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Information and Notices

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

23 February 1999

(1999/C 53/01)

1 euro	=	7,4344	Danish krone
	=	323,1	Greek drachma
	=	8,9085	Swedish krona
	=	0,6796	Pound sterling
	=	1,0969	United States dollar
	=	1,6423	Canadian dollar
	=	133,14	Japanese yen
	=	1,5954	Swiss franc
	=	8,6745	Norwegian krone
	=	79,36215	Icelandic króna ⁽²⁾
	=	1,7145	Australian dollar
	=	2,039	New Zealand dollar
	=	6,83153	South African rand ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

⁽²⁾ Source: Commission.

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case No IV/ECSC.1295 — Thyssen/Usinor Electrical Steels)**

(1999/C 53/02)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 16 February 1999, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 66 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) by which the undertaking Thyssen Stahl AG (TS) acquires, within the meaning of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, a 75 % share of the undertaking Usinor Grain Orientés SA (UGO).

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

— Thyssen: production and distribution of steel products, including grain oriented electrical steel,

— Usinor: production and distribution of grain oriented electrical steel.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference IV/ECSC.1295 — Thyssen/Usinor Electrical Steels, to the following address:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition (DG IV),
Directorate B — Merger Task Force,
Avenue de Cortenberg/Kortenberglaan 150,
B-1040 Brussels.

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case No IV/M.1446 — Daimler Chrysler/Adtranz-ABB Daimler-Benz Transportation)**

(1999/C 53/03)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 15 February 1999, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1310/97 ⁽²⁾, by which the undertaking Daimler Chrysler AG (Daimler Chrysler) acquires, within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation, control of the whole of the undertaking ABB Daimler-Benz Transportation GmbH (Adtranz) by way of purchase of assets.
2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
 - Daimler Chrysler: main activities in automobile, aviation and services,
 - Adtranz: development, manufacture and distribution of mainline trains, regional and local trains, wayside systems.
3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.
4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference IV/M.1446 — Daimler Chrysler/Adtranz-ABB Daimler-Benz Transportation, to:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition (DG IV),
Directorate B — Merger Task Force,
Avenue de Cortenberg/Kortenberglaan 150,
B-1040 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 40, 13.2.1998, p. 17.

Prior notification of a concentration**(Case No IV/M.1413 — Thomson-CSF/Racal Electronics)**

(1999/C 53/04)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 15 February 1999, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1310/97 ⁽²⁾, by which the undertakings Thomson-CSF (Thomson) and Racal Electronics plc (Racal) acquire, within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation, joint control of MBN Ltd (MBN) a newly-created company constituting a joint venture.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

— Thomson: professional electronics and defence systems,

— Racal: defence electronics, industrial electronics and telecommunication services,

— MBN: high performance, local area, military ground mobile communication networks.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference IV/M.1413 — Thomson-CSF/Racal Electronics, to:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition (DG IV),
Directorate B — Merger Task Force,
Avenue de Cortenberg/Kortenberglaan 150,
B-1040 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 40, 13.2.1998, p. 17.

Prior notification of a concentration
(Case No IV/M.1406 — Hyundai/Kia)

(1999/C 53/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. On 17 February 1999, the Commission received notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1310/97 ⁽²⁾, by which the Hyundai Motor Company acquires, within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation, control of the whole of Kia Motors Corporation by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:

- Hyundai Motor Company: manufacture of motor vehicles,
- Kia Motors Corporation: manufacture of motor vehicles.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified concentration could fall within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation.

Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent by fax (No (32-2) 296 43 01 or 296 72 44) or by post, under reference IV/M.1406 — Hyundai/Kia, to:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Competition (DG IV),
Directorate B — Merger Task Force,
Avenue de Cortenberg/Kortenberglaan 150,
B-1040 Brussels.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 257, 21.9.1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 1; corrigendum: OJ L 40, 13.2.1998, p. 17.

Information procedure — technical regulations

(1999/C 53/06)

- Directive 83/189/EEC of 28 March 1983 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations (OJ L 109, 26.4.1983, p. 8).
- Directive 88/182/EEC of 22 March 1988 amending Directive 83/189/EEC (OJ L 81, 26.3.1988, p. 75).
- Directive 94/10/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 March 1994 materially amending for the second time Directive 83/189/EEC (OJ L 100, 19.4.1994, p. 30).

Notifications of draft national technical regulations received by the Commission.

Reference ⁽¹⁾	Title	Echeance ⁽²⁾
1999/61/I	Regulation on the incorporation of 11 CEPT/ERG decisions into national law	3.5.1999
1999/62/NL	Draft Commodities Act regulation exempting eel-curing championships	6.5.1999
1999/59/E	Draft Order amending the Order of 1 July 1986 which approves the technical regulation on the control and certification of oil seeds	10.5.1999
1999/60/S	Regulations amending the State Agricultural Board regulations (Swedish designation: SJVFS 1994:22) concerning certification, etc., of cereal seed	4.5.1999
1999/55/P	Draft Decree-Law — Defines the specifications, test methods, trade types and categories, classification of varieties and packaging and labelling rules for rice and broken rice	3.5.1999
1999/56/UK	Environment Agency (EA) national fisheries byelaw 10: use of artificial fly or lure in fishing for salmon and migratory trout (England and Wales)	30.4.1999
1999/57/F	Order on the fire resistance of products, construction components and structures	30.4.1999
1999/52/D	Technical regulations concerning drink dispensing systems — TRSK 308 'Requirements pertaining to pipes, line distributors and joining pieces'	3.5.1999
1999/53/D	Approval Regulation Reg TP 321 ZV 003 low-power radio motion-indicating devices	3.5.1999
1999/54/D	Approval Regulation Reg TP 321 ZV 051 on radar proximity-warning devices	3.5.1999
1999/39/UK	The Merchant Shipping (vessels in commercial use for sport or pleasure) (Amendment) Regulations 1999	27.4.1999
1999/36/A	Order of the Viennese municipal authorities concerning the temporary approval of the Moldrich-MMW-JET	3.5.1999
1999/48/D	Technical regulations concerning drink dispensing systems — TRSK 203 'Requirements for drink and basic material containers which belong to group III'	3.5.1999

⁽¹⁾ Year — registration number — Member State of origin.

⁽²⁾ Period during which the draft may not be adopted.

⁽³⁾ No standstill period since the Commission accepts the grounds of urgent adoption invoked by the notifying Member State.

⁽⁴⁾ No standstill period since the measure concerns technical specifications or other requirements linked to fiscal or financial measures, pursuant to the third indent of the second paragraph of Article 1(9) of Directive 93/189/EEC.

⁽⁵⁾ Information procedure closed.

The Commission draws attention to the judgment given on 30 April 1996 in the 'CIA Security' case (C-194/94), in which the Court of Justice ruled that Articles 8 and 9 of Directive 83/189/EEC are to be interpreted as meaning that individuals may rely on them before the national court which must decline to apply a national technical regulation which has not been notified in accordance with the Directive.

This judgment confirms the Commission's communication of 1 October 1986 (OJ C 245, 1.10.1986, p. 4).

Accordingly, breach of the obligation to notify renders the technical regulations concerned inapplicable, so that they are unenforceable against individuals.

Information on these notifications can be obtained from the national administrations, a list of which was published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 324 of 30 October 1996.

II

(Preparatory Acts)

COMMISSION

Proposal for a Council Directive relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air

(1999/C 53/07)

(Text with EEA relevance)*COM(1998) 591 final — 98/0333(SYN)**(Submitted by the Commission on 20 January 1999)*

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 130s(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 189c of the Treaty, in cooperation with the European Parliament,

- (1) Whereas, on the basis of principles enshrined in Article 130r of the Treaty, the European Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development (the Fifth Environment Action Programme)⁽¹⁾ envisages in particular amendments to legislation on air pollutants; whereas that programme recommends the establishment of long-term objectives on air quality; whereas Article 130r of the Treaty requires the precautionary principle to be applied in relation to the protection of human health and the environment;
- (2) Whereas Article 129 of the Treaty provides that health-protection requirements shall form a constituent part of the Community's other policies; whereas point (o) of Article 3 of the Treaty provides that the activities of the Community are to include a contribution to the attainment of a high level of health protection;
- (3) Whereas, pursuant to Article 4(5) of Council Directive 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on

ambient air quality assessment and management⁽²⁾, the Council is to adopt the legislation provided for in paragraph 1 as well as the provisions laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that Article;

- (4) Whereas Article 8 of Directive 96/62/EC requires that action plans be developed for zones within which concentrations of pollutants in ambient air exceed limit values, plus any temporary margins of tolerance applicable in order to ensure compliance with limit values by the date or dates laid down;
- (5) Whereas Directive 96/62/EC provides that the numerical values for limit values are to be based on the findings of work carried out by international scientific groups active in the field; whereas the Commission is to take account of the most recent scientific research data in the epidemiological and environmental fields concerned, and of the most recent advances in metrology for re-examining the elements on which limit values are based;
- (6) Whereas in order to facilitate the review of this Directive, the Commission and the Member States should consider encouraging research into the effects of the pollutants referred to herein, namely benzene and carbon monoxide;
- (7) Whereas standardized accurate measurement techniques and common criteria for the location of measuring stations are an important element in the assessment of ambient air quality with a view to obtaining comparable information across the Community;
- (8) Whereas up-to-date information on concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air should be readily available to the public,

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 138, 17.5.1993, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 296, 21.11.1996, p. 55.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Objectives

The objectives of this Directive shall be to:

- (a) establish limit values for concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air intended to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole;
- (b) assess concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air on the basis of common methods and criteria;
- (c) obtain adequate information on concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air and ensure that it is made available to the public;
- (d) maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to benzene and carbon monoxide.

Article 2

Definitions

The definitions in Article 2 of Directive 96/62/EC shall apply.

For the purposes of this Directive:

1. 'upper assessment threshold' shall mean a level specified in Annex III, below which a combination of measurements and modelling techniques may be used to assess ambient air quality, in accordance with Article 6(3) of Directive 96/62/EC;
2. 'lower assessment threshold' shall mean a level specified in Annex III, below which modelling or objective estimation techniques alone may be used to assess ambient air quality in accordance with Article 6(4) of Directive 96/62/EC;
3. 'fixed measurements' shall mean measurements taken in accordance with Article 6(5) of Directive 96/62/EC.

Article 3

Benzene

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of benzene in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 5, do not exceed the limit value laid down in Annex I.

The margin of tolerance laid down in Annex I shall apply in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 96/62/EC.

2. Within zones and agglomerations, within which Member States can demonstrate that the application of measures to meet the limit value laid down in Annex I would result in severe socio-economic problems, the Commission may, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 12(2) of Directive 96/62/EC, grant time-limited extensions for meeting the limit value for periods of up to five years.

Article 4

Carbon monoxide

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that concentrations of carbon monoxide in ambient air, as assessed in accordance with Article 5, do not exceed the limit value laid down in Annex II.

The margin of tolerance laid down in Annex II shall apply in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 96/62/EC.

Article 5

Assessment of concentrations

1. The upper and lower assessment thresholds for benzene and carbon monoxide for the purposes of Article 6 of Directive 96/62/EC shall be those laid down in Section I of Annex III.

The classification of each zone or agglomeration for the purposes of the same Article 6 shall be reviewed at least every five years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Section II of Annex III. Classification should be reviewed earlier in the event of significant change in activities relevant to ambient concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide.

2. The criteria for determining the location of sampling points for the measurement of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air shall be those listed in Annex IV. The minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurements of concentrations of each relevant pollutant shall be as laid down in Annex V, and they shall be installed in each zone or agglomeration within which measurement is required if fixed measurement is the sole source of data on concentrations within it.

3. For zones and agglomerations within which information from fixed measurement stations is supplemented by information from other sources, such as emission inventories, indicative measurement methods and air quality modelling, the number of fixed measuring stations to be installed and the spatial resolution of other techniques shall be sufficient for the concentrations of air pollutants to be established in accordance with Section I of Annex IV, and Section I of Annex VI.

4. For zones and agglomerations within which measurement is not required, modelling or objective-estimation techniques may be used.

5. The reference methods for the analysis and the sampling of benzene and carbon monoxide shall be as laid down in Sections I and II of Annex VII. Section III of Annex VII sets out reference techniques for air quality modelling.

6. The date by which Member States shall inform the Commission of the methods used for the preliminary assessment of air quality under point (d) of Article 11(1) of Directive 96/62/EC shall be the date set out in Article 9.

7. Any amendments necessary to adapt the provisions of this Article and Annexes III to VII to scientific and technical progress shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 12 of Directive 96/62/EC.

Article 6

Public information

1. Member States shall ensure that up-to-date information on ambient concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide is routinely made available to the public as well as to appropriate organisations, such as environmental organisations, consumer organisations, organisations representing the interests of sensitive populations and other relevant health-care bodies by means, for example, of broadcast media, press, information screens or computer-network services.

Information on ambient concentrations of benzene shall be updated on at least a monthly basis. Information on ambient concentrations of carbon monoxide shall be updated on at least a daily basis.

Such information shall at least indicate any exceedances of the concentrations stated in the limit values over the averaging periods laid down in Annexes I and II. It shall also provide a short assessment in relation to limit values and appropriate information regarding effects on health.

2. When making plans or programmes available to the public under Article 8(3) of Directive 96/62/EC, Member States shall also make them available to the organisations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Information made available to the public and to organisations under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be clear, comprehensible and accessible.

Article 7

Report

1. No later than 31 December 2004 the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report based on the experience acquired in the application of this Directive and, in particular, on the results of the most recent scientific research concerning the effects on human health and ecosystems of exposure to benzene and carbon monoxide, and on technological developments including the progress achieved in methods of measuring and otherwise assessing concentrations of benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air.

2. The report shall be presented as an integral part of an air quality strategy, designed to review and propose Community air quality objectives and develop implementing strategies to ensure the achievement of those objectives. The strategy shall take into account:

- (a) the implementation of existing requirements relating to air quality, acidification and eutrophication, including progress in implementing limit values and target values established in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 96/62/EC;
- (b) transport of pollution across national boundaries;
- (c) the need for new or revised objectives relating to air quality, acidification and eutrophication;
- (d) current air quality and trends up to and beyond the year 2010;
- (e) the broad scope for making further reductions to polluting emissions across all relevant sources, taking account of their technical feasibility and cost-effectiveness;
- (f) the relationships between pollutants and opportunities for combined strategies for achieving Community air quality and related objectives;
- (g) current and future requirements for informing the public and for the exchange information between Member States and Commission;
- (h) the experience acquired in the application of this Directive in Member States including, in particular, the conditions as laid down in Annex IV under which measurement has been carried out.

3. With a view to maintaining a high level of protection of human health and the environment, the report shall be accompanied by proposals for the amendment of this Directive if appropriate. In particular

the Commission shall propose an absolute limit to the length of any further extensions to the timetable for meeting the limit value for benzene in Annex I which may be agreed under Article 3(2).

Article 8

Penalties

Member States shall determine the penalties applicable to breaches of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive. The penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

Article 9

Implementation

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2001 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

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

Article 10

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 Communities*.

Article 11

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEX I

LIMIT VALUE FOR BENZENE

The limit value must be expressed in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The volume must be standardised at a temperature of 293 K and a pressure of 101,3 kPa.

	Averaging period	Limit value	Margin of tolerance	Date by which limit value is to be met
Limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (100 %) on the entry into force of this Directive, reducing on 1 January 2003 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0 % by 1 January 2010	1 January 2010 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Except within zones and agglomerations within which a time-limited extension has been agreed in accordance with Article 3(2).

ANNEX II

LIMIT VALUE FOR CARBON MONOXIDE

The limit value must be expressed in mg/m^3 . The volume must be standardised at a temperature of 293 K and a pressure of 101,3 kPa.

	Averaging period	Limit value	Margin of tolerance	Date by which limit value is to be met
Limit value for the protection of human health	eight hours (on a rolling basis)	10 mg/m^3	5 mg/m^3 (50 %) on the entry into force of this Directive, reducing on 1 January 2003 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0 % by 1 January 2005	1 January 2005

ANNEX III

**DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ASSESSMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS OF
BENZENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN AMBIENT AIR WITHIN A ZONE OR AGGLOM-
ERATION**

I. Upper and lower assessment thresholds

The following upper and lower assessment thresholds will apply:

(a) Benzene

	Annual average
Upper assessment threshold	70 % of limit value (3,5 µg/m ³)
Lower assessment threshold	40 % of limit value (2 µg/m ³)

(b) Carbon Monoxide

	Eight-hour average
Upper assessment threshold	70 % of limit value (7 mg/m ³)
Lower assessment threshold	50 % of limit value (5 mg/m ³)

II. Determination of exceedances of upper and lower assessment thresholds

Exceedances of upper and lower assessment thresholds must be determined on the basis of concentrations during the previous five years where sufficient data are available. An assessment threshold will be deemed to have been exceeded if during those five years the total number of exceedances of the numerical concentration of the threshold is more than three times the number of exceedances allowed each year.

Where fewer than five years' data are available 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 to determine exceedances of the upper and lower assessment thresholds.

ANNEX IV

**LOCATION OF SAMPLING POINTS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS OF
BENZENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN AMBIENT AIR**

The following considerations will apply to fixed measurement.

I. Macroscale siting

Sampling points directed at the protection of human health should be sited:

- (i) to provide data on the areas within zones and agglomerations where the highest concentrations occur 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) to provide data on levels in other areas within the zones and agglomerations which are representative of the exposure of the general population.

Sampling points should in general be sited to avoid measuring very small micro-environments in their immediate vicinity. As a guideline, a sampling point should be sited to be representative of air quality in a surrounding area of no less than 200 m² at traffic-orientated sites and of several square kilometres at urban-background sites.

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

Account should be taken of the need to locate sampling points on islands, where that is necessary for the protection of human health.

II. Microscale siting

The following guidelines should be met as far as practicable:

- The flow around the inlet sampling probe should be unrestricted without any obstructions affecting the airflow in the vicinity of the sampler (normally some metres 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);
- in general, the inlet sampling point should be between 1,5 m (the breathing zone) and 4 m above the ground. Higher positions (up to 8 m) may be necessary in some circumstances. Higher siting may also be appropriate if the station is representative of a large area;
- the inlet probe should not be positioned in the immediate vicinity of sources in order to avoid direct intake of emissions unmixed with ambient air;
- the sampler's exhaust outlet should be positioned so that recirculation of exhaust air to the sample inlet is avoided;
- location of traffic-orientated samplers:
 - for all pollutants, such sampling points should be at least 25 metres from the edge of major junctions and at least 4 m from the centre of the nearest traffic lane;
 - for carbon monoxide, inlets should be no more than 5 m from the kerbside;
 - for benzene, inlets should be sited so as to be representative of air quality near to the building line.

The following factors may also be taken into account:

- interfering sources;
- security;
- access;
- availability of electrical power and telephone communications;
- visibility of the site in relation to its surroundings;
- safety of public and operators;
- the desirability of co-locating sampling points for different pollutants;
- planning requirements.

III. Documentation and review of site selection

The site selection procedures should be fully documented at the classification stage by such means as compass-point photographs of the surrounding area and a detailed map. Sites should be reviewed at regular intervals with repeated documentation to ensure that selection criteria remain valid over time.

ANNEX V

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING NUMBERS OF SAMPLING POINTS FOR FIXED MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS OF BENZENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN AMBIENT AIR

Minimum number of sampling points for fixed measurement to assess compliance with limit values for the protection of human health in zones and agglomerations where fixed measurement is the sole source of information

(a) *Diffuse sources*

Population of agglomeration or zone (thousands)	If concentrations exceed the upper assessment threshold	If maximum concentrations are between the upper and lower assessment thresholds
0-250	1	1
250-499	2	1
500-749	2	1
750-999	3	1
1 000-1 499	4	2
1 500-1 999	5	2
2 000-2 749	6	3
2 750-3 749	7	3
3 750-4 749	8	4
4 750-5 999	9	4
> 6 000	10	5

(b) *Point sources*

For the assessment of pollution in the vicinity of point sources, the number of sampling points for continuous measurement should be calculated taking into account emission densities, the likely distribution patterns of ambient air pollution and potential exposure of the population.

ANNEX VI

DATA QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND COMPILATION OF RESULTS OF AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

I. Data quality objectives

The following data quality objectives, for required accuracy of assessment methods, and of minimum time coverage and of data capture of measurement are provided to guide quality-assurance programmes.

	Benzene	Carbon Monoxide
Continuous measurement		
Accuracy	25 %	15 %
Minimum data capture	90 %	90 %
Indicative measurement		
Accuracy	30 %	25 %
Minimum data capture	90 %	90 %
Minimum time coverage	14 % (one measurement a week at random, evenly distributed over the year, or 8 weeks evenly distributed over the year)	14 % (one measurement a week at random, evenly distributed over the year, or 8 weeks evenly distributed over the year)
Modelling		
Accuracy:		
eight-hour averages	—	50 %
annual averages	50 %	—
Objective estimation		
Accuracy:	100 %	75 %

The accuracy of the measurement is defined as laid down in the 'Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty of Measurements' (ISO 1993), or in ISO 5725-1 'Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results' (1994). The percentages in the table are given for individual measurements averaged, over the period considered, by the limit value, for a 95 % confidence interval (bias + two times the standard deviation). The accuracy for continuous measurements should be interpreted as being applicable in the region of the appropriate limit value.

The accuracy for modelling and objective estimation is defined as the maximum deviation of the measured and calculated concentration levels, over the period considered, by the limit value, without taking into account the timing of the events.

The requirements for minimum data capture and time coverage do not include losses of data due to the regular calibration or the normal maintenance of the instrumentation.

II. Results of air quality assessment

The following information should be compiled for zones or agglomerations within which sources other than measurement are employed to supplement information from measurement or as the sole means of air quality assessment:

- a description of assessment activities carried out;
- the specific methods used, with references to descriptions of the method;

- the sources of data and information;
- a description of results, including accuracies and, in particular, the extent of any area or, if relevant, the length of road within the zone or agglomeration over which concentrations exceed limit value(s) or, as may be, limit value(s) plus applicable margin(s) of tolerance and of any area within which concentrations exceed the upper assessment threshold or the lower assessment threshold;
- for limit values the object of which is the protection of human health, the population potentially exposed to concentrations in excess of the limit value.

Where possible, Member States should compile maps showing concentration distributions within each zone and agglomeration.

III. Standardisation

For benzene and carbon monoxide the volume must be standardised at a temperature of 293 K and a pressure of 101,3 kPa.

ANNEX VII

REFERENCE METHODS FOR ASSESSMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS OF BENZENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE

I. Reference method for the sampling/analysis of benzene

The reference method for the measurement of benzene will be the pumped sampling method on a sorbent cartridge followed by gas chromatographic determination that is currently being standardized by CEN. In the absence of a CEN standardized method, the Member States are allowed to use national standard methods based on the same measurement method.

A Member State may also use any other method which it can demonstrate gives results equivalent to the above method.

II. Reference method for the analysis of carbon monoxide

The reference method for the measurement of carbon monoxide will be the non-dispersive infrared spectrometric (NDIR) method, that is currently being standardized by CEN. In the absence of a CEN standardized method, the Member States are allowed to use national standard methods based on the same measurement method.

A Member State may also use any other method which it can demonstrate gives results equivalent to the above method.

III. Reference modelling techniques

Reference modelling techniques cannot be specified at present.

III

(Notices)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITION

(1999/C 53/08)

The European Parliament Secretariat is holding the following open competition ⁽¹⁾:

PE/215/LA — Spanish-language INTERPRETERS (Career bracket LA 7/LA 6)

NB: a thorough knowledge is required

- **for option 1 — Finnish OR Swedish and two other languages**
 - **for option 2 — (i) German OR Dutch, (ii) Italian AND (iii) French OR English**
 - **for option 3 — Greek and two other languages**
-

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 53 A, 24.2.1999 (Spanish edition).

COMMISSION

Call for proposals for the provision of support for representative European coordination organisations active in the field of equal opportunities for disabled people

(1999/C 53/09)

In its social action programme (1998 to 2000), the Commission announced its intention of launching a wide-ranging debate on the application of Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union, as amended by the Treaty of Amsterdam, and on the proposal for Community legislation and the possibility of a framework programme to combat all forms of discrimination.

The budget lines which refer to Article 13 and under which future Community action to combat discrimination can be prepared are B3-4111 and B3-2006.

The Commission attaches great importance to the coherent and complementary nature of these two budget lines, each of which can, in its own field, contribute to fostering a horizontal approach to combating discrimination in compliance with Article 13.

In order to implement these two budget lines, the Commission will publish several calls for proposals, which will all provide support for activities making a significant contribution to preparing future Community action based on such a horizontal approach.

Budget line B3-4111 provides for the European Commission to implement measures to support representative European organisations active in the field of equal opportunities for disabled people in charge of coordinating their own network.

In this context, the Commission is calling on European organisations to submit proposals with a view to obtaining a financial contribution. This contribution would be towards costs inherent in carrying out the activities provided for in their annual work programme (maximum 12 months). Applicant organisations should be operating at a European level. This means that their structure and activities should cover more than half the Member States of the European Union.

Financial assistance under this call for proposals may be provided for activities which are of Community interest and which contribute significantly to the further development and implementation of the Community disability

policy and meet the principles underlying the Commission communication of 30 July 1996 (COM(96) 406 final) on equality of opportunity for people with disabilities.

The maximum budget made available under this call will be EUR 1 300 000. The financial contribution will not exceed 70 % of the total costs including the countervalue of contribution in kind, if any. The maximum amount of each subsidy will be EUR 100 000.

When the proposed work programmes are examined, the beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- the degree to which the foreseen activities contribute to the promotion of a rights-based approach to disability issues,
- the degree of participation of disabled people which should be effective and substantial in the design and implementation of each of the foreseen activities which in addition must prove to benefit disabled people,
- the degree of cooperation which should be effective and balanced between the association and its members with regard to: planning of activities, carrying out of activities, regular exchange of information and financial participation,
- the extent of representativity within the movement concerned,
- the degree to which the proposed work programme favours a multisectoral approach to disability issues,
- a sound cost-efficiency ratio,
- the degree of financial feasibility of the annual programme of activities by means of a realistic, reasonable and balanced budget.

The procedure for the appraisal of a request is as follows:

- receipt and recording by the Commission,
- examination by the services of the Commission,

— adoption of the final decision and communication of the result to the applicant.

The decision of the Commission is final. The entire procedure is strictly confidential. In the event of approval by the Commission, a single agreement covering all the activities to be co-financed (expressed in euro) will be concluded between the Commission and the party submitting the proposal.

The information dossier relating to this call which contains more detailed information concerning the eligibility of organisations and the procedures which must be followed in making applications must be obtained by applying in writing to the following fax number:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Employment: Industrial
Relations and Social Affairs,
DG V.E.4
Call for proposals VP/1999/001.
Fax (32-2) 295 10 12.

It may alternatively be downloaded from the Commission website at the following address
http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg05/soc-prot/disable/index_en.htm

Proposals must be posted by 25 March 1999 at the latest.
