



*Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Capacity of the Ministry of Environment,
Forests and Water Administration in Albania for Law Drafting and Enforcement of
National Environmental Legislation
A project for Albania funded by the European Union*

Draft Law

ON AMBIENT AIR QUALITY AND CLEANER AIR ⁽¹⁾

**Draft 3
Version 3**

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- This law transpose Directive 2008/50/EC On ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe. Celex no. 32008L0050, published in Official Journal L 152, 11.6.2008, and
- Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.



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REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

ASSEMBLY DRAFT LAW

No. ...dated2014

On ambient air quality and cleaner air*

Based on articles 78 and 83, item 1 of Albanian Constitution, at the proposal of Council of Ministers,

ASSEMBLY OF REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose

The purpose of this law is to improve public health and ensure a high level of environmental protection as a result of improved air quality through the integration of air protection issues into the other policies, as well as by setting the requirements for emission reduction, air quality monitoring, assessment and planning as well as for cooperation at international level.

* This law transposes:

- Directive 2008/50/EC On ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe. Celex no. 32008L0050, published in Official Journal L 152, 11.6.2008, and
- Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air.

Article 2

Scope

This Law sets the framework for:

1. Defining and establishing limit, threshold and target values for certain pollutants in the air whose list is given in Annex I;
2. Defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole;
3. Assessing the ambient air quality on the basis of European methods and criteria;
4. Obtaining information on ambient air quality in order to help reduce air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and international measures.
5. Ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public;
6. Maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases through emission reduction from both mobile and fix sources;
7. Promoting increased cooperation with other countries in reducing air pollution.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purpose of this Law the following terms shall have the following meaning:

1. “Ambient air” shall mean outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplaces, meaning the place intended to house workstations on the premises of the undertaking and/or establishment and any other place within the area of the undertaking and/or establishment to which the worker has access in the course of his/her employment, where provisions concerning health and safety at work apply and to which members of the public do not have regular access.
2. “Pollutant” shall mean any substance present in ambient air and likely to have harmful effects on human health and/or the environment as a whole.
3. “Level” shall mean the concentration of a pollutant in ambient air or the deposition thereof on surfaces in a given time.
4. “Assessment” shall mean any method used to measure, calculate, predict or estimate levels.
5. “Limit value” shall mean a level fixed on the basis of scientific knowledge, with the aim of avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful effects on human health and/or the environment as a whole, to be attained within a given period and not to be exceeded once attained.
6. “Margin of tolerance” means the percentage of the limit value by which that value may be exceeded subject to the conditions laid down in this Law.
7. “Air quality plan” shall mean plans that set out measures in order to attain the limit values or target values.
8. “Target value” shall mean a level fixed with the aim of avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful effects on human health and/or the environment as a whole, to be attained where possible over a given period.

9. "Alert threshold" shall mean 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 the Member States/competent authority.
10. "Information threshold" means a level beyond which there is a risk to human health from brief exposure for particularly sensitive sections of the population and for which immediate and appropriate information is necessary.
11. "Zone" shall mean part of the territory of Republic of Albania, delimited for the purposes of air quality assessment and management.
12. "Agglomeration" shall mean a zone that is a conurbation with a population in excess of 250 000 inhabitants or, where the population is 250 000 inhabitants or less, with a given population density of more than 3000 inhabitants per km².
13. "Minister" means the Minister which is responsible for environmental protection.
14. "Ministry" means the Ministry responsible for environment, forest and water administration.
15. "Public" has the meaning given by the law no. 10431, date 9.6.2011 "On the environment protection".
16. "Local government" has the meaning given by the law No.8652, dated 31.7.2000 "On the organization and functioning of local government".
17. "NEA - National Environment Agency" has the meaning given by the Law no. 10431, dated 9.6.2011 "On the environment protection".
18. "REA - Regional environment agency" has the meaning given by the Law no. 10431, dated 9.6.2011 "On the environment protection".
19. "SEI - State Environment Inspectorate" has the meaning given by the Law no. 10433, dated 16.6.2011 "On the Inspection in the Republic of Albania".

CHAPTER II

Ambient Air Quality

Article 4

Competent authorities

1. The Ministry is the competent authority for
 - a. the approval of measurement systems (methods, equipment, networks and laboratories);
 - b. inter-institutional coordination on different issues regarding air quality;
 - c. international cooperation on different issues regarding air quality .
2. NEA is the competent authority for
 - a. the monitoring and assessment of ambient air quality;
 - b. for ensuring the accuracy of measurements;
 - c. analysis of assessment methods;
3. Local government units are responsible for measures to be taken in the frame of their own specific legislation that result in maintenance or improvements of the air quality.
4. Line ministries are responsible for the measures to be taken in the frame of their own specific legislation that result in maintenance or improvements of the air quality.

Article 5

Assessment of Ambient Air Quality related to certain pollutants

1. Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the Minister, approves a Decision on Assessment of ambient air quality in relation to certain pollutants as referred in Annex I, including the obligations regarding limit values, target values, and threshold values and levels, as well as the national exposure reduction to PM_{2,5}.

Article 6

Designation of zones and agglomerations

1. For the purposes of this Law the territory of Republic of Albania shall be divided into zones and agglomerations.
2. Minister, upon proposal of the NEA, through a Ministerial Order shall approve such zones and agglomerations referred in paragraph 1.
3. The Ministerial Order referred in paragraph 2 shall be published in the Official Gazette.
4. All zones and agglomerations are subject to air quality assessment according to the Decision referred in article 5 and air quality management plans referred in article 16 and 17.

Article 7

Public information on air quality

1. Unless otherwise provided in the Law on Environment Protection, the Ministry shall make the following information routinely available to the public and to appropriate interested organisations as defined in Paragraph 3 of this article:
 - a) Ambient air quality related to all pollutants referred in Annex 1 of this law in accordance with the requirements of the Decision referred in Article 5;
 - b) Information on any postponement on any deadline for conformity with limit values, in accordance with the requirements of the Decision referred in Article 5;
 - c) Information about any exemptions on any deadline for conformity with limit values, in accordance with the requirements of the Decision referred in Article 5;
 - d) Air quality plans;
 - e) Short term action plans (including, as appropriate, their feasibility, content and implementation of these plans);
 - f) Measures taken for not exceedance of the target values defined in the Decision referred in article 5;
 - g) Any exceedance of the target values during the year, the reasons for and the area of such exceedance;
 - h) A brief assessment of the target values and their effects on health and environment.
2. The information referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article shall be:
 - a) Free of charge;
 - b) clear and comprehensible;
 - c) Made available in good time;
 - d) Made available free of charge by means of any easily accessible media, including press, the internet or any other appropriate means of telecommunication.
3. For the purposes of Paragraph 1 of this article ‘interested organisations’ shall include, in particular:

- a) Environmental organisations;
 - b) Consumer organisations;
 - c) Organisations representing the interests of sensitive populations;
 - d) Other relevant health-care bodies; and
 - e) Relevant industries, traders, commercial companies, and the other legal entities.
4. Other measures concerning the public information are established in Annex III of this Law.

Article 8

Annual reports on ambient air quality assessment

1. The NEA shall prepare an annual report on ambient air quality assessment, which includes data on pollutants referred in Annex 1, according to the requirements of the Decision referred in article 5.
2. Such data shall include, for the relevant averaging period:
 - a) Details of all cases where levels of pollutants have exceeded limit values, and where appropriate, the limit values plus the margin of tolerance;
 - b) Details of all cases where levels of pollutants have exceeded target values or the critical levels;
 - c) Details of all cases where levels of pollutants have exceeded long term objectives;
 - d) Details of all cases where levels of pollutants have exceeded information thresholds;
 - e) Details of all cases where levels of pollutants have exceeded alert thresholds;
 - f) A summary assessment of the effects of the cases referred to in (a) to (e).
 - g) Information requested in points (a) to (e) of this paragraph includes also:
 - i. The list of zones and agglomerations (in the first report) or the changes made to them (from the second report and on)
 - ii. The list of zones and agglomerations where there has been one or more exceedance.
 - iii. The area of exceedance;
 - iv. Concentration values of pollutants in these areas;
 - v. Reasons for exceedance and the contributing sources;
 - vi. Population exposed to such exceedance ;
 - vii. Measures taken for not exceedance of the target values defined in the Decision referred in article 5.
3. The annual report may also include, where appropriate,
 - a. an assessment on contributions from natural sources and from re-suspension of particulates following winter-sanding or -salting of roads to the levels assessed,
 - b. further information and assessments on forest protection .
4. The Minister, through a Ministerial Guideline, approves the questionnaire to be used for annual reporting on ambient air quality assessment under this article.
5. The deadline for this report is not later than 30 June of the following year. The first report shall be prepared for the calendar year when the Decision referred in article 5 takes effect.
6. Annual report are made available to the public.

CHAPTER III
Air Emissions

Section 1
Emissions from stationary sources

Article 9
Emissions from stationary sources

1. Requirements on reduction of air emissions from other stationary sources and emission limit values for other pollutants are set through specific relevant legislation.

Section 2
Emissions from mobile sources

Article 10
Emissions from motor vehicles

Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the Minister and the Minister responsible for transport, approves a Decision on measures to be taken against air pollution by emissions from motor vehicles.

Article 11
Emissions from internal combustion engines

Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the Minister and the Minister responsible for transport, approves a Decision on measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery.

Article 12
Emissions from compression-ignition and positive-ignition engines

Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the Minister and the Minister responsible for transport, approves a Decision on measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from compression-ignition engines for use in vehicles, and the emission of gaseous pollutants from positive-ignition engines fuelled with natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas for use in vehicles.

Section 3
Reduction of air emissions from the use of certain products

Article 13
Quality of fuels

Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the Minister and the Minister responsible for industry, approves a:

- a. Decision on measures relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels;

- b. Decision on the quality of certain liquid fuels for thermal, civil and industrial as well as for use in the water transport means (in seas, rivers and lakes).
- c. Decision on measures relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars.

Article 14
Emissions of volatile organic compounds

Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the Minister and the Minister responsible for industry, approves Decisions on:

- a. measures on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations;
- b. measures on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products;
- c. measures on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations;
- d. stage II petrol vapour recovery during refuelling of motor vehicles at service stations

Section 3
Reduction of air emissions through road infrastructure development

Article 15
Reduction of air emissions through road infrastructure development

In order to reduce air emissions, the competent authorities of infrastructure development, as defined in specific legislation, must, wherever possible, take all the necessary measures that enable different road mobility options including public transportation, cycling and walking.

CHAPTER IV
PLANS

Article 16
Air Quality Plans

1. An air quality plan shall be prepared and implemented when the levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, benzene, carbon monoxide, lead, particulate matter or ozone in ambient air exceed any of the limit values or target values set out in the Decision referred in Article 5 of this Law in relation to that pollutant, taking into account any relevant margin of tolerance, whether or not the attainment date for that limit value or target value has passed. Air quality plans in regard to PM₁₀ exceedance shall be prepared only for those zones and agglomerations where the PM₁₀ exceedance is caused by sources other than natural or winter-sanding or -salting of roads.

2. Where the attainment date for a limit value has passed, the air quality plan must set out the measures intended to ensure compliance with limit value as soon as possible.
3. The air quality plan shall include, at a minimum, the information listed in Section A of Annex II.
4. The air quality plan may include specific measures aimed at the protection of sensitive population groups, including children.
5. The air quality plan may include measures pursuant to any short-term action plans.
6. Where an air quality plan is required in relation to more than one pollutant, an integrated air quality plan in relation to all pollutants concerned will be prepared and implemented where appropriate.
7. Wherever possible, air quality plans must be consistent with other plans and programs prepared which are relevant to air quality, including the emission reduction programs and national emission ceilings programs or to environmental noise, in order to achieve the relevant environmental objectives.
8. The plan of agglomeration and the plan of the zone, where the zone is a part of an agglomeration or municipality, shall be prepared by the relevant Municipality and approved by the Municipal Council.
9. The plan of the zone (where the zone is composed of more than one agglomeration and/or municipality/ies) shall be prepared by the relevant Municipalities and approved by the Municipal Councils.
10. National Plans shall be prepared by the Ministry and approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers.
11. The Ministry and/or the Municipality/ies, when preparing the air quality plans, cooperate with Line ministries, NEA, REA, SEI. Line ministries, NEA, REA, SEI shall provide all the relevant available information.
12. The National Air Quality Plan and the plan of agglomeration shall be prepared immediately after the law takes effect and shall be reviewed every 6 years thereafter and modified whenever necessary.

Article 17 **Short Term Action Plans**

1. Where, in any zones or agglomerations, there is a risk that the levels of pollutants will exceed one or more of the alert thresholds set out in the Decision referred in article 5 of this Law, the authorities referred in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of article 16 must prepare and implement a short term action plan.

2. The short term action plan must set out the measures to be taken in the short term intended to reduce the risk of alert thresholds being exceeded, or in the event of the levels being exceeded, to reduce the duration of such an incident.
3. Where, in any zone of air quality monitoring or agglomeration, levels of ozone exceed the alert threshold set out in the Decision referred in article 5 of this Law or there is a risk that they will exceed that threshold, the Municipality/ies must prepare and implement a short term action plan when, in their opinion, taking into account national geographical, meteorological and economic conditions, there is a significant potential to reduce the risk, duration or severity of such a situation.
4. The Municipality/ies may also prepare, where appropriate, short term action plans where there is a risk that one or more of the limit values or target values set out in the Decision referred in article 5 of this Law will be exceeded.
5. The short term action plan referred to in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 may, depending on the individual case, provide for effective measures to control and, where necessary, suspend activities which contribute to the risk of the respective limit values or target values or alert threshold being exceeded. Those action plans may include measures in relation to motor-vehicle traffic, construction works, ships at berth, and the use of industrial plants or products and domestic heating.
6. Specific actions aiming at the protection of sensitive population groups, including children, may also be considered in the framework of those plans.
7. The Ministry and/or Municipality/ies that propose to prepare, modify or review an Air Quality Plan as requested by paragraphs 8, 9, 10 of article 16 or a Short Term Action Plan as requested by paragraphs 1, 3, 4 of this article shall send the draft Plan to NEA and relevant ministries for comments and consider their comments to improve the draft. If they do not send comments within 30 working days, it shall be considered that they do not have any comments.

Article 18
Public participation in preparing Air Quality Plans and Short Term Action Plans

1. The Ministry or Municipality/ies shall publish the draft of the new, modified or reviewed Air Quality Plan or a Short Term Action Plan on their website/s and make it available to the public for comments.
2. Where Paragraph 1 applies, the Ministry and/or the Municipality/ies shall:
 - a. Inform the public of the proposal and any relevant background information;
 - b. Inform the public of the right of the public to participate in the preparation of the plan;
 - c. Specify the methods by which the public can participate in the consultation;
 - d. Specify the reasonable timescale for the consultation;
 - e. Specify the address to which comments can be made
 - f. Inform about the content of the plan.
3. The Ministry and/or the Municipality/ies shall take account of the results of the consultation referred to in Paragraph 1 of this article when preparing the plan.

4. The Council of Ministers and the Municipal Council/s approve the national plan or the plan for the agglomeration or zone, after ensuring that the public participation and consultation have been carried out properly following this Law and other relevant legislation.
5. The plan after being approved shall be published on the Ministry's and Municipality/ies website/s.

Article 19
Transboundary air pollution

1. Where any alert threshold, limit value or target values together with any relevant margin of tolerance, or long-term objective is exceeded due to significant transboundary transport of air pollutants or their precursors, the Ministry shall endeavour to co-operate with any neighbouring State concerned, and where appropriate, prepare joint activities, including the preparation of joint or coordinated air quality plans in order to remove such exceedances through the application of appropriate but proportionate measures.
2. The Ministry in cooperation with the competent authorities of other states, if appropriate, prepares and implements joint short term action plans covering neighbouring zones and agglomerations in other States.
3. The Ministry shall ensure that any neighbouring zones and agglomerations in another State which has prepared short term action plans shall receive all appropriate information.
4. Where information thresholds or alert thresholds are exceeded in zones and agglomerations close to the borders of the Republic of Albania, the Ministry shall provide the appropriate authorities in the relevant neighbouring State with prompt information.
5. The information referred in paragraph 4 shall be made available to the public, too.
6. The Ministry, in cooperation with the competent authorities of other states, shall inform the public as soon as possible when the information or alarm thresholds are exceeded in neighboring zones or agglomerations beyond the borders of the RoA.

Article 20
Reporting on the implementation of this Law

1. Ministry shall prepare a report on implementation of this Law every three years.
2. Report shall include information on Air Quality Plans and on progress made in their implementation.
3. National Environment Agency, the State Environment Inspectorate and other institutions shall provide the ministry with such information.
4. Report referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be posted on the official website of the Ministry and shall be made available to the public.
5. The Minister, through a Ministerial Order, shall establish the requirements for the preparation of the report referred in paragraph 1 of this article together with the information that such report should contain.

CHAPTER V

CONTRAVENTIONS

Article 21 Contraventions

1. Failure to comply with the requirements of this law and with the Decisions based on it, when not qualifying as criminal offences qualify as administrative offences and shall be punished by fines ranging from ----- to -----leks.
2. Sanctions such as fines, suspension or closure of the activity which fails to comply with the requirements of the Decisions referred in the paragraph 1 are issued and executed in accordance with the specific legislation in power. They shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
3. In cases when such violations qualify as criminal offences, the State Environment Inspectorate presses charges for criminal offences.

Article 22 Claim and execution of administrative offences

1. The execution of administrative offences shall be done in accordance to the legislation "On administrative contraventions" in power.
2. The court claims shall be done in accordance to the Code on Civil Procedures and the legislation "On administrative contraventions" in power.
3. The incomes resulted from the fines and other incomes gathered in accordance to the provisions of this law are deposited in the quantity of ??? % to the State Budget, and ??? % to the budget of the State Environment Inspectorate.

CHAPTER VI final provisions

Article 23 Proposal and approval of bylaws

1. Council of Ministers approves the by-laws referred in the articles 5 and 10-14 of this law within 3 years from its publication in the Official Gazette.
2. The Minister is responsible for issuing the Ministerial Orders referred in paragraph 2 of article 6 and paragraph 5 of article 20, and the Ministerial Guideline referred in article paragraph 4 of article 8.

Article 24 Specific by-laws which continue to be effective

The existing by-laws shall remain in force:

1. DCM no.147, date 21.3.2007 "On fuel quality, petrol and diezel", ammended, remains in power as if approved under article 14.a of this law.
2. DCM no.781, date 14.11.2012 "On the quality of certain liquid fuels for termic, civil and industrial treatment, as well as for use in the water transport (sea, river and lake) means remains in power as if approved under article 14.b of this law.

3. Joint Ministerial Guideline no.6527, date 24.12.2004 "On the allowable values of the air pollutants emitted by road transportation means and the ways to control them" as amended, remains in power as if approved under article 10, 11, 12.
4. DCM No.803, date 4.12.2003 "On the approval of the air quality norms" remains in power as if approved under article 5 of this law.
5. DCM No.435, date 12.9.2002 "On the approval of the air emissions in the RoA".

Article 25

Repeals

With this Law taking effect, the following acts are abolished:

1. Law no.8897, dated 16.5.2002 "On protection of air from pollution", as amended.
2. Annex 2.1 of the DCM No.435, date 12.9.2002 "On the approval of the air emissions in the RoA".
3. Any other legal act or provision that conflicts with the provisions of this law.

Article 26

Entry into force

1. This Law shall enter into force after 15 days following its publication on the Official gazette.
2. This Law takes effects 5 years after the publication on the official gazette

CHAIRMAN

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Annex I

List of air pollutants:

This law applies to following air pollutants:

Group one

- 1) Sulphur dioxide (SO₂).
- 2) Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).
- 3) Nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
- 4) Particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2,5}).
- 5) Lead (Pb).

Group two

- 6) Ozone (O₃).

Group three

- 7) Benzene.
- 8) Carbon monoxide / carbon monoxide (CO).
- 9) Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- 10) Cadmium (Cd).
- 11) Arsenic (As).
- 12) Nickel (Ni).
- 13)Mercury(Hg).

ANNEX II. Information to be included in the local, regional or national air quality plans for improvement in ambient air quality

Section A. Information to be provided under Article 16 (air quality plans)

1. Localisation of excess pollution

- (a) region;
- (b) city (map);
- (c) measuring station (map, geographical coordinates).

2. General information

- (a) type of area of air quality monitoring (city, industrial or rural area);
- (b) estimate of the polluted area (km²) and of the population exposed to the pollution;
- (c) useful climatic data;
- (d) relevant data on topography;
- (e) sufficient information on the type of targets requiring protection in the zone.

3. Responsible authorities

Names and addresses of persons responsible for the development and implementation of improvement plans.

4. Nature and assessment of pollution

- (a) concentrations observed over previous years (before the implementation of the improvement measures);
- (b) concentrations measured since the beginning of the project;
- (c) techniques used for the assessment.

5. Origin of pollution

- (a) list of the main emission sources responsible for pollution (map);
- (b) total quantity of emissions from these sources (tonnes/year);
- (c) information on pollution imported from other regions.

6. Analysis of the situation

- (a) details of those factors responsible for the exceedance (e.g. transport, including cross-border transport, formation of secondary pollutants in the atmosphere);
- (b) details of possible measures for the improvement of air quality.

7. Details of those measures or projects for improvement which existed prior to the date referred in paragraph 2 of article 26, i.e:

- (a) local, regional, national, international measures;
- (b) observed effects of these measures.

8. Details of those measures or projects adopted with a view to reducing pollution following the entry into force of this Law:

- (a) listing and description of all the measures set out in the project;
- (b) timetable for implementation;
- (c) estimate of the improvement of air quality planned and of the expected time required to attain these objectives.

9. Details of the measures or projects planned or being researched for the long term.

10. List of the publications, documents, work, etc., used to supplement information required under this Annex.

ANNEX III. PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. The Ministry shall ensure that up-to-date information on ambient concentrations of the pollutants covered by this law is routinely made available to the public.
2. Ambient air concentrations provided shall be presented as average values according to the appropriate averaging period as laid down in the Decision referred in article 5 of this law. The information shall at least indicate any levels exceeding air quality objectives including limit values, target values, alert thresholds, information thresholds or long term objectives of the regulated pollutant. It shall also provide a short assessment in relation to the air quality objectives and appropriate information regarding effects on health, or, where appropriate, vegetation.
3. Information on ambient concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (at least PM₁₀), ozone and carbon monoxide shall be updated on at least a daily basis, and, wherever practicable, information shall be updated on an hourly basis. Information on ambient concentrations of lead and benzene, presented as an average value for the last 12 months, shall be updated on a three-monthly basis, and on a monthly basis, wherever practicable.
4. The Ministry 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):
 - i. location or area of the exceedance,
 - ii. type of threshold exceeded (information or alert),
 - iii. start time and duration of the exceedance,
 - iv. 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):
 - i. geographical area of expected exceedances of information and/or alert threshold,
 - ii. 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:
 - i. information on population groups at risk,
 - ii. description of likely symptoms,
 - iii. recommended precautions to be taken by the population concerned,
 - iv. 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;

In the case of predicted exceedances, the Ministry shall take steps to ensure that such details are supplied to the extent practicable.