a result of the review, it shall present a proposal to revise air quality standards or to cover other air pollutants. **Furthermore, where the Commission deems it necessary, it shall also present proposals to introduce or revise any relevant source legislation in order to contribute to achieving the proposed revised air quality standards at Union level.**

Article 4

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions apply :

- (1) ‘ambient air’ means outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplaces as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 89/654/EEC¹ where provisions concerning health and safety at work apply and to which members of the public do not have regular access;
- (2) ‘pollutant’ means any substance present in ambient air and likely to have harmful effects on human health or the environment;
- (3) ‘level’ means the concentration of a pollutant in ambient air or the deposition thereof on surfaces in a given time;
- (4) ‘total deposition’ means the total mass of pollutants which is transferred from the atmosphere to surfaces, such as soil, vegetation, water, buildings, in a given area within a given time;

¹ Council Directive 89/654/EEC of 30 November 1989 concerning the minimum safety and health requirements for the workplace (first individual directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 393, 30.12.1989, p. 1). Directive as amended by Directive 2007/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 165, 27.6.2007, p. 21).

- (5) 'PM₁₀' means particulate matter which passes through a size-selective inlet as defined in the reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM₁₀, EN 12341, with a 50 % efficiency cut-off at 10 µm aerodynamic diameter;
- (6) 'PM_{2.5}' means particulate matter which passes through a size-selective inlet as defined in the reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM_{2.5}, EN **12341** ~~14907~~, with a 50 % efficiency cut-off at 2,5 µm aerodynamic diameter;
- (7) 'oxides of nitrogen' means the sum of the volume mixing ratio (ppbv) of nitrogen monoxide (nitric oxide) and nitrogen dioxide expressed in units of mass concentration of nitrogen dioxide (µg/m³);
- (8) 'arsenic', 'cadmium', '**lead**', 'nickel' and 'benzo(a)pyrene' mean the total content of these elements and compounds in the PM₁₀ fraction;
- (9) 'polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons' means those organic compounds, composed of at least two fused aromatic rings made entirely from carbon and hydrogen;
- (10) 'total gaseous mercury' means elemental mercury vapour (Hg⁰) and reactive gaseous mercury, i.e. water-soluble mercury species with sufficiently high vapour pressure to exist in the gas phase;
- (11) 'volatile organic compounds' (VOC) means organic compounds from anthropogenic and biogenic sources, ~~other than methane~~, that are capable of producing photochemical oxidants by reactions with nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight;
- (12) 'ozone precursor substances' means substances which contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone;
- (13) 'black carbon' (BC) means equivalent black carbon (eBC) derived from optical methods.
- (14) 'ultrafine particles' (UFP) means the particle number concentrations in cm³ for a size range with a lower limit of ≤10 nm and for a size range with no restriction on the upper limit.
- (15) 'zone' means part of the territory of a Member State, as delimited by that Member State for the purposes of air quality assessment and management;

- (16) ‘agglomeration’ means a conurbation with a population in excess of 250 000 inhabitants or, where the population is 250 000 inhabitants or fewer, with a given population density per km² to be established by the Member States;
- (17) ‘assessment’ means any method used to measure, calculate, predict or estimate levels;
- (18) ‘assessment threshold’ means the level that determines the required assessment regime to be used to assess ambient air quality;
- (19) ‘fixed measurements’ means measurements taken at sampling points, either continuously or by random sampling, at constant locations for at least 1 calendar year to determine the levels in accordance with the relevant data quality objectives;
- (20) ‘indicative measurements’ means measurements which meet data quality objectives that are less strict than those required for fixed measurements;
- (21) ‘objective estimation’ means ~~an assessment method to obtain quantitative or qualitative~~ information on the concentration or deposition level of a **specific** pollutant **obtained** through expert **analysis** judgement which **and** may include use of statistical tools, ~~remote sensing, and in-situ sensors~~;
- (22) ‘spatial representativeness’ means an assessment approach whereby the air quality metrics observed at a sampling point are representative for an explicitly delineated geographical area to the extent that air quality metrics within that area do not differ from the metrics observed at the sampling point by more than a pre-defined tolerance level;
- (23) ‘urban background locations’ means places in urban areas where levels are representative of the exposure of the general urban population;
- (24) ‘rural background locations’ means places in rural areas with low population density where levels are representative of the exposure of the general rural population;
- (25) ‘monitoring supersite’ means a monitoring station at an urban background or rural background location that combines multiple sampling points to gather long-term data on several pollutants;

- (26) ‘limit value’ means a level which is not to be exceeded and which is fixed on the basis of scientific knowledge, with the aim of avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful effects on human health or the environment;
- (27) ‘ozone target value’ means a level fixed on the basis of scientific knowledge, with the aim of avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful effects from ozone on human health or the environment, to be complied with where possible over a given period;
- (28) ‘average exposure indicator’ means an average level determined on the basis of measurements at urban background locations throughout the territorial unit at NUTS 1 level as described in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003, or, if there is no urban area located in that territorial unit, at rural background locations, and which reflects population exposure, used to check whether the average exposure reduction obligation and the average exposure concentration objective for that territorial unit have been met;
- (29) ‘average exposure reduction obligation’ means a percentage reduction of the average exposure of the population, expressed as average exposure indicator, of a territorial unit at NUTS 1 level as described in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council set for the reference year with the aim of reducing harmful effects on human health, to be attained over a given period;
- (30) ‘average exposure concentration objective’ means a level of the average exposure indicator to be attained, with the aim of reducing harmful effects on human health ;
- (31) ‘critical level’ means a level above which direct adverse effects may occur on some receptors, such as trees, other plants or natural ecosystems but not on humans;
- (32) ‘information threshold’ means a level beyond which there is a risk to human health from brief exposure for particularly sensitive population and vulnerable groups and for which immediate and appropriate information is necessary;
- (33) ‘alert threshold’ means a level beyond which there is a risk to human health from brief exposure for the population as a whole and at which immediate steps are to be taken by Member States;

- (34) ‘long-term objective’ means a level to be attained in the long-term, save where not achievable through proportionate measures, with the aim of providing effective protection of human health and the environment;
- (35) ‘contributions from natural sources’ means emissions of pollutants not caused directly or indirectly by human activities, including natural events such as volcanic eruptions, seismic activities, geothermal activities, wild-land fires, high-wind events, sea sprays or the atmospheric re-suspension or transport of natural particles from dry regions;
- (36) ‘air quality plans’ means plans that set out measures in order to comply with limit values, ozone target values or average exposure reduction obligations;
- (37) ‘short-term action plans’ means plans that set out emergency measures to be taken in the short term to reduce the immediate risk or the duration of the exceedance of the alert thresholds;
- (38) ‘the public concerned’ means the public affected or likely to be affected by exceedances of air quality standards, or having an interest in, the decision-making procedures related to the implementation of the obligations under this Directive, including non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law;
- (39) ‘sensitive population and vulnerable groups’ means those population groups that are more vulnerable to air pollution exposure than the average population, because they have a higher sensitivity or a lower threshold for health effects or have a reduced ability to protect themselves.]

Article 5

Responsibilities

Member States shall designate at the appropriate levels the competent authorities and bodies responsible for the following:

- (a) assessment of ambient air quality;

- (b) approval of measurement systems (methods, equipment, networks and laboratories);
- (c) ensuring the accuracy of measurements;
- (d) ensuring the accuracy of modelling applications;
- (e) analysis of assessment methods;
- (f) coordination on their territory if Union-wide quality assurance programmes are being organised by the Commission;
- (g) cooperation with the other Member States and the Commission;
- (h) establishment of air quality plans;
- (i) establishment of short-term action plans.

Article 6

Establishment of zones

Member States shall establish zones throughout their territory, including, where appropriate for the purposes of air quality assessment and management, at the level of agglomerations. Air quality assessment and air quality management shall be carried out in all zones.

CHAPTER II

ASSESSMENT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AND DEPOSITION RATES

Article 7

Assessment regime

1. The assessment thresholds specified in Annex II shall apply to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ~~lead~~, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene and ozone in ambient air.

Each zone shall be classified in relation to those assessment thresholds.

2. Member States shall review the classification referred to in paragraph 1 at least every 5 years in accordance with the procedure laid down in this paragraph **3**. However, classifications shall be reviewed more frequently in the event of significant changes in activities ~~emitting air pollutants and modifying the result~~ **relevant** to the ambient concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ~~lead~~, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene or ozone.

3. Exceedances of the assessment thresholds shall be determined on the basis of concentrations during the previous 5 years where sufficient data are available. An assessment threshold shall be deemed to have been exceeded if it has been exceeded during at least 3 separate years out of those previous 5 years.

Where data are available for less than 5 years, Member States may combine measurement campaigns of short duration during the period of the year and at locations likely to be typical of the highest pollution levels, with results obtained from information from emission inventories and modelling **applications** to determine exceedances of the assessment thresholds.

Article 8

Assessment criteria

1. Member States shall assess ambient air quality with respect to the pollutants referred to in Article 7 in all their zones, in accordance with the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 6 of this Article and in accordance with Annex IV.

2. In all zones where the level of pollutants exceeds the assessment threshold established for those pollutants, fixed measurements shall be used to assess the ambient air quality. Those fixed measurements may be supplemented by modelling applications and indicative measurements to assess air quality and to provide adequate information on the spatial distribution of air pollutants and on the spatial representativeness of fixed measurements.

3. In all zones where the level of pollutants, **from 1 January 2030,** exceeds a limit value established for those pollutants in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I or an ozone target value established in Section 2 of Annex I, modelling applications **or indicative measurements** shall be used in addition to fixed measurements to assess the ambient air quality.

Those modelling applications **or indicative measurements** shall ~~also~~ provide information on the spatial distribution of pollutants. **Where modelling applications are used they shall also provide information** ~~and~~ on the spatial representativeness of fixed measurements.

4. In all zones where the level of pollutants is below the assessment threshold established for those pollutants, modelling applications, indicative measurements, objective-estimation techniques, or a combination thereof shall be sufficient for the assessment of the ambient air quality.

5. **The results of modelling applications and indicative measurements shall be taken into account for the assessment of air quality with respect to the limit values and ozone target values.** *[moved from Art. 9(6)]*

If modelling **applications** shows an exceedance of any limit value or ozone target value in an area of the zone not covered by fixed measurements **and their area of spatial representativeness**, additional fixed or indicative measurements shall be used. **These measurements shall be conducted within** ~~during at least 1~~ **3** calendar years after the exceedance was recorded **and shall cover at least 1 calendar year in accordance with the minimum data coverage requirements set out in Point B of Annex V**, to assess the concentration level of the relevant pollutant. **Where the additional measurements show an exceedance of any limit value or ozone target value, the requirement to establish air quality plans in accordance with Article 19 shall apply.**

6. To assess the contribution of benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air, each Member State shall monitor other relevant polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a limited number of sampling points. These compounds shall include at least: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(j)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene. Sampling points for these polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons shall be co-located with sampling points for benzo(a)pyrene and shall be selected in such a way that geographical variation and long-term trends can be identified.

7. In addition to monitoring required under Article 10, Member States shall, ~~where applicable,~~ monitor ultrafine particles levels in accordance with Point D of Annex III and Section 3 of Annex VII. **Monitoring of black carbon levels may be undertaken at the same locations.**

8. The use of bio indicators shall be considered where regional patterns of the impact on ecosystems are to be assessed, including in accordance with the monitoring undertaken under Directive (EU) 2016/2284.

Article 9

Sampling points

1. The location of sampling points for the measurement of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ~~lead~~, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene **and ozone** in ambient air shall be determined in accordance with Annex IV.

~~The location of sampling points for the measurement of ozone shall be determined in accordance with Annex IV.~~

2. In each zone where the level of pollutants exceeds the assessment threshold specified in Annex II, the number of sampling points for each pollutant shall not be less than the minimum number of sampling points specified in Tables 1 3 and 2 4 of Points A and Point C, of Annex III.

3. For zones where the level of pollutants exceeds the relevant assessment threshold specified in Annex II, but not the respective limit values specified in ~~Table 1~~ of Section 1 of Annex I, ozone target values specified in Section 2 of Annex I or critical levels specified in Section 3 of Annex I, the minimum number of sampling points **for fixed measurements** may be reduced by up to 50 %, in accordance with **Tables 3 and 4 of** Points A and **Point** C of Annex III provided that the following conditions are met:

(a) indicative measurements and modelling **applications** provide sufficient information for the assessment of air quality with regard to limit values, ozone target values, critical levels, information thresholds and alert thresholds, as well as adequate information for the public, in addition to the ~~one~~ **information** provided by the ~~fixed~~ sampling points **for fixed measurements**;

(b) the number of sampling points to be installed and the spatial resolution of indicative measurements and modelling ~~techniques~~ **applications** are sufficient for the concentration of the relevant pollutant to be established in accordance with the data quality objectives specified in Points A and B of Annex V and enable assessment results to meet the requirements specified in Point D of Annex V;

(c) the number of indicative measurements is the same as the number of fixed measurements that are being replaced ~~and the indicative measurements have a minimum duration of 2 months per calendar year~~;

(d) for ozone, nitrogen dioxide is measured at all remaining sampling points measuring ozone except at rural background locations for ozone assessment as referred to in Point B of Annex IV.

4. One or more sampling points adapted to the monitoring objective specified in Section 2, Point A of Annex VII, shall be installed in a Member State's territory to supply data on concentrations of the ozone precursor substances listed in Point B of that Section at locations determined in accordance with Point C of that Section.
5. Each Member State shall, in accordance with Annex IV, ensure that the distribution **of sampling points** used for the calculation of the average exposure indicators for PM_{2.5} and NO₂, reflect the general population exposure adequately. The number of sampling points shall be no less than that determined by application of Point B₇ of Annex III.
- ~~6. The results of modelling applications and indicative measurements shall be taken into account for the assessment of air quality with respect to the limit values and ozone target values.~~
7. Sampling points at which exceedances of ~~any~~ **a relevant** limit value specified in Section 1 of Annex I were recorded within the previous 3 years shall not be relocated, unless a relocation is necessary due to special circumstances, including spatial development. Relocation of **such** sampling points shall, **wherever possible**, be done within their area of spatial representativeness and be based on modelling results. **A detailed justification of any relocation of these sampling points shall be fully documented in accordance with the requirements set out in Point D Annex IV.**

Article 10

Monitoring supersites

1. Each Member State shall establish at least one monitoring supersite per 10 million inhabitants at an urban background location. Member States that have fewer than 10 million inhabitants shall establish at least one monitoring supersite at an urban background location.

Each Member State shall establish at least one monitoring supersite per 100 000 km² at a rural background location. Member States whose territory is less than 100 000 km² shall establish at least one monitoring supersite at a rural background location.

2. The siting of monitoring supersites shall be determined for urban background locations and rural background locations in accordance with Point B of Annex IV.

3. All sampling points that fulfil the requirements laid down in Point B and C of Annex IV and which are installed at monitoring supersites may be taken into account for the purpose of meeting the requirements on the minimum number of sampling points for the relevant pollutants as specified in Annex III.

4. A Member State may ~~establish, set up in agreement~~ with one or more neighbouring Member States, ~~to establish~~ one or more joint monitoring supersites to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 1. This does not affect the obligation of each Member State to establish at least 1 monitoring supersite at an urban background location and 1 monitoring supersite at a rural background location.

4a. Measurements at all monitoring supersites at urban background locations and rural background locations shall include the pollutants listed in Tables 1 and 2 of Section -1 of Annex VII and may also include include the pollutants listed in Table 3 of Section -1 of Annex VII.

~~5. Measurements at all monitoring supersites at urban background locations shall include fixed or indicative measurements of size distribution of ultrafine particles and particulate matter oxidative potential.~~

~~6. Measurements at all monitoring supersites at urban background locations and rural background locations shall include at least the following:~~

~~(a) fixed measurements of particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), black carbon (BC), ammonia (NH₃) and ultrafine particles (UFP).~~

~~(b) fixed or indicative measurements of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) for the purposes of providing, as a minimum, information on their total mass concentration and their chemical speciation concentrations on an annual average basis in accordance with Section 1 of Annex VII;~~

~~(c) fixed or indicative measurements of arsenic, cadmium, nickel, total gaseous mercury, benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), and of the total deposition of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), irrespective of concentration levels.~~

~~7. Measurements of particulate and gaseous divalent mercury may also be undertaken at monitoring supersites at urban background locations and rural background locations.~~

8. Where appropriate, monitoring shall be coordinated with the monitoring strategy and measurement programme of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), the Aerosol, Clouds and Trace Gases Research Infrastructure (ACTRIS), and the monitoring of air pollution impacts undertaken under Directive (EU) 2016/2284.

Article 11

Reference measurement methods, modelling applications and data quality objectives

1. Member States shall apply the reference measurement methods specified in Points A and C of Annex VI.

However, other measurement methods may be used subject to the conditions set out in Points B, C, and D ~~and E~~ of Annex VI.

Member States shall apply air quality modelling applications subject to the conditions set out in Point E of Annex VI.

2. Air quality assessment data shall meet the data quality objectives laid down in Annex V.

[CHAPTER III

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Article 12

Requirements where levels are lower than the limit values, ozone target value and average exposure concentration objectives, but above the assessment thresholds

1. In zones where the levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air are below the respective limit values specified in Section 1 of Annex I, Member States shall maintain the levels of those pollutants below the limit values.
2. In zones in which ozone levels are below the ozone target value, Member States shall take necessary measures to maintain those levels below the ozone target value and endeavour to attain the long-term objectives specified in Section 2 of Annex I, in so far as factors including the transboundary nature of ozone pollution and meteorological conditions so permit, and provided that any necessary measures do not entail a disproportionate cost.
3. In territorial units at NUTS 1 level as described in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 where the average exposure indicators for PM_{2.5} and NO₂ are below the respective value of the average exposure concentration objectives for those pollutants as laid down in Section 5 of Annex I, Member States shall maintain the levels of those pollutants below the average exposure concentration objectives.
4. Member States shall endeavour to achieve and preserve the best ambient air quality and a high level of environmental and human health protection, in line with the air quality guidelines published by the WHO and below the assessment thresholds laid down in Annex II.

Article 13

Limit values, ozone target values and average exposure reduction obligation for the protection of human health

1. Member States shall ensure that, throughout their zones, levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air, do not exceed the limit values laid down in Section 1 of Annex I.
2. For ozone, Member States shall ensure, by taking all necessary measures not entailing disproportionate costs, that throughout the zone levels do not exceed the ozone target values, as laid down in Section 2, Point B, of Annex I.
3. Member States shall ensure that the average exposure reduction obligations for PM_{2.5} and NO₂ laid down in Section 5, Point B, of Annex I, are met throughout their territorial units at NUTS 1 level, where they exceed the average exposure concentration objectives set out in Section 5, Point C, of Annex I.
4. Compliance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall be assessed in accordance with Annex IV.
5. The average exposure indicators shall be assessed in accordance with Section 5, Point A, of Annex I.
6. The deadline for attaining the limit values laid down in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I may be postponed in accordance with Article 18.
7. Member States that introduce more stringent air quality standards, in accordance with Article 193 TFEU, shall notify them to the Commission within 3 months after their adoption. Such notification shall be accompanied by an explanation on the process of how those air quality standards have been established and the scientific information used.

Article 14

Critical levels for the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems

Member States shall ensure compliance with the critical levels specified in Section 3 of Annex I as assessed in accordance with Point A, of Annex IV.

Article 15

Exceedances of alert or information thresholds

- 1 The alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) in ambient air shall be those laid down in Section 4, Point A of Annex I.
2. The alert threshold and information threshold for ozone shall be that laid down in Section 4, Point B, of Annex I.
3. Where any alert threshold or any information threshold laid down in Section 4 of Annex I is exceeded, Member States shall take the necessary steps to inform the public within a few hours at the latest, making use of different media and communication channels and ensuring broad public access.
4. Member States shall ensure that information about actual or predicted exceedances of any alert threshold or information threshold is provided to the public as soon as possible in accordance with, points 2 and 3 of Annex IX.

Article 16

Contributions from natural sources

1. Member States may, for a given year, identify:
 - (a) zones where exceedances of limit values for a given pollutant are attributable to natural sources; and

(b) NUTS 1 territorial units where exceedances of the level determined by the average exposure reduction obligations are attributable to natural sources.

2. Member States shall provide the Commission with lists of any such zones and NUTS 1 territorial units, as referred to in paragraph 1, together with information on concentrations and sources and the evidence demonstrating that the exceedances are attributable to natural sources.

3. Where the Commission has been informed of an exceedance attributable to natural sources in accordance with paragraph 2, that exceedance shall not be considered as an exceedance for the purposes of this Directive.

Article 17

Exceedances attributable to winter-sanding or winter -salting of roads

1. Member States may, for a given year, identify zones within which limit values for PM₁₀ are exceeded in ambient air due to the re-suspension of particulates following winter-sanding or winter-salting of roads.

2. Member States shall provide the Commission with lists of any such zones, as referred to in paragraph 1 together with information on concentrations and sources of PM₁₀ in such zones.

Member States shall also provide the evidence demonstrating that any exceedances are due to re-suspended particulates and that reasonable measures have been taken to lower such concentrations.

3. Without prejudice to Article 16, in the case of zones referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States need to establish the air quality plan provided for in Article 19 only in so far as exceedances are attributable to PM₁₀ sources other than winter-sanding or winter-salting of roads.

Article 18

Postponement of attainment deadline and exemption from the obligation to apply certain limit values

1. Where, in a given zone, conformity with the limit values for particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) or nitrogen dioxide cannot be achieved by the deadline specified in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I, because of site-specific dispersion characteristics, orographic boundary conditions, adverse climatic conditions or transboundary contributions, a Member State may postpone that deadline once by a maximum of 5 years for that particular zone, if the following conditions are met:
 - (a) an air quality plan is established in accordance with Article 19(4) and meeting the requirements listed in Article 19(5) to (7) for the zone to which the postponement would apply;
 - (b) the air quality plan referred in point (a) is supplemented by the information listed in Point B of Annex VIII related to the pollutants concerned and demonstrates how exceedance periods above the limit values will be kept as short as possible;
 - (c) the air quality plan referred to in point (a) outlines how the public and, in particular, sensitive population and vulnerable groups will be informed about the consequences of the postponement for human health and the environment;
 - (d) the air quality plan referred to in point (a) outlines how additional funding, including via relevant national and Union funding programmes, will be mobilised to accelerate the improvement of air quality in the zone to which the postponement would apply;
2. Member States shall notify the Commission where, in their view, paragraph 1 is applicable, and shall communicate the air quality plan referred to in paragraph 1 and all relevant information necessary for the Commission to assess whether the invoked reason for postponement and the conditions set out in that paragraph are satisfied. In its assessment, the Commission shall take into account estimated effects on ambient air quality in Member States, at present and in the future, of measures that have been taken by Member States as well as estimated effects on ambient air quality of Union measures.

Where the Commission has raised no objections within 9 months of receipt of that notification, the relevant conditions for the application of paragraph 1 shall be deemed to be satisfied.

If objections are raised, the Commission may require Member States to adjust or provide new air quality plans.

CHAPTER IV

PLANS

Article 19

Air quality plans

1. Where, in given zones the levels of pollutants in ambient air exceed any limit value, laid down in Section 1 of Annex I, Member States shall establish air quality plans for those zones as soon as possible and no later than 2 years after the calendar year during which that exceedance of any limit value was recorded. Those air quality plans shall set out appropriate measures to achieve the concerned limit value and to keep the exceedance period as short as possible, and in any case no longer than 3 years from the end of the calendar year in which the first exceedance was reported.

Where exceedances of any limit values persist during the third calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan, Member States shall update the air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

2. Where in a given NUTS 1 territorial unit, the levels of pollutants in ambient air exceed the ozone target value, laid down in Section 2 of Annex I, Member States shall establish air quality plans for those NUTS 1 territorial units as soon as possible and no later than 2 years after the calendar year during which the exceedance of the ozone target value was recorded. Those air quality plans shall set out appropriate measures in order to achieve the ozone target value and to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Where exceedances of the ozone target value persist during the fifth calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan in the relevant NUTS 1 territorial unit, Member States shall update air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

For NUTS 1 territorial units where the ozone target value is exceeded, Member States shall ensure that the relevant national air pollution control programme prepared pursuant to Article 6 of Directive (EU) 2016/2284 includes measures addressing those exceedances.

3. Where in a given NUTS 1 territorial unit, the average exposure reduction obligation laid down in Section 5 of Annex I is exceeded, Member States shall establish air quality plans for those NUTS 1 territorial units as soon as possible and no later than 2 years after the calendar year during which the exceedance of the average exposure reduction obligation was recorded. Those air quality plans shall set out appropriate measures to achieve the average exposure reduction obligation and to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

Where exceedances of the average exposure reduction obligation persist during the fifth calendar year after the establishment of the air quality plan, Member States shall update the air quality plan and the measures therein, and take additional and more effective measures, in the subsequent calendar year to keep the exceedance period as short as possible.

4. Where from [insert year 2 years after entry into force of this Directive], until 31 December 2029 in a zone or NUTS 1 territorial unit, the levels of pollutants are above any limit value to be attained by 1 January 2030 as laid down in Table 1 of Section 1 of Annex I, Member States shall establish an air quality plan for the concerned pollutant as soon as possible and no later than 2 years after the calendar year during which the exceedance of the was recorded to attain the respective limit values or ozone target value by the expiration of the attainment deadline.

Where, for the same pollutant, Member States are required to establish an air quality plan in accordance with this paragraph as well as an air quality plan in accordance with Article 19(1), they may establish a combined air quality plan in accordance with Article 19(5), (6) and (7) and provide information on the expected impact of measures to reach compliance for each limit value it addresses, as required by in Annex VIII, points 5 and 6. Any such combined air quality plan shall set out appropriate measures to achieve all related limit values and to keep all exceedance periods as short as possible.

5. Air quality plans shall contain at least the following information:

- (a) the information listed in Point A, points 1 to 6 of Annex VIII;
- (b) where applicable, the information listed in Point A, points 7 and 8, of Annex VIII;
- (c) where appropriate, information on abatement measures listed in Point B, Point 2 of Annex VIII.

Member States shall consider including measures referred to in Article 20(2) and specific measures aiming at the protection of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, including children in their air quality plans.

Regarding the pollutants concerned, when preparing air quality plans, Member States shall assess the risk of exceeding the respective alert thresholds. That analysis shall be used for establishing short-term action plans where applicable.

Where air quality plans shall be established in respect of several pollutants or air quality standards, Member States shall, where appropriate, establish integrated air quality plans covering all pollutants and air quality standards concerned.

Member States shall, to the extent feasible, ensure consistency of their air quality plans with other plans that have a significant impact on air quality, including those required under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Directives (EU) 2016/2284 and 2002/49/EC and under climate, energy, transport and agriculture legislation.

6. Member States shall consult the public, in accordance with Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council², and the competent authorities, which, by reason of their responsibilities in the field of air pollution and air quality, are likely to be concerned by the implementation of the air quality plans, on draft air quality plans and any significant updates of air quality plans prior to their finalisation.

¹ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

² Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC (OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 17).

When preparing air quality plans, Member States shall ensure that stakeholders whose activities contribute to the exceedance situation are encouraged to propose measures they are able to take to help end the exceedances and that non-governmental organisations, such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, other relevant health-care bodies and the relevant industrial federations are allowed to take part in those consultations.

7. Air quality plans shall be communicated to the Commission within 2 months after their adoption.

Article 20

Short-term action plans

1. Where, in a given zone, there is a risk that the levels of pollutants will exceed one or more of the alert thresholds specified in Section 4 of Annex I, Member States shall draw up short-term action plans indicating the emergency measures to be taken in the short term in order to reduce the risk or duration of such an exceedance.

However, where there is a risk that the alert threshold for ozone Member States may refrain from drawing up such short-term action plans when there is no significant potential, taking into account national geographical, meteorological and economic conditions, to reduce the risk, duration or severity of such an exceedance.

2. When drawing up the short-term action plans referred to in paragraph 1 Member States may, depending on the individual case, provide for effective measures to control and, where necessary, temporarily suspend activities which contribute to the risk of the respective limit values or target values or alert threshold being exceeded. Depending on the share of the main pollution sources to the exceedances to be addressed, those short-term action plans shall consider including measures in relation to transport, construction works, industrial installations and the use of products and domestic heating. Specific actions aiming at the protection of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, including children, shall also be considered in the framework of those plans.

3. Member States shall consult the public in accordance with Directive 2003/35/EC, and the competent authorities, which, by reason of their responsibilities in the field of air pollution and air quality, are likely to be concerned by the implementation of the short-term action plan, on draft short-term action plans and any significant updates thereof prior to their finalisation.

4. When Member States have drawn up a short-term action plan, they shall make available to the public and to appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive population and vulnerable groups, other relevant health-care bodies and the relevant industrial federations both the results of their investigations on the feasibility and the content of specific short-term action plans as well as information on the implementation of these plans.
5. Member States shall submit short-term action plans to the Commission within 2 months after their adoption.

Article 21

Transboundary air pollution

1. Where transboundary transport of air pollution from one or more Member State contributes significantly to the exceedance of any limit value, ozone target value, average exposure reduction obligation or alert threshold in another Member State, the latter shall notify the Member States from which the air pollution originated and the Commission thereof.

The Member States concerned shall cooperate to identify the sources of air pollution and the measures to be taken to address those sources, and draw up joint activities, such as the preparation of joint or coordinated air quality plans pursuant to Article 19, in order to remove such exceedances.

Member States shall respond to each other in a timely manner, and no later than 3 months after being notified by another Member State in accordance with the first subparagraph.

2. The Commission shall be informed of, and invited to be present and to assist in any cooperation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Where appropriate, the Commission shall, taking into account the reports established pursuant to Article 11 of Directive (EU) 2016/2284, consider whether further action shall be taken at Union level in order to reduce precursor emissions responsible for transboundary pollution.

3. Member States shall, if appropriate pursuant to Article 20, prepare and implement joint short-term action plans covering neighbouring zones in other Member States. Member States shall ensure that neighbouring zones in other Member States receive all appropriate information regarding these short-term action plans without undue delay.

4. Where the information threshold or alert thresholds are exceeded in zones close to national borders, information on these exceedances shall be provided as soon as possible to the competent authorities in the neighbouring Member States concerned. That information shall also be made available to the public.

5. In drawing up plans as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 and in informing the public as referred to in paragraph 4, Member States shall, where appropriate, endeavour to pursue cooperation with third countries, and in particular with candidate countries.

CHAPTER V

INFORMATION AND REPORTING

Article 22

Public information

1. Member States shall ensure that the public as well as appropriate organisations such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive populations and vulnerable groups, other relevant health-care bodies and the relevant industrial federations are informed, adequately and in good time, of the following:

- (a) air quality in accordance with Annex points 1 and 3 of IX;
- (b) any postponement decision pursuant to Article 18;
- (c) air quality plans as provided for in Article 19;
- (d) short-term action plans as provided for in Article 20;
- (e) the effects of exceedances of limit values, ozone target values, average exposure reduction obligations, information thresholds and alert thresholds in a summary assessment; the summary assessment shall include, where appropriate, further information and assessments on forest protection as well as information on pollutants covered by Article 10 and Annex VII.

2. Member States shall establish an air quality index covering sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and ozone, and make it available through a public source providing an hourly update. The air quality index shall consider the recommendations by the WHO and build on the air quality indices at European scale provided by the European Environmental Agency.
3. Member States shall inform the public of the competent authority or body designated in relation to the tasks referred to in Article 5.
4. The information referred to in this Article shall be made available to the public free of charge by means of easily accessible media and communication channels in accordance with Directive 2007/2/EC¹ and Directive (EU)2019/1024² of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Article 23

Transmission of information and reporting

1. Member States shall ensure that information on ambient air quality is made available to the Commission within the required timescale in accordance with the implementing acts referred to in paragraph 5, and irrespective of compliance with data quality objectives laid down in Annex V.
2. For the specific purpose of assessing compliance with the limit values, ozone target values, average exposure reduction obligations and critical levels, the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made available to the Commission no later than 4 months after the end of each calendar year and shall include:
- (a) the changes made in that year to the list and delimitation of zones established under Article 6 or any NUTS 1 territorial unit;
 - (b) the list of zones and NUTS 1 territorial units and the levels of pollutants assessed. For zones in which the levels of one or more pollutants are higher than the limit values or critical levels, as well as for NUTS 1 territorial units where the levels of one or more pollutants are higher than the target values or average exposure reduction obligations:

¹ Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an infrastructure for spatial information in the European Community (INSPIRE) (OJ L 108, 25.4.2007, p. 1).

² Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 56).

- (i) the dates and periods when such levels were observed;
- (ii) if appropriate, an assessment on contributions from natural sources and from re-suspension of particulates following winter sanding or winter salting of roads to the levels assessed, as declared to the Commission under Articles 16 and 17.

3. Member States shall report to the Commission in accordance with paragraph 1 information concerning the levels recorded and the duration of the periods during which the alert threshold or information threshold was exceeded.

4. Member States shall provide information listed in Point D of Annex IV to the Commission within 3 months of being requested to do so.

5. The Commission shall adopt, as appropriate, by means of implementing acts, measures:

- (a) determining the additional information to be made available by Member States pursuant to this Article as well as the timescales in which such information is to be communicated;
- (b) identifying ways of streamlining the way data are reported and the reciprocal exchange of information and data from networks and individual sampling points measuring ambient air pollution within Member States.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to Article 26(2).

CHAPTER VI

DELEGATED AND IMPLEMENTING ACTS

Article 24

Amendments to Annexes

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 25 amending Annexes II to IX to take account of technical and scientific developments regarding assessment of ambient air quality, information to be included in air quality plans, and public information.

However, the amendments may not have the effect of directly or indirectly modifying either of the following:

- (a) the limit values, ozone target values and long-term objectives, critical levels, alert and information thresholds, average exposure reduction obligations and average exposure concentration objectives specified in Annex I
- (b) the dates for compliance with any of the parameters referred to in point (a).

Article 25

Exercise of delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 24 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ... [date of entry into force of this Directive].
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 24 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in *the Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 24 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of 2 months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by 2 months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 26

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by ‘the Ambient Air Quality Committee’. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 182/2011 shall apply.

CHAPTER VII

ACCESS TO JUSTICE, COMPENSATION AND PENALTIES

Article 27

Access to justice

1. Member States shall ensure that, in accordance with their national legal system, members of the public concerned have access to a review procedure before a court of law, or another independent and impartial body established by law, to challenge the substantive or procedural legality of all decisions, acts or omissions concerning air quality plans referred to in Article 19, and short term action plans referred to in Article 20, of the Member State, provided that any of the following conditions is met:

- (a) the members of the public understood as one or more natural or legal persons and, in accordance with national law or practice, their associations, organisations or groups, have a sufficient interest;
- (b) where the applicable law of the Member State requires this as a precondition, the members of the public maintain the impairment of a right.

Member States shall determine what constitutes a sufficient interest and impairment of a right consistently with the objective of giving the public concerned wide access to justice.

The interest of any non-governmental organisation which is a member of the public concerned shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of the first paragraph, point (a). Such organisations shall also be deemed to have rights capable of being impaired for the purposes of the first paragraph, point (b).

2. To have standing to participate in the review procedure shall not be conditional on the role that the member of the public concerned played during a participatory phase of the decision-making procedures related to Article 19 or 20.

3. The review procedure shall be fair, equitable, timely and not prohibitively expensive, and shall provide adequate and effective redress mechanisms, including injunctive relief as appropriate.

4. This Article does not prevent Member States from requiring a preliminary review procedure before an administrative authority and does not affect the requirement of exhaustion of administrative review procedures prior to recourse to judicial review procedures, where such a requirement exists under national law.

5. Member States shall ensure that practical information is made available to the public on access to administrative and judicial review procedures referred to in this Article.

Compensation for damage to human health

1. Member States shall ensure that natural persons who suffer damage to human health caused by a violation of Articles 19(1) to 19(4), 20(1) and 20(2), 21(1) second sub-paragraph and 21(3) of this Directive by the competent authorities are entitled to compensation in accordance with this article.
2. Member States shall ensure that non-governmental organisations promoting the protection of human health or the environment and meeting any requirements under national law are allowed to represent natural persons referred to in paragraph 1 and bring collective actions for compensation. The requirements set out in Article 10 and Article 12(1) of Directive (EU) 2020/1828 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to such collective actions.
3. Member States shall ensure that a claim for compensation for a violation can be pursued only once by a natural person referred to in paragraph 1 and by the non-governmental organisations representing the person referred to in paragraph 2. Member States shall lay down rules to ensure that the individuals affected do not receive compensation more than once for the same cause of action against the same competent authority.
4. Where a claim for compensation is supported by evidence showing that the violation referred to in paragraph 1 is the most plausible explanation for the occurrence of the damage of that person, the causal link between the violation and the occurrence of the damage shall be presumed.

The respondent public authority shall be able to rebut this presumption. In particular, the respondent shall have the right to challenge the relevance of the evidence relied on by the natural person and the plausibility of the explanation put forward.
5. Member States shall ensure that national rules and procedures relating to claims for compensation, including as concerns the burden of proof, are designed and applied in such a way that they do not render impossible or excessively difficult the exercise of the right to compensation for damage pursuant to paragraph 1.

6. Member States shall ensure that the limitation periods for bringing actions for compensation as referred to in paragraph 1 are not less than 5 years. Such periods shall not begin to run before the violation has ceased and the person claiming the compensation knows, or can reasonably be expected to know, that he or she suffered damage from a violation as referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 29

Penalties

1. Without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to violations by natural and legal persons, of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall ensure that those rules are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify the Commission without undue delay of those rules and of any amendment thereof.
2. The penalties referred to in paragraph 1 shall include fines proportionate to the turnover of the legal person or to the income of the natural person having committed the violation. The level of the fines shall be calculated in such a way as to make sure that they effectively deprive the person responsible for the violation of the economic benefits derived from that violation. In the case of a violation committed by a legal person, such fines shall be proportionate to the legal person's annual turnover in the Member State concerned, taking account, *inter alia*, the specificities of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
3. Member States shall ensure that the penalties referred to in paragraph 1 give due regard to the following circumstances, as applicable:
 - (a) the nature, gravity, extent and duration of the violation;
 - (b) the intentional or negligent character of the violation;
 - (c) the population, including sensitive population and vulnerable groups, or the environment affected by the violation, taking into account the objective of achieving a high level of protection of human health and the environment;

¹ Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28).

- (d) the repetitive or singular character of the violation.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 30

Repeal and transitional provisions

1. Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC, as amended by the Directives listed in Part A of Annex X, are repealed with effect from [insert date 1 day after end of transposition deadline], without prejudice to the obligations of Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Part B of Annex X.
2. References to the repealed Directives shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex XI.

Article 31

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Articles 1, 2 and 3, Article 4, points (2), (13), (14), (16), (18), (19), (21), (22), points (24) to (30), points (36), (37), (38) and (39), Articles 5 to 12, Article 13(1), (2), (3), (6) and (7), Article 15, Article 16(1) and (2), Articles 17 to 21, Article 22(1), (2) and (4), Articles 23 to 29 and Annexes I to IX by [insert date : two years after entry into force] at the latest.

When Member States adopt the measures referred to in this paragraph, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to the Directives repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main measures of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 32

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Article 4(1), (3) to (12), Article 4(15), (17), (20), (23) and (31) to (35), Article 13(4) and (5), Article 14, Article 16(3) and Article 22(3) shall apply from [the day after the date in the first subparagraph of Article 31(1)].

Article 33

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

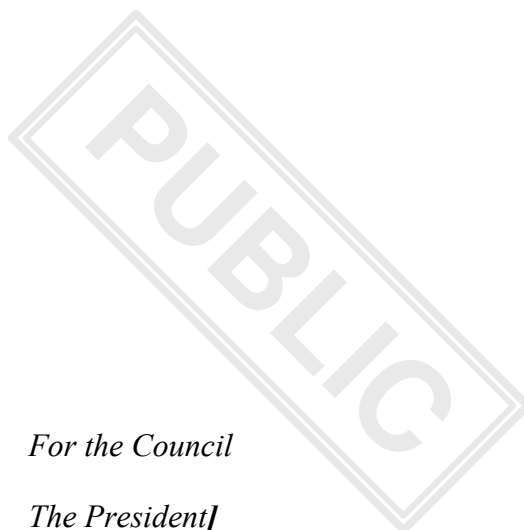
Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

The President

For the Council

The President]



ANNEX I

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

SECTION 1 - LIMIT VALUES FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH

Table 1 – Limit values for the protection of human health to be attained by 1 January 2030

Averaging period	Limit value
PM_{2.5}	
1 day	25 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	10 µg/m ³
PM₁₀	
1 day	45 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)	
1 hour	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³
Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)	
1 hour	350 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than once per calendar year
1 day	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	20 µg/m ³
Benzene	
Calendar year	3,4 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	
maximum daily 8-hour mean ⁽¹⁾	10 mg/m ³
1 day	4 mg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year

Lead (Pb)	
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m ³
Arsenic (As)	
Calendar year	6,0 ng/m ³
Cadmium (Cd)	
Calendar year	5,0 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	
Calendar year	20 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	
Calendar year	1,0 ng/m ³
(1) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration will be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated will be assigned to the day on which it ends i.e. the first calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on that day.	

Table 2 – Limit values for the protection of human health to be attained by [INSERT TRANSPOSITION DEADLINE]

Averaging period	Limit value
PM_{2.5}	
Calendar year	25 µg/m ³
PM₁₀	
1 day	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times per calendar year
Calendar year	40 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)	
1 hour	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year
Calendar year	40 µg/m ³
Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)	
1 hour	350 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times per calendar year

1 day	125 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times per calendar year
Benzene	
Calendar year	5 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	
maximum daily 8-hour mean ⁽¹⁾	10 mg/m ³
Lead (Pb)	
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m ³
Arsenic (As)	
Calendar year	6,0 ng/m ³
Cadmium (Cd)	
Calendar year	5,0 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	
Calendar year	20 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	
Calendar year	1,0 ng/m ³

(1) The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration will be selected by examining 8-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data and updated each hour. Each 8-hour average so calculated will be assigned to the day on which it ends i.e. the first calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on that day.

SECTION 2 - OZONE TARGET VALUES AND ZONE LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES

A. Definitions and criteria

The 'Accumulated Ozone exposure over a Threshold of 40 parts per billion' (AOT40), expressed in ' $(\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3) \times \text{hours}$ ', means the sum of the difference between hourly concentrations greater than $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (= 40 parts per billion) and $80 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ over a given period using only the 1-hour values measured between 8.00 and 20.00 Central European Time (CET) each day.

B. Ozone target values

Objective	Averaging period	Target value	
Protection of human health	Maximum daily 8-hour mean ⁽¹⁾	$120 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	not to be exceeded on more than 18 days per calendar year averaged over 3 years ⁽²⁾
Protection of the environment	May to July	AOT40 (calculated from 1-hour values)	$18\,000 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \times \text{h}$ averaged over 5 years ⁽²⁾

(1) 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 1 day will be the period from 17.00 on the previous day to 1.00 on that day; the last calculation period for any 1 day will be the period from 16.00 to 24.00 on the day.

(2) If the 3- or 5-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 as follows:

- for the target value for the protection of human health: valid data for 1 year,
- for the target value for the protection of vegetation: valid data for 3 years.

C. Long-term objectives for ozone (O₃)

Objective	Averaging period	Long-term objective	
Protection of human health	Maximum daily 8-hour mean within a calendar year	$100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ⁽¹⁾	
Protection of vegetation	May to July	AOT40 (calculated from 1 h values)	$6\,000 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \times \text{h}$

(1) 99th percentile (i.e. 3 exceedance days per year).

SECTION 3 - CRITICAL LEVELS FOR THE PROTECTION OF VEGETATION AND NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

Averaging period	Critical level
Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)	
Calendar year and winter (1 October to 31 March)	20 µg/m ³
Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x)	
Calendar year	30 µg/m ³ NO _x

SECTION 4 - ALERT AND INFORMATION THRESHOLDS

A. Alert thresholds for pollutants other than ozone

To be measured over 3 consecutive hours in the case of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, and over three consecutive days for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, at locations representative of air quality over at least 100 km² or an entire zone, whichever is the smaller.

Pollutant	Alert threshold
Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)	500 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)	400 µg/m ³
PM_{2.5}	50 µg/m ³
PM₁₀	90 µg/m ³

B. Information and alert thresholds for ozone

Purpose	Averaging period	Threshold
Information	1 hour	180 µg/m ³
Alert	1 hour ⁽¹⁾	240 µg/m ³
(1) For the implementation of Article 20, the exceedance of the threshold is to be measured or predicted for 3 consecutive hours.		

SECTION 5 - AVERAGE EXPOSURE REDUCTION OBLIGATION FOR PM_{2.5} AND NO₂

A. Average exposure indicator

The Average Exposure Indicator expressed in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (AEI) shall be based upon measurements in urban background locations in territorial units at NUTS 1 level throughout the territory of a Member State. It shall be assessed as a 3-calendar-year running annual mean concentration averaged over all sampling points of the relevant pollutant established pursuant to Point B of Annex III in each NUTS 1 territorial unit. The AEI for a particular year shall be the mean concentration of that same year and the preceding 2 years.

Where Member States identify exceedances attributable to natural sources, contributions from natural sources shall be deducted before calculating the AEI.

The AEI is used for the examination of whether the average exposure reduction obligation is met.

B. Average exposure reduction obligations

As from 2030, the AEI shall not exceed a level that is:

- (1) for PM_{2.5}, 25% lower than the AEI was 10 years before, unless it is already no higher than the average exposure concentration objective for PM_{2.5} defined in Section C.
- (2) for NO₂, 25% lower than the AEI was 10 years before, unless it is already no higher than the average exposure concentration objective for NO₂ defined in Section C.

C. Average exposure concentration objectives

The average exposure concentration objective shall be the following level of the AEI.

Pollutant	Average exposure concentration objective
PM_{2.5}	AEI = 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
NO₂	AEI = 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]

ANNEX II

ASSESSMENT THRESHOLDS

SECTION 1 - ASSESSMENT THRESHOLDS FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

Pollutant	Assessment threshold (annual mean, unless specified)
PM _{2.5}	5 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀	15 µg/m ³
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	10 µg/m ³
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	40 µg/m ³ (24-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
Benzene	1,7 µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide (CO)	4 mg/m ³ (24-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾
Lead (Pb)	0,25 µg/m ³
Arsenic (As)	3,0 ng/m ³
Cadmium (Cd)	2,5 ng/m ³
Nickel (Ni)	10 ng/m ³
Benzo(a)pyrene	0,12 0,25 ng/m ³
Ozone (O ₃)	100 µg/m ³ (maximum 8-hour mean) ⁽¹⁾

(1) 99th percentile (i.e. 3 exceedance days per year).

SECTION 2 - ASSESSMENT THRESHOLDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF VEGETATION AND NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

Pollutant	Assessment threshold (annual mean, unless specified)
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	8 µg/m ³ (average between 1 October and 31 March)
Oxides of nitrogen (NO _x)	19,5 µg/m ³

ANNEX III

MINIMUM NUMBERS OF SAMPLING POINTS FOR FIXED MEASUREMENT

A. Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement to assess compliance with limit values for the protection of human health, ozone target values, long-term objectives, information thresholds and alert thresholds

1. Diffuse sources

Table 1 - Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement to assess compliance with limit values for the protection of human health and alert thresholds in zones where fixed measurement is the sole source of information (for all pollutants except ozone)

Population of zone (thousands)	Minimum number of sampling points if concentrations exceed the assessment threshold					
	NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO, benzene	Sum PM ⁽⁺⁾ [column deleted]	Minimum PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Minimum PM _{2.5} [column deleted]	Pb, Cd, As, Ni in PM ₁₀	Benzo(a)pyrene in PM ₁₀
0 - 249	2	4	2	2	1	1
250 - 499	2	4	2	2	1	1
500 - 749	2	4	2	2	1	1
750 - 999	3	4	2	2	2	2
1 000 - 1 499	4	6	23	2	2	2
1 500 - 1 999	5	7	3	3	2	2
2 000 - 2 749	6	8	34	3	2	3
2 750 - 3 749	7	10	45	4	2	3
3 750 - 4 749	8	11	45	4	3	4
4 750 - 5 999	9	13	56	5	4	5
6 000+	10	15	57	5	5	5

(1) ~~The number of PM_{2.5} and NO₂ sampling points in the urban background locations of urban areas shall meet the requirements set out in Point B.~~

Table 2 - Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement to assess compliance with ozone target values, long-term objectives and information and alert thresholds ~~where such measurements are the sole source of information~~ (for ozone only)

Population of zone (thousands)	Minimum number of sampling points if the number of sampling points is reduced by up to 50% ⁽¹⁾
< 250	1
< 500	2
< 1 000	2
< 1 500	3
< 2 000	4
< 2 750	5
< 3 750	6
≥ 3 750	1 additional sampling point per 2 million inhabitants

(1) At least 1 sampling point in areas where exposure of the population to the highest concentrations of ozone is likely to occur. In agglomerations, at least 50 % of the sampling points shall be located in suburban areas.

Table 3 - Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement to assess compliance with limit values for the protection of human health and alert thresholds in zones where a 50% reduction of such measurements applies (for all pollutants except ozone)

Population of zone (thousands)	Minimum number of sampling points if the number of sampling points is reduced by up to 50%					
	NO ₂ , SO ₂ , CO, benzene	Sum PM ⁽¹⁾ [column deleted]	Minimum PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	Minimum PM _{2.5} [column deleted]	Pb, Cd, As, Ni in PM ₁₀	Benzo(a) pyrene in PM ₁₀
0 - 249	1	2	1	1	1	1
250 - 499	1	2	1	1	1	1
500 - 749	1	2	1	1	1	1
750 - 999	2	2	1	1	1	1
1 000 - 1 499	2	3	1 2	1	1	1
1 500 - 1 999	3	4	2	2	1	1
2 000 - 2 749	3	4	2	2	1	2
2 750 - 3 749	4	5	2 3	2	1	2
3 750 - 4 749	4	6	2 3	2	2	2
4 750 - 5 999	5	7	3 3	3	2	3
6 000+	5	8	3 4	3	3	3

(1) The number of PM_{2.5} and NO₂ sampling points in the urban background locations of urban areas shall meet the requirements set out in Point B.

Table 4 - Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements to assess compliance with ozone target values, long-term objectives and information and alert thresholds in zones where a 50% reduction of such measurements applies (for ozone only)

Population of zone (thousands)	Minimum number of sampling points if the number of sampling points is reduced by up to 50% ⁽¹⁾
< 250	1
< 500	1
< 1 000	1
< 1 500	2
< 2 000	2
< 2 750	3
< 3 750	3
≥ 3 750	1 additional sampling point per 4 million inhabitants

(1) At least 1 sampling point in areas where exposure of the population to the highest concentrations of ozone is likely to occur. In agglomerations, at least 50 % of the sampling points shall be located in suburban areas.

For each zone, the minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements set out in the ~~€~~**Tables 1 - 4** in this point shall include at least 1 background location sampling point and 1 sampling point in the area with the highest concentrations according to Point B, of Annex IV provided this does not increase the number of sampling points. For nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, **and** benzene ~~and carbon monoxide~~, this shall include at least 1 sampling point focused on measuring contribution from transport emissions. However, in the cases where there is only 1 sampling point required, this shall be in the area with the highest concentrations to which the population is likely to be directly or indirectly exposed.

For each zone, for nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, benzene and carbon monoxide, the total number of urban background location sampling points and the total number of sampling points where the highest concentrations occur required shall not differ by more than a factor of 2. The number of PM_{2.5} and nitrogen dioxide sampling points at urban background locations shall meet the requirements set out in Point B.

2. Point sources

For the assessment of pollution in the vicinity of point sources, the number of sampling points for fixed measurement shall be calculated taking into account emission densities, the likely distribution patterns of ambient-air pollution and the potential exposure of the population. Such sampling points shall be sited such that the application of BAT (Best Available Techniques) as defined by Directive 2010/75/EU can be monitored.

B. Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement to assess compliance with the PM_{2.5} and NO₂ average exposure reduction obligations for the protection of human health

For PM_{2.5} and NO₂ each, one sampling point per NUTS 1 region as described in Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003, and at least 1 sampling point per million inhabitants calculated over urban areas in excess of 100 000 inhabitants shall be operated for this purpose. Those sampling points may coincide with sampling points under Point A.

C. Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements to assess compliance with critical levels for SO₂ and NO₂, and with long-term objectives for ozone

1. Critical levels for the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems

If maximum concentrations exceed the critical levels	1 sampling point every 20 000 km ²
If maximum concentrations exceed the assessment threshold	1 sampling point every 40 000 km ²

In island zones the number of sampling points for fixed measurement shall be calculated taking into account the likely distribution patterns of ambient air pollution and the potential exposure of vegetation.

2. Long-term objective for the protection of human health and the environment for ozone

For rural background measurement Member States shall ensure at least 1 sampling point per 50 000 km² as an average density over all zones per country. For complex terrain 1 sampling point per 25 000 km² is recommended.

D. Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements of ultrafine particles where high concentrations are likely to occur

Ultrafine particles shall be monitored at selected locations in addition to other air pollutants. Sampling points to monitor ultrafine particles shall coincide, where appropriate, with sampling points for particulate matter or nitrogen dioxide referred to in Point A, and be sited in accordance with Section 3 of Annex VII. For this purpose, at least 1 sampling point per 5 million inhabitants shall be established at a location where high UFP concentrations are likely to occur. Member States that have fewer than 5 million inhabitants shall establish at least 1 ~~fixed~~ sampling point **for fixed measurements** at a location where high UFP concentrations are likely to occur.

Monitoring supersites at urban background or rural background locations established in accordance with Article 10 shall not be included for the purpose of meeting the requirements on the minimum number of sampling points for UFP set here.

ANNEX IV

ASSESSMENT OF AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AND LOCATION OF SAMPLING POINTS

A. General

Ambient air quality shall be assessed in all zones as follows:

1. Ambient air quality shall be assessed at all locations except those listed in paragraph 2.

Points B and C shall apply to the location of sampling points. The principles established by Points B and C shall also apply in so far as they are relevant in identifying the specific locations in which concentration of the relevant pollutants are established where ambient air quality is assessed through indicative measurements or modelling **applications**.

2. Compliance with the limit values directed at the protection of human health shall not be assessed at the following locations:

- (a) any locations situated within areas where members of the public do not have access and there is no fixed habitation;
- (b) in accordance with Article 4(1), on factory premises or at industrial sites to which all relevant provisions concerning health and safety at work apply;
- (c) on the carriageway of roads; and on the central reservations of roads except where there is normally pedestrian access to the central reservation.

B. Macroscale siting of sampling points

1. Information

The siting of sampling points shall take into account national gridded data of emissions reported under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, and emission data reported under the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register **and, where available, local emission inventories**.

2. Protection of human health

- (a) Sampling points directed at the protection of human health shall be sited in such a way as to provide data on all of the following:
 - (i) concentration levels in the areas within zones with the highest concentrations 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(s),
 - (ii) concentration levels in other areas within the zones which are representative of the exposure of the general population, and
 - (iii) for arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, the deposition rates representing the indirect exposure of the population through the food chain;
- (b) sampling points shall in general be sited in such a way as to avoid measuring micro-environments in the immediate vicinity of the sampling point, which means that a sampling point must be sited in such a way that the air sampled is representative of air quality for a street segment no less than 100 m in length at locations measuring the contribution of road traffic and at least 250 m × 250 m at locations measuring the contribution from industrial sites or other sources such as ports or airports, where feasible;

¹ Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

- (c) urban background locations shall be located so that their pollution level is influenced by the integrated contribution from all sources upwind of the sampling point. The pollution level shall not be dominated by a single source unless such a situation is typical for a larger urban area. Those sampling points shall, as a general rule, be representative for several square kilometres;
- (d) where the objective is to measure the contribution of domestic heating, at least one sampling point shall be installed ~~within the main wind direction~~ **downwind** of these sources;
- (e) where the objective is to assess rural background levels, the sampling point shall not be influenced by urban areas or industrial sites in its vicinity, i.e. sites closer than 5 km;
- (f) where contributions from industrial sources, ports or airports are to be assessed, at least 1 sampling point shall be installed downwind of the source in the nearest residential area. Where the background concentration is not known, an additional sampling point shall be situated ~~within the main wind direction~~ **upwind of the source**. The sampling points shall be sited such that the application of BAT can be monitored;
- (g) sampling points shall, where possible, also be representative of similar locations not in the immediate vicinity of the sampling points. In the zones where the level of air pollutants is above the assessment threshold, the area which each sampling point is representative of shall be clearly defined. The whole zone shall, **where possible**, be covered by the different areas of representativeness defined for **these** each sampling points. **Areas in a zone that are not covered by that zone's sampling points, shall at least be covered by fit-for-purpose modelling applications;**
- (h) account shall be taken of the need to locate sampling points on islands where that is necessary for the protection of human health;
- (i) sampling points measuring arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons shall, where possible, be co-located with sampling points for PM₁₀.

[moved further down] ~~When defining the spatial representativeness area the following associated characteristics shall be considered:~~

- ~~(a) the geographical area may include non-contiguous domains but shall be limited in its extension by the borders of the air quality zone under consideration;~~
- ~~(b) if assessed via modelling, a fit-for-purpose modelling system shall be used and modelled concentrations shall be used at station location to prevent systematic model-measurement biases from distorting the assessment;~~
- ~~(c) other metrics than absolute concentrations can be considered (e.g. percentiles);~~
- ~~(d) the tolerance levels and possible cut-offs for the different pollutants may change depending on the station characteristics;~~
- ~~(e) the annual average of the observed pollutant concentration shall be used as the air quality metric for a specific year.~~

3. *Protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems*

Sampling points targeted at the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems shall be sited more than 20 km away from urban areas or more than 5 km away from other built-up areas, industrial sites or motorways or major roads with traffic counts of more than 50 000 vehicles per day, which means that a sampling point must be sited in such a way that the air sampled is representative of air quality in a surrounding area of at least 1 000 km². A Member State may provide for a sampling point to be sited at a lesser distance or to be representative of air quality in a less extended area, taking account of geographical conditions or of the opportunities to protect particularly vulnerable areas.

Account shall be taken of the need to assess air quality on islands.

4. *Additional criteria for ozone sampling points*

The following apply to fixed and indicative measurements:

Type of sampling point	Objectives of measurement	Representativeness ⁽¹⁾	Macro-scale siting criteria
Urban background locations for ozone assessments	Protection of human health: to assess the exposure of the urban	1 to 10 km ²	Away from the influence of local emissions such as traffic, petrol stations, etc.; vented locations where well

	population to ozone, i.e. where population density and ozone concentration are relatively high and representative of the exposure of the general population		<p>mixed levels can be measured;</p> <p>locations such as residential and commercial areas of cities, parks (away from trees), wide streets or squares with very little or no traffic, open areas characteristic of educational, sports or recreation facilities.</p>
Suburban locations for ozone assessments	<p>Protection of human health and vegetation:</p> <p>to assess the exposure of the population and vegetation located in the outskirts of the urban area, with the highest ozone levels to which the population and vegetation are likely to be directly or indirectly exposed.</p>	10 to 100 km ²	<p>At a certain distance from the area of maximum emissions, downwind following the main wind direction/directions during conditions favourable to ozone formation;</p> <p>where population, sensitive crops or natural ecosystems located in the outer fringe of an urban area are exposed to high ozone levels;</p> <p>where appropriate, some suburban sampling points also upwind of the area of maximum emissions, in order to determine the regional background levels of ozone.</p>
Rural locations for ozone assessments	<p>Protection of human health and vegetation:</p> <p>to assess the exposure of population, crops and natural ecosystems to sub-regional scale ozone concentrations.</p>	<p>Sub-regional levels</p> <p>(100 to 1 000 km²)</p>	<p>Sampling points may be located in small settlements and/or areas with natural ecosystems, forests or crops;</p> <p>representative for ozone away from the influence of immediate local emissions such as industrial sites and roads;</p> <p>at open area sites, but not on summits of higher mountains.</p>
Rural background locations for ozone assessments	<p>Protection of human health and vegetation:</p> <p>to assess the exposure of crops and natural ecosystems to regional-scale ozone concentrations as well</p>	<p>Regional/national/continental levels</p> <p>(1 000 to 10 000 km²)</p>	<p>Sampling points located in areas with lower population density, e.g. with natural ecosystems, forests, at a distance of at least 20 km from urban and industrial areas and away from local emissions;</p>

	as exposure of the population.		avoid locations which are subject to locally enhanced formation of ground-near inversion conditions, also summits of higher mountains; coastal sites with pronounced diurnal wind cycles of local character are not recommended.
(1) Sampling points shall, where possible, be representative of similar locations not in the immediate vicinity of the sampling points.			

The locations of sampling points for rural locations and rural background locations for ozone assessment shall, where appropriate, be coordinated with the monitoring requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1737/2006².

5. Criteria for determining the spatial representativeness area of sampling points

[moved from point 2 above with minor changes]

When determining the spatial representativeness area the following characteristics shall be considered:

(a) the geographical area may include non-contiguous domains but shall be limited in its extension by the borders of the air quality zone under consideration;

(b) if assessed via modelling applications, a fit-for-purpose modelling system shall be used and modelled concentrations shall be used at station location to prevent systematic model-measurement biases from distorting the assessment;

(c) other metrics than absolute concentrations may be considered (e.g. percentiles);

(d) the tolerance levels and possible cut-offs for the different pollutants may vary depending on the station characteristics;

² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1737/2006 of 7 November 2006 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community (OJ L 334, 30.11.2006, p. 1).

(e) the annual average of the observed pollutant concentration shall be used as the air quality metric for a specific year.

C. Micro-scale siting of sampling points

In so far as is practicable, the following shall apply:

- (a) the flow around the sampling point inlet shall be unrestricted (in general free in an arc of at least 270°, or, for sampling points at the building line, of at least 180°) without any obstructions affecting the airflow in the vicinity of the inlet (at least 1.5 m away from buildings, balconies, trees and other obstacles, and at least 0.5 m from the nearest building in the case of sampling points representing air quality at the building line);
- (b) in general, the sampling point inlet shall be between ~~0~~**1.5** m (the breathing zone) and 4 m above the ground. Higher siting (~~up to 8 m~~) may **also** be appropriate if the sampling point is representative of a large area (~~a background location~~) or in other specific circumstances and any derogations shall be fully documented;
- (c) the inlet probe shall not be positioned in the immediate vicinity of sources in order to avoid the direct intake of emissions unmixed with ambient air to which members of the public are unlikely to be exposed;
- (d) the sampler's exhaust outlet shall be positioned so that recirculation of exhaust air to the sampler inlet is avoided;
- (e) for all pollutants, sampling probes **focused on measuring contributions from road traffic** shall be at least 25 m from the edge of major junctions and no more than 10 m from the kerbside; for the purposes of this point, a 'kerbside' means the line that separates motorised traffic from other areas; a 'major junction' means a junction which interrupts the traffic flow and causes different emissions (stop&go) from the rest of the road;
- (f) for the deposition measurements in rural background locations, the guidelines and criteria of EMEP shall apply as far as practicable;

(g) for ozone measurement, Member States shall ensure that the sampling point is positioned well away from sources such as furnaces and incineration flues, and more than 10 m from the nearest road, with distance increasing as a function of traffic intensity;-

(h) ~~The~~ the following factors may also be taken into account:

(i a) interfering sources;

(ii b) security;

(iii e) access;

(iv d) availability of electrical power and telephone communications;

(v e) visibility of the site in relation to its surroundings;

(vi f) safety of the public and operators;

(vii g) the desirability of co-locating sampling points for different pollutants;

(viii h) planning requirements.

D. Site selection, its review and documentation

1. The competent authorities responsible for air quality assessment shall for all zones fully document the site-selection procedures and record information to support the network design and choice of location for all monitoring sites. The design of the monitoring network shall be supported at least by either modelling **applications** or indicative measurements.
2. The documentation shall include the location of the sampling points through spatial coordinates, detailed maps and shall include information on the spatial representativeness of all sampling points.
3. The documentations shall include any deviation from the micro-scale siting criteria, their underlying reasons and the likely impact on measured levels.

4. Where indicative measurements, modelling **applications** or objective estimation, or a combination thereof are used within a zone, the documentation shall include details of these methods and information on how the criteria listed in Article 9(3) are met.
5. Where indicative measurements, modelling **applications** or objective estimation are used, competent authorities shall use gridded data reported under Directive (EU) 2016/2284, and emission information reported under Directive 2010/75/EU **and, where available, local emission inventories**.
6. For ozone measurements, Member States shall apply proper screening and interpretation of the monitoring data in the context of the meteorological and photochemical processes affecting the ozone concentrations measured at the respective sites.
7. When applicable, the list of ozone precursors substances, the objective sought for measuring them and the methods used to sample and measure them shall be part of the documentation.
8. When applicable, information of the measurement methods used for the measurement of the chemical composition of PM_{2.5} shall also be part of the documentation.
9. At least every 5 years the selection criteria, network design and monitoring site locations, defined by the competent authorities in view of the requirements of this Annex, shall be reviewed to ensure they remain valid and optimal over time. The review shall be supported at least by ~~either~~ modelling **applications** or indicative measurements.
10. The documentation shall be updated following every review and other relevant changes to the monitoring network, and shall be made public through appropriate communication channels

ANNEX V

DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES

A. Uncertainty of measurements and modelling applications for ambient air quality assessment

Table 1 – Uncertainty for measurement and modelling of long-term mean concentrations (annual mean)

Air pollutant	Maximum uncertainty of fixed measurements		Maximum uncertainty of indicative measurements ⁽¹⁾		Maximum ratio of uncertainty of modelling <u>applications</u> and objective estimation over uncertainty of fixed measurements
	Absolute value	Relative value	Absolute value	Relative value	Maximum ratio
PM _{2.5}	3,0 µg/m ³	30 %	4,0 µg/m ³	40 %	1,7
PM ₁₀	4,0 µg/m ³	20 %	6,0 µg/m ³	30 %	1,3
NO ₂ / NO _x	6,0 µg/m ³	30 %	8,0 µg/m ³	40 %	1,4
Benzene	0,75 µg/m ³	25 %	1,2 µg/m ³	35 %	1,7
Lead	0,125 µg/m ³	25 %	0,175 µg/m ³	35 %	1,7
Arsenic	2,4 ng/m ³	40 %	3,0 ng/m ³	50 %	1,1
Cadmium	2,0 ng/m ³	40 %	2,5 ng/m ³	50 %	1,1
Nickel	8,0 ng/m ³	40 %	10,0 ng/m ³	50 %	1,1
Benzo(a)pyrene	0,5 ng/m ³	50 %	0,6 ng/m ³	60 %	1,1

(1) When using indicative measurements for other purposes other than compliance assessment, such as, but not only: design or review of the monitoring network, ~~model~~ calibration and validation of modelling applications, the uncertainty may be that established for modelling applications.

Table 2 - Uncertainty for measurement and modelling of short-term mean concentrations

Air pollutant	Maximum uncertainty of fixed measurements		Maximum uncertainty of indicative measurements ⁽¹⁾		Maximum ratio of uncertainty of modelling applications and objective estimation over uncertainty of fixed measurements
	Absolute value	Relative value	Absolute value	Relative value	Maximum ratio
PM_{2.5} (24-hour)	6,3 µg/m ³	25 %	8,8 µg/m ³	35 %	2,5
PM₁₀ (24-hour)	11,3 µg/m ³	25 %	22,5 µg/m ³	50 %	2,2
NO₂ (daily)	7,5 µg/m ³	15 %	12,5 µg/m ³	25 %	3,2
NO₂ (hourly)	30 µg/m ³	15 %	50 µg/m ³	25 %	3,2
SO₂ (daily)	7,5 µg/m ³	15 %	12,5 µg/m ³	25 %	3,2
SO₂ (hourly)	52,5 µg/m ³	15 %	87,5 µg/m ³	25 %	3,2
CO (24-hour)	0,6 mg/m ³	15 %	1,0 mg/m ³	25 %	3,2
CO (8-hour)	1,0 mg/m ³	10 %	2,0 mg/m ³	20 %	4,9
Ozone (peak season): uncertainty of the 8h values	10,5 µg/m ³	15 %	17,5 µg/m ³	25 %	1,7
Ozone (8h mean)	18 µg/m ³	15 %	30 µg/m ³	25 %	2,2

(1) When using indicative measurements for other purposes other than compliance assessment, such as, but not only: design or review of the monitoring network, model calibration and validation of modelling applications, the uncertainty may be that established for modelling applications.

When assessing compliance with the data quality objectives in Tables 1 and 2 of this

point, the uncertainty for measurements (expressed at a 95 % confidence level) of the assessment methods shall be calculated in line with the respective EN standard of each pollutant. For methods where no standard is available, the uncertainty of the assessment method shall be evaluated in accordance with the principles of the Joint Committee for Guidance in Metrology (JCGM) 100:2008 'Evaluation of measurement data - Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement' and the methodology in Part 5 of ISO 5725:1998. For indicative measurements, **in the absence of a relevant CEN standard**, uncertainty shall be calculated according to the guidance on the demonstration of equivalence referred to in Point B of Annex VI.

The percentages for uncertainty in ~~the +~~ **Tables 1 and 2** ~~in~~ **of** this Section apply for all limit values (and the ozone target value) that are calculated by simple averaging of individual measurements such as hourly mean, daily mean or yearly mean values without considering the additional uncertainty for the calculation of the number of exceedances. The uncertainty shall be interpreted as being applicable in the region of the appropriate limit values (or ozone target value). The uncertainty calculation does not apply to AOT40 and values that include more than 1 year, more than 1 station (e.g. AEI) or more than 1 component. They are also not applicable for information thresholds, alert thresholds and critical levels for the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems.

The uncertainty of measurement data used for ambient air quality assessment shall not exceed either the absolute value or the relative value expressed in this Section.

The maximum uncertainty of modelling **applications** is set to the uncertainty for fixed measurements multiplied by the applicable maximum ratio. The modelling quality objective (i.e. a modelling quality indicator less or equal to 1) shall be verified at least at 90% of the available monitoring points, over the assessment area and period considered. At a given monitoring point, the modelling quality indicator shall be calculated as the ratio of the root mean square error(s) between modelling results and measurements over the square root of the quadratic sum(s) of the modelling **application** and measurement uncertainties, over an entire assessment period. Note that the sum will reduce to a single value when annual means are considered. All fixed measurements meeting the data quality objectives (i.e. uncertainty of measurement and data coverage of measurement as specified in Sections A and B of this Annex, respectively) located in the modelling **application** assessment area shall be used for the evaluation of uncertainty of **the** modelling **application**. Note that the maximum ratio shall be interpreted as being applicable over the entire concentration range.

For short-term mean concentrations, the maximum uncertainty of measurement data used to assess the modelling quality objective shall be the absolute uncertainty calculated using the relative value expressed in this Section, above the limit value and shall decrease linearly from the absolute value at the limit value, to a threshold at zero concentration³. Both the short-term and long-term modelling quality objectives shall be fulfilled.

For modelling of annual mean concentrations of benzene, ~~lead~~, arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene, the maximum uncertainty of measurement data used for assessing the modelling quality objective shall not exceed the relative value expressed in this Section.

For modelling of annual mean concentrations of PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and nitrogen dioxide the maximum uncertainty of measurement data used for assessing the modelling quality objective shall not exceed either the absolute value or the relative value expressed in this Section.

Where an air quality modelling **application** is used for assessment, references to descriptions of the modelling **application** and information on the calculation of the modelling quality objective shall be compiled.

³ The threshold shall be set to 4, 3, 10, 3 and 5 µg/m³ for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, O₃, NO₂ and SO₂, respectively and 0.5 mg/m³ for CO. These values represent the state of knowledge and shall be regularly updated at least every 5 years, to reflect developments in the state-of-art.

The uncertainty of objective estimation shall not exceed the uncertainty for indicative measurements by more than the applicable maximum ratio and shall not exceed 85%. The uncertainty for objective estimation is defined as the maximum deviation of the measured and calculated concentration levels, over the period considered, by the limit value (or ozone target value), without taking into account the timing of the events.

B. Data coverage of measurements for ambient air quality assessment

“Data coverage” refers to the proportion of the ~~measurement period~~ **calendar year** for which valid measurement data are available, expressed as a percentage.

Air pollutant	Minimum data coverage			
	Fixed measurements ⁽¹⁾		Indicative measurements ⁽²⁾	
	Annual means	1-hour, 8-hour or 24-hour means ⁽³⁾	Annual means	1-hour, 8-hour or 24-hour means ⁽⁴⁾
SO ₂ , NO ₂ /NO _x , CO, O ₃	85 % ⁽²⁾	75 85 % ⁽³⁾	13 %	50 % ⁽⁴⁾
PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}	85 %	75 85 %	13 %	50 %
Benzene	85 %	-	13 %	-
Benzo(a)pyrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), total gaseous mercury, <u>particulate and gaseous divalent mercury</u>	30 %	-	13 %	-
As, Cd, Ni, Pb	45 %	-	13 %	-
BC, Ammonia (NH ₃), UFP, particle-size number distribution of UFP , <u>nitric acid, levoglucosan, OC/EC, chemical composition of PM_{2.5}, PM oxidative potential</u>	80 %	-	13 %	-

Total Deposition	-	-	30 %	-
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(1) For O₃ and CO, the calculation of the 'maximum daily 8 hour mean' for any specific day requires a minimum 75% of the hourly running eight hour averages (i.e. 18 eight hour averages per day).

(2) **(1)** For O₃, minimum data coverage requirements are to be met both for the full calendar year, and for the periods of April to September, and October to March, respectively.

Assessment of the AOT40 for ozone minimum data coverage requirements are to be met during the time period defined for calculating the AOT40 value.

~~(3) For the assessment of annual mean values, Member States may apply random measurements instead of continuous measurements if they can demonstrate to the Commission that the uncertainty, including the uncertainty due to random sampling, meets the quality objectives in the table and the time coverage is still larger than the minimum data coverage for indicative measurements. Random sampling must be evenly distributed over the year in order to avoid skewing of results. The uncertainty due to random sampling may be determined by the procedure laid down in ISO 11222 (2002) 'Air Quality — Determination of the Uncertainty of the Time Average of Air Quality Measurements'.~~

(4) **(2)** For O₃, minimum data coverage applies for the period of April to September (no criterium of minimum data coverage is required during the winter period).

Fixed measurements of SO₂, NO₂, CO, O₃, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and benzene are to be carried out continuously during the full calendar year.

For the other cases, measurements are to be evenly distributed over the calendar year (or over the April-September period for indicative measurements of O₃). In order to comply with these requirements and to ensure that any potential losses of data do not skew results, the minimum data coverage requirements shall be met for specific periods (quarter, month, weekday) of the whole year depending on the pollutant and measurement method/frequency.

For the assessment of annual mean values via indicative measurements, Member States may apply random measurements instead of continuous measurements if they can demonstrate that the uncertainty, including the uncertainty due to random sampling, meets the required data quality objectives and minimum data coverage for indicative measurements. Such random sampling shall be evenly distributed over the year in order to avoid skewing of results. The uncertainty due to random sampling may be determined by the procedure laid down in ISO 11222 (2002) 'Air Quality — Determination of the Uncertainty of the Time Average of Air Quality Measurements'.

~~The requirements for minimum data coverage do not include loss(es) of data due to the regular calibration or the normal maintenance of the instrumentation. Such **Normal** maintenance **of instrumentation**~~ shall not take place during pollution peak periods.

24-hour sampling is required for the measurement of benzo(a)pyrene and other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Individual samples taken over a period of up to 1 month may be combined and analysed as a composite sample, provided the method ensures that the samples are stable for that period. The three congeners benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(j)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene can be difficult to resolve analytically. In such cases, they can be reported as a sum together. Sampling must be spread evenly over the weekdays and the year. For the measurement of deposition rates monthly, or weekly, samples throughout the year are recommended.

Furthermore, those provisions on individual samples shall also apply to arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, nickel and total gaseous mercury. Moreover, sub-sampling of PM₁₀ filters for metals for subsequent analysis is allowed, providing there is evidence that the sub-sample is representative of the whole and that the detection sensitivity is not compromised when compared with the relevant data quality objectives. As an alternative to daily sampling, weekly sampling for metals in PM₁₀ is allowed provided that the collection characteristics are not compromised.

For total deposition, Member States may use wet sampling only, instead of bulk sampling, if they can demonstrate that the difference between them is within 10 %. Deposition rates shall generally be given as µg/m² per day.

Ba. Criteria for aggregation of data for ambient air quality assessment

The following criteria shall be used for checking validity when aggregating data in order to calculate statistical parameters:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Required proportion of valid data</u>
<u>One hour means</u>	<u>75 % (i.e. 45 minutes)</u>
<u>Eight hour means</u>	<u>75 % of values (i.e. 6 hours)</u>
<u>24-hour means</u>	<u>75 % of the one hour means (i.e. at least 18 hourly values during the day)</u>
<u>Maximum daily 8-hour mean</u>	<u>75 % of the hourly running eight-hour means (i.e. at least 18 eight-hour values during the day)</u>

C. Methods for assessing compliance and estimating statistical parameters to account for low data coverage or significant data losses

An assessment of compliance with the relevant limit and ozone target values shall be carried out regardless of whether the data quality objectives for data coverage are achieved, provided the available data allows for a conclusive assessment. In cases relating to the short-term limit and ozone target values, measurements that only cover a fraction of the calendar year, and that have not delivered sufficient valid data as required by Point B, may still constitute non-compliance. Where this is the case, and there are no clear grounds to doubt the quality of the valid data acquired, this shall be considered an exceedance of the limit or target value and be reported as such.

D. Results of air quality assessment

The following information shall be compiled for zones where air quality modelling applications or objective estimation ~~is~~ are used:

- (a) a description of assessment activities carried out,
- (b) the specific methods used, with references to descriptions of the method,
- (c) the sources of data and information,
- (d) a description of results, including uncertainties and, in particular, the extent of any area or, if relevant, the length of road within the zone over which concentrations exceed any limit value, ozone target value or long-term objective, and of any area within which concentrations exceed the assessment threshold,
- (e) the population potentially exposed to levels in excess of any limit value for protection of human health.

E. Quality assurance for ambient air quality assessment. Data validation

1. To ensure accuracy of measurements and compliance with the data quality objectives laid down in Point A, the appropriate competent authorities and bodies designated pursuant to Article 5 shall ensure the following:

- (a) that all measurements undertaken in relation to the assessment of ambient air quality pursuant to Article 8 are traceable in accordance with the requirements set out in the harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories;
- (b) that institutions operating networks and individual sampling points have an established quality assurance and quality control system which provides for regular maintenance to assure the continued accuracy of measuring devices. The quality system shall be reviewed as necessary and at least every 5 years by the relevant national reference laboratory;
- (c) that a quality assurance/quality control process is established for the process of data collection and reporting and that organisations appointed for this task actively participate in the related Union-wide quality assurance programmes;
- (d) that the national reference laboratories are appointed by the appropriate competent authority or body designated pursuant to Article 5 of this Directive and are accredited for the reference methods referred to in Annex VI to this Directive, at least for those pollutants for which concentrations are above the assessment threshold, according to the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories, the reference to which has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* pursuant to Article 2(9) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance. These laboratories shall also be responsible for the coordination in Member State's territory of the Union-wide quality assurance programmes to be organised by the Commission's Joint Research Centre and shall also be responsible for coordinating, on the national level, the appropriate use of reference methods, and the demonstration of equivalence

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30).

of non-reference methods. National reference laboratories organising intercomparison on the national level shall also be accredited according to the relevant harmonised standard for proficiency testing;

- (e) that the national reference laboratories take part at least every 3 years in the Union-wide quality assurance programmes organised by the Joint Research Centre for at least those pollutants for which concentrations are above the assessment threshold. Participation for other pollutants is recommended. If this participation produces unsatisfactory results, then the national laboratory shall demonstrate at the next participation in the intercomparison satisfactory remediation measures, and provide a report to the Joint Research Centre on these measures;
- (f) that the national reference laboratories support the work done by the European network of National Reference Laboratories set up by the Commission's Joint Research Centre;
- (g) that the European network of National Reference Laboratories be responsible for the periodic review, at least every 5 years, of the measurement uncertainties listed in ~~the first two columns of~~ Tables 1 and 2 of this Annex and subsequent proposal of any necessary changes to the Commission.

2. All reported data under Article 23 shall be deemed to be valid except data flagged as provisional.

F. Promotion of harmonised air quality modelling approaches

1. To promote and support the harmonised use of scientifically sound air quality modelling approaches by the competent authorities with an emphasis on model application, the appropriate competent authorities and bodies designated pursuant to Article 5 shall ensure the following:

- (a) that the designated reference institutions participate in the European network of air quality modelling set up by the Commission's Joint Research Centre;

- (b) that best practices in air quality modelling **applications** identified by the network through scientific consensus are adopted in relevant applications of air quality modelling for the purposes of fulfilling legal requirements pursuant to Union legislation, without prejudice to model adaptations necessitated by singular circumstances;
- (c) that the quality of relevant applications of air quality modelling is periodically checked and improved through intercomparison exercises organised by the Commission's Joint Research Centre;
- (d) that the European network of air quality modelling be responsible for the periodic review, at least every 5 years, of the ratio of modelling **application** uncertainties listed in the ~~final~~ ~~columns of~~ Tables 1 and 2 of this Annex and subsequent proposal of any necessary changes to the Commission.

ANNEX VI

REFERENCE METHODS FOR ASSESSMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS IN AMBIENT AIR AND DEPOSITION RATES

A. Reference methods for the assessment of concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), ~~lead~~, benzene, carbon monoxide, arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, nickel, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, ozone and other pollutants in ambient air and deposition rates

1. Reference method for the measurement of sulphur dioxide in ambient air

The reference method for the measurement of sulphur dioxide is that described in EN 14212:2012 ‘Ambient air — Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of sulphur dioxide by ultraviolet fluorescence’.

2. Reference method for the measurement of nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen in ambient air

The reference method for the measurement of nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen is that described in EN 14211:2012 ‘Ambient air — Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen monoxide by chemiluminescence’.

3. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM₁₀ in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM₁₀ is that described in EN12341:2014 ‘Ambient Air — Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} mass concentration of suspended particulate matter’.

4. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM_{2.5} in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM_{2.5} is that described in EN12341:2014 ‘Ambient Air — Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} mass concentration of suspended particulate matter’.

5. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of ~~lead~~, arsenic, cadmium, lead and nickel in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling of lead, arsenic, cadmium and nickel is that described in EN 12341:2014 ‘Ambient Air — Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} mass concentration of suspended particulate matter’. The reference method for the measurement of ~~lead~~, arsenic, cadmium, lead and nickel is that described in EN 14902:2005 ‘Standard method for measurement of Pb/Cd/As/Ni in the PM₁₀ fraction of suspended particulate matter’.

6. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of benzene in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling and measurement of benzene is that described in EN 14662, parts 1 (2005), 2 (2005) and 3 (2016) ‘Ambient air quality — Standard method for measurement of benzene concentrations’.

7. Reference method for the measurement of carbon monoxide in ambient air

The reference method for the measurement of carbon monoxide is that described in EN 14626:2012 ‘Ambient air — Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of carbon monoxide by non-dispersive infrared spectroscopy’.

8. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air is described in EN 12341:2014 ‘Ambient Air — Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} mass concentration of suspended particulate matter’. The reference method for the measurement of benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air is that described in EN 15549:2008 ‘Air quality — Standard method for the measurement of concentration of benzo[a]pyrene in ambient air’. In the absence of a CEN standard method for the other polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6), Member States are allowed to use national standard methods or ISO methods such as ISO standard 12884.

*9. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of **total gaseous** mercury in ambient air*

The reference method for the measurement of total gaseous mercury concentrations in ambient air is that described in EN 15852:2010 ‘Ambient air quality — Standard method for the determination of total gaseous mercury’.

*10. Reference method for the sampling and analysis of the deposition of arsenic, cadmium, **lead**, nickel, mercury and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*

The reference method for the determination of the deposition of arsenic, cadmium, **lead** and nickel is that described in EN 15841:2009 ‘Ambient air quality — Standard method for determination of arsenic, cadmium, lead and nickel in atmospheric deposition’.

The reference method for the determination of the deposition of mercury is that described in EN 15853:2010 ‘Ambient air quality — Standard method for determination of mercury deposition’.

The reference method for the determination of the deposition of benzo(a)pyrene and the other polycyclic hydrocarbons referred to in Article 8(6) is that described in EN 15980:2011 ‘Air quality - Determination of the deposition of benz[a]anthracene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[j]fluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, dibenz[a,h]anthracene and indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene’.

11. Reference method for the measurement of ozone in ambient air

The reference method for the measurement of ozone is that described in EN 14625:2012 ‘Ambient air — Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of ozone by ultraviolet photometry’.

12. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of volatile organic compounds that are ozone precursor substances in ambient air

In the absence of a European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standard method for sampling and measuring volatile organic compounds that are ozone precursor substances in ambient air other than benzene, Member States may choose the sampling and measuring methods they use, in accordance with Annex V and taking into account the measurement objectives set out in Section 2, Point A, of Annex VII.

13. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of elemental carbon and organic carbon in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling of elemental carbon and organic carbon is that describe in EN 12341:2014 ‘Ambient Air — Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} mass concentration of suspended particulate matter’. The reference method for the measurement of elemental carbon and organic carbon in ambient air is that described in EN 16909:2017 ‘Ambient air - Measurement of elemental carbon (EC) and organic carbon (OC) collected on filters’.

14. Reference method for the sampling and measurement of NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} in PM_{2.5} in ambient air

The reference method for the sampling of ~~elemental carbon and organic carbon~~ NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} in PM_{2.5} is that described in EN 12341:2014 ‘Ambient Air — Standard gravimetric measurement method for the determination of the PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} mass concentration of suspended particulate matter’. The reference method for the measurement of NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} in PM_{2.5} in ambient air is that described in EN 16913:2017 ‘Ambient air - Standard method for measurement of NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} in PM_{2.5} as deposited on filters’.

15. Methods for the sampling and measurment of UFP, BC, size distrubution of ultrafine particles, ammonia (NH_3), particulate and gaseous divalent mercury, nitric acid, levoglucosan and PM oxidate potential

In the absence of a European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standard method for sampling and measuring UFP, BC, size distrubution of ultrafine particles, ammonia (NH_3), particulate and gaseous divalent mercury, nitric acid, levoglucosan and PM oxidate potential, Member States may choose the sampling and measuring methods they use, in accordance with Annex V and taking into account the measurement objectives of the measurement. Where international or national standard reference measurement methods are available, these may be used.

B. Demonstration of equivalence

1. A Member State may use any other method which it can demonstrate gives results equivalent to any of the reference methods referred to in Point A or, in the case of particulate matter, any other method which the Member State concerned can demonstrate displays a consistent relationship to the reference method. In that event, the results achieved by such other method must be corrected to produce results equivalent to those that would have been achieved by using the reference method.
2. The Commission may require Member States to prepare and submit a report on the demonstration of equivalence in accordance with point 1.
3. When assessing the acceptability of the report mentioned in point 2, the Commission will refer to its guidance on the demonstration of equivalence. Where Member States have been using interim factors to approximate equivalence, approximate equivalence shall be confirmed or amended with reference to that guidance.
4. Member States shall ensure that whenever appropriate, the correction is also applied retroactively to past measurement data in order to achieve better data comparability.

C. Standardisation

For gaseous pollutants, the volume must be standardised at a temperature of 293 K and an atmospheric pressure of 101,3 kPa. For particulate matter and substances to be analysed in particulate matter (including ~~lead~~, arsenic, cadmium, **lead** and benzo(a)pyrene), the sampling volume refers to ambient conditions in terms of temperature and atmospheric pressure at the date of measurements.

~~When demonstrating that equipment meets the performance requirements of the reference methods listed in Point A, the competent authorities and bodies designated pursuant to Article 5 shall accept test reports issued in other Member States provided that the test laboratories are accredited by the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories.~~

~~The detailed test reports and all the results of the tests shall be available to other competent authorities or their designated bodies. Test reports shall demonstrate that the equipment meets all the performance requirements including where some environmental and site conditions are specific to a Member State and are outside the conditions for which the equipment has been already tested and type approved in another Member State.~~

D. Mutual recognition of data

When demonstrating that equipment meets the performance requirements of the reference methods listed in Point A, the competent authorities and bodies designated pursuant to Article 5 shall accept test reports issued in other Member States provided that the test laboratories are accredited by the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories.

The detailed test reports and all the results of the tests shall be available to other competent authorities or their designated bodies. Test reports shall demonstrate that the equipment meets all the performance requirements including where some environmental and site conditions are specific to a Member State and are outside the conditions for which the equipment has been already tested and type approved in another Member State.

E. Reference air quality modelling applications

In the absence of a CEN standard on modelling quality objectives, Member States may choose the modelling applications they use, in accordance with Annex V, Section F.

ANNEX VII

MONITORING AT SUPERSITES, AND OF MASS CONCENTRATION₂ AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF PM_{2.5}, OZONE PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES AND ULTRAFINE PARTICLES

SECTION -1 – MEASUREMENTS OF POLLUTANTS AT SUPERSITES

Measurements at all monitoring supersites at urban background locations and rural background locations shall include the pollutants listed in Tables 1 and 2 of this sections respectively.

Table 1 - Pollutants to be measured at supersites at urban locations

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurement</u>
<u>PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, UFP, BC</u>	<u>Fixed measurements</u>
<u>NO₂, O₃</u>	<u>Fixed measurements</u>
<u>Size distribution of UFP</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Benzo(a)pyrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>As, Cd, Ni, Pb, total gaseous mercury</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Chemical composition of PM_{2.5} in accordance with Section 1 of Annex VII</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>

Table 2 - Pollutants to be measured at supersites at rural locations

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurement</u>
<u>PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, UFP, BC</u>	<u>Fixed measurements</u>
<u>NO₂, O₃ and ammonia (NH₃)</u>	<u>Fixed measurements</u>
<u>Total deposition of Benzo(a)pyrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH),</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Total deposition of As, Cd, Ni, Pb</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Benzo(a)pyrene, polycyclic aromatic</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>

<u>hydrocarbons (PAH),</u>	
<u>As, Cd, Ni, Pb and total gaseous mercury</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Chemical composition of PM_{2.5} in accordance with Section 1 of Annex VII</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>

Table 3 - Pollutants recommended to be measured at supersites at urban and rural locations if not covered by the requirements of Tables 1 and 2

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurement</u>
<u>Size distribution of UFP</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Oxidative potential of PM</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Ammonia (NH₃)</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Levoglucosan</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Particulate and gaseous divalent mercury</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>
<u>Nitric acid</u>	<u>Fixed or indicative measurements</u>

SECTION 1 - MEASUREMENTS OF MASS CONCENTRATION AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF PM_{2.5}

A. Objectives

The main objectives of such measurements are to ensure that adequate information is made available on levels in urban background and rural background locations. This information is essential to judge the enhanced levels in more polluted areas (such as urban background, industry related locations, traffic related locations), assess the possible contribution from long-range transport of pollutants, support source apportionment analysis and for the understanding of specific pollutants such as particulate matter. It is also essential for the increased use of modelling **applications** also in urban areas.

B. Substances

Measurement of PM_{2.5} must include at least the total mass concentration and concentrations of appropriate compounds to characterise its chemical composition. At least the list of chemical species given below shall be included.

SO ₄ ²⁻	Na ⁺	NH ₄ ⁺	Ca ²⁺	elemental carbon (EC)
NO ₃ ⁻	K ⁺	Cl ⁻	Mg ²⁺	organic carbon (OC)

C. Siting

Measurements shall be taken in urban background and rural background locations in accordance with Annex IV.

SECTION 2- MEASUREMENTS OF OZONE PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES

A. Objectives

The main objectives of measurements of ozone precursor substances are to analyse any trend in ozone precursors, to check the efficiency of emission reduction strategies, to check the consistency of emission inventories, to support the understanding of ozone formation and precursor dispersion processes, as well as the application of photochemical models, and to help attribute emission sources to observed pollution concentrations.

B. Substances

Measurement of ozone precursor substances shall include at least nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂), and appropriate volatile organic compounds (VOC). The selection of the specific compounds to be measured ~~completed by other compounds of interest~~ will depend on the objective sought **and may be complemented by other compounds of interest.**

- (a) Member States may use the method which it considers suitable for the objective sought;
- (b) the reference method as specified under Annex VI applies for nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen;
- (c) ~~methods that are being standardised by the CEN shall be used once available.~~

A list of VOC recommended for measurement is given below:

Chemical family	Substance			
	Trivial name	IUPAC name	Formula	CAS number
Alcohols	Methanol	Methanol	CH ₄ O	67-56-1
	Ethanol	Ethanol	C ₂ H ₆ O	64-17-5
Aldehyde	Formaldehyde	Methanal	CH ₂ O	50-00-0
	Acetaldehyde	Ethanal	C ₂ H ₄ O	75-07-0
	Methacrolein	2-Methylprop-2-enal	C ₄ H ₆ O	78-85-3
Alkynes	Acetylene	Ethyne	C ₂ H ₂	74-86-2
Alkanes	<u>Methane</u>	<u>Carbane</u>	<u>CH₄</u>	<u>74-82-8</u>
	Ethane	Ethane	C ₂ H ₆	74-84-0
	Propane	Propane	C ₃ H ₈	74-98-6
	n-Butane	Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	106-97-8
	i-Butane	2-Methylpropane	C ₄ H ₁₀	75-28-5
	n-Pentane	Pentane	C ₅ H ₁₂	109-66-0
	i-Pentane	2-Methylbutane	C ₅ H ₁₂	78-78-4
	n-Hexane	Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	110-54-3
	i-Hexane	2-Methylpentane	C ₆ H ₁₄	107-83-5
	n-Heptane	Heptane	C ₇ H ₁₆	142-82-5
	n-Octane	Octane	C ₈ H ₁₈	111-65-9
	i-Octane	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	C ₈ H ₁₈	540-84-1
Alkenes	Ethylene	Ethene	C ₂ H ₄	75-21-8
	Propene / Propylene	Propene	C ₃ H ₆	115-07-1
	1,3-Butadiene	Buta-1,3-diene	C ₄ H ₆	106-99-0
	1-Butene	But-1-ene	C ₄ H ₈	106-98-9
	Trans-2-Butene	(E)-but-2-ene	C ₄ H ₈	624-64-6
	cis-2-Butene	(Z)-but-2-ene	C ₄ H ₈	590-18-1

	1-Pentene	Pent-1-ene	C ₅ H ₁₀	109-67-1
	2-Pentene	(Z)-Pent-2-ene	C ₅ H ₁₀	627-20-3 (cis-2-pentene)
		(E)-Pent-2-ene		6-04-8 (trans-pentene)
Aromatic hydrocarbons	Benzene	Benzene	C ₆ H ₆	71-43-2
	Toluene / Methylbenzene	Toluene	C ₇ H ₈	108-88-3
	Ethyl benzene	Ethylbenzene	C ₈ H ₁₀	100-41-4
	m + p-Xylene	1,3-Dimethylbenzene (m-Xylene)	C ₈ H ₁₀	108-38-3 (m-Xylene)
		1,4-Dimethylbenzene (p-Xylene)		106-42-3 (p-Xylene)
	o-Xylene	1,2-Dimethylbenzene (o-Xylene)	C ₈ H ₁₀	95-47-6
	1,2,4-Trimethylebenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	C ₉ H ₁₂	95-63-6
	1,2,3-Trimethylebenzene	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	C ₉ H ₁₂	526-73-8
Ketones	Acetone	Propan-2-one	C ₃ H ₆ O	67-64-1
	Methyl ethyl ketone	Butan-2-one	C ₄ H ₈ O	78-93-3
	Methyl vinyl ketone	3-Buten-2-one	C ₄ H ₆ O	78-94-4
Terpenes	Isoprene	2-Methylbut-1,3-diene	C ₅ H ₈	78-79-5
	p-Cymene	1-Methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)benzene	C ₁₀ H ₁₄	99-87-6
	Limonene	1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-cyclohexene	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	138-86-3
	β-Myrcene	7-Methyl-3-methylene-1,6-octadiene	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	123-35-3

	α -Pinene	2,6,6-Trimethyl-bicyclo[3.1.1]hept-2-ene	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	80-56-8
	β -Pinene	6,6-Dimethyl-2-methyl-enebicyclo[3.1.1]heptane	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	127-91-3
	Camphene	2,2-dimethyl-3-methyl-enebicyclo[2.2.1]heptane	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	79-92-5
	Δ^3 -Carene	3,7,7-Trimethyl-bicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ene	C ₁₀ H ₁₆	13466-78-9
	1,8-Cineol	1,3,3 trimethyl 2 oxabicyclo[2,2,2]octane	C ₁₀ H ₁₈ O	470-82-6

C. Siting

Measurements shall be taken at sampling points set up in accordance with the requirements of this Directive and considered appropriate with regards to the monitoring objectives referred to in Point A of this Section.

SECTION 3- MEASUREMENT OF ULTRAFINE PARTICULES (UFP)

A. Objectives

The objective of such measurements is to ensure that adequate information is available at locations where high concentrations of UFP occur that are mainly influenced by sources from air, water or road transport (such as airports, ports, roads), industrial sites or domestic heating. The information shall be appropriate to judge on enhanced levels of UFP concentrations from those sources.

B. Substances

UFP.

C. Siting

Sampling points shall be established in accordance with Annex IV and V at a location where high UFP concentrations are likely to occur and within the main wind direction.

[ANNEX VIII]

INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN AIR QUALITY PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

A. Information to be provided under Article 19(5)

1. Localisation of excess pollution

- (a) region;
- (b) city (map);
- (c) sampling point(s) (map, geographical coordinates).

2. General information

- (a) type of zone (urban, industrial or rural area) or characteristics of NUTS 1 territorial unit (including urban, industrial or rural areas);
- (b) estimate of the polluted area (in km²) and of the population exposed to the pollution;
- (c) concentrations or average exposure indicator of the relevant pollutant observed at least 5 years prior to the exceedance;

3. Responsible authorities

Names and addresses of the competent authorities responsible for the development and implementation of air quality plans.

4. Origin of pollution taking into account reporting under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 and information provided in the national air pollution control programme

- (a) list of the main emission sources responsible for pollution;
- (b) total quantity of emissions from these sources (in tonnes/year);

- (c) assessment of the level of emissions (e.g. city level, regional level, national level, and transboundary contributions);
- (d) source apportionment according to relevant sectors that contribute to the exceedance in the national air pollution control programme.

5. Expected impact of measures to reach compliance within 3 years after adoption of the air quality plan

- (a) expected quantified concentration reduction (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) at each sampling point in exceedance of limit values, ozone target value or of the average exposure indicator in case of an exceedance of the average exposure reduction obligation, from the measures referred to in point 6;
- (b) estimated year of compliance per air pollutant covered by the air quality plan taking into account measures referred to in point 6.

6. Annex 1: Details of measures to reduce air pollution under point 5

- (a) listing and description of all the measures set out in the air quality plan, including the identification of the competent authority in charge of their implementation;
- (b) quantification of emission reduction (in tonnes/year) of each measure under point (a);
- (c) timetable for implementation of each measure and responsible actors;
- (d) estimate of the concentration reduction as a consequence of each air quality measure, in relation to the exceedance concerned;
- (e) list of the information (including modelling and assessment results of measures) to reach the air quality standard concerned in accordance with Annex I.

7. Annex 2: Further background information

- (a) climatic data;
- (b) data on topography;
- (c) information on the type of targets requiring protection in the zone, (if applicable);

- (d) listing and description of all additional measures, that unfold their full impact on ambient air pollutant concentrations in 3 years or more.

8. Annex 3: Evaluation of measures (in case of an air quality plan update)

- (e) assessment of timetable of measures from the previous air quality plan;
- (f) estimate of impact on emission reduction and pollutant concentrations of measures from the previous air quality plan.

B. Indicative list of air pollution abatement measures

1. Information concerning the status of implementation of the Directives referred to in Article 14(3), point (b), of Directive (EU) 2016/2284.

2. Information on all air pollution abatement measures that have been considered at local, regional or national level for implementation in connection with the attainment of air quality objectives, including:

- (a) reduction of emissions from stationary sources by ensuring that polluting small and medium-sized stationary combustion sources (including for biomass) are fitted with emission control equipment or replaced, and that the energy efficiency of buildings is improved;
- (b) reduction of emissions from vehicles through retrofitting with zero emissions powertrains and emission control equipment. The use of economic incentives to accelerate take-up shall be considered;
- (c) procurement by public authorities, in line with the handbook on environmental public procurement, of zero emissions road vehicles, fuels and combustion equipment to reduce emissions;
- (d) measures to limit transport emissions through traffic planning and management (including congestion pricing, differentiated parking fees or other economic incentives; establishing urban vehicles access restrictions schemes, including low emission zones);

- (e) measures to encourage a shift towards less polluting forms of transport;
- (f) measures to encourage a shift towards zero emissions vehicles and non-road machinery for both private and commercial applications;
- (g) measure to ensure that low emission fuels are given preference in small-, medium- and large-scale stationary sources and in mobile sources;
- (h) measures to reduce air pollution from industrial sources under Directive 2010/75/EU, and through the use of economic instruments such as taxes, charges or emission trading, while taking into account specificities of SMEs;
- (i) measures to protect the health of children or other sensitive population groups.

ANNEX IX

PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Member States shall provide at least the following information:

- (a) hourly up-to-date data per sampling point of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide and ozone. This shall apply to information from all sampling points where up-to-date information is available, and at least to information from the minimum number of sampling points required under Annex III. When available, up-to-date information resulting from modelling shall also be provided;
- (b) measured concentrations of all pollutants presented according to the appropriate periods as laid down in Annex I;
- (c) information on observed exceedance(s) of any limit value, ozone target value, and average exposure reduction obligation, including at least:
 - (i) the location or area of the exceedance,
 - (ii) the start time and duration of the exceedance,
 - (iii) the measured concentration in comparison to the air quality standards, or average exposure indicator in case of an exceedance of the average exposure reduction obligation;
- (d) information regarding on health and vegetation, including at least:
 - (i) the health impacts of air pollution on general population,
 - (ii) the health impacts of air pollution on vulnerable groups,
 - (iii) description of likely symptoms,
 - (iv) recommended precautions to be taken,

(v) where to find further information;

- (e) information on preventive actions to reduce pollution and exposure to it: indication of main source sectors; recommendations for actions to reduce emissions;
- (f) information on measuring campaigns or similar activities and their results where performed.

2. Member States shall ensure that timely information about actual or predicted exceedances of alert thresholds, and any information threshold, is provided to the public. Details supplied shall include at least the following information:

(a) information on observed exceedance(s):

- location or area of the exceedance,
- type of threshold exceeded (information or alert),
- start time and duration of the exceedance,
- highest one hour concentration and in addition highest eight hour mean concentration in the case of ozone;

(b) forecast for the following afternoon/day(s):

- geographical area of expected exceedances of information and/or alert threshold,
- expected changes in pollution (improvement, stabilisation or deterioration), together with the reasons for those changes;

(c) information on the type of population concerned, possible health effects and recommended behaviour:

- information on population groups at risk,
- description of likely symptoms,
- recommended precautions to be taken by the population concerned,
- where to find further information;

(d) information on preventive action to reduce pollution and/or exposure to it: indication of main source sectors; recommendations for action to reduce emissions;

(e) in the case of predicted exceedances, Member State shall take steps to ensure that such details are supplied to the extent practicable.

3. When an exceedance occur or when there is a risk of exceedance of any limit value, ozone target value, average exposure reduction obligation, alert thresholds or information thresholds, Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in this Annex is additionally promoted to the public.

ANNEX X

Part A

Repealed Directives with lists of the successive amendments thereto (referred to in Article 30)

Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament
and of the Council
(OJ L 23, 26.1.2005, p. 3)

Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European
Parliament and of the Council
(OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 109)

only point 3.8 of the Annex

Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1480
(OJ L 226, 29.8.2015, p. 4)

only Article 1

Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament
and of the Council
(OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1)

Commission Directive (EU) 2015/1480
(OJ L 226, 29.8.2015, p. 4)

only Article 2

Part B

Time-limits for transposition into national law (referred to in Article 30)

Directive	Time-limit for transposition
2004/107/EC	15 February 2007
2008/50/EC	11 June 2010
(EU) 2015/1480	31 December 2016

ANNEX XI

CORRELATION TABLE

This Directive	Directive 2008/50/EC	Directive 2004/107/EC
Article 1	—	—
Article 2	Article 1	Article 1
Article 3	Article 32	Article 8
Article 4	Article 2	Article 2
Article 5	Article 3	—
Article 6	Article 4	Article 4(1)
Article 7	Articles 5 and 9(2)	Article 4(2), (3) and (6)
Article 8	Articles 6 and 9(1)	Article 4(1) to (5) and 4(8) and (10)
Article 9	Articles 7 and 10	Article 4(7) and (11)
Article 10	—	Article 4(9)
Article 11	Articles 8 and 11	Article 4(12) and (13)
Article 12	Articles 12, 17(1) and (3) and Article 18	Article 3(2)
Article 13	Articles 13, 15 and 17(1)	Article 3(1) and (3)
Article 14	Article 14	—
Article 15	Article 19	—
Article 16	Article 20	—
Article 17	Article 21	—
Article 18	Article 22	—
Article 19	Articles 17(2) and 23	Article 3(3)

Article 20	Article 24	—
Article 21	Article 25	—
Article 22	Article 26	Article 7
Article 23	Article 27	Article 5
Article 24	Article 28	Article 4(15)
Article 25	—	—
Article 26	Article 29	Article 6
Article 27	—	—
Article 28	—	—
Article 29	Article 30	Article 9
Article 30	Article 31	—
Article 31	—	—
Article 32	Article 33	Article 10
Article 33	Article 34	Article 11
Article 34	Article 35	Article 12]
