



National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure

made under section 20 of the

National Environment Protection Council Act 1994 (Cwlth), National Environment Protection Council (New South Wales) Act 1995 (NSW), National Environment Protection Council (Victoria) Act 1995 (Vic), National Environment Protection Council (Queensland) Act 1994 (Qld), National Environment Protection Council (Western Australia) Act 1996 (WA), National Environment Protection Council (South Australia) Act 1995 (SA), National Environment Protection Council (Tasmania) Act 1995 (Tas), National Environment Protection Council Act 1994 (ACT) and the National Environment Protection Council (Northern Territory) Act 1994 (NT)

Compilation No. 3

Compilation date: 18 May 2021

Includes amendments up to: F2021L00585

Registered: 26 May 2021

Prepared by the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, Canberra

About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 18 May 2021 (the **compilation date**).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the **endnotes**) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Legislation Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.

Contents

Introductory Note	1
Part 1 Preliminary	1
1 Citation	1
2 Definitions	1
3 Application	3
Part 2 National environment protection goal	4
4 Purpose of Part.....	4
5 Desired environmental outcome	4
6 National Environment Protection Goal	4
Part 3 National environment protection standards	5
7 Purpose of Part.....	5
8 National environment protection standards.....	5
Part 4 National environment protection protocol	6
9 Purpose of Part.....	6
10 Monitoring plans.....	6
11 Methods of measuring and assessing concentration of pollutants	6
12 Accreditation of performance monitoring	6
13 Location of performance monitoring stations	6
14 Number of performance monitoring stations	7
15 Trend stations.....	7
16 Monitoring methods.....	7
17 Evaluation of performance against standards and goal	8
18 Reporting	8
Schedule 1 Pollutants	10
Schedule 2 Standards and Goal	11
Schedule 3 Australian Standards Methods for Pollutant Monitoring	13
Endnotes	15
Endnote 1—About the endnotes	15
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key	16
Endnote 3—Legislation history	17
Endnote 4—Amendment history	18
Endnote 5—Editorial changes	20

Section 2

Introductory Note

Section 14 of the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* and the equivalent provision of the corresponding Act of each participating State and Territory provides for the making of measures by the National Environment Protection Council and the matters to which they may relate. This Measure relates to ambient air quality (paragraph 14 (1) (a)).

The Measure is to be implemented by the laws and other arrangements participating jurisdictions consider necessary: see section 7 of the Commonwealth Act and the equivalent provision of the corresponding Act of each participating State and Territory.

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Citation

This Measure may be cited as the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure.

2 Definitions

- (1) This section defines particular words and expressions used in this Measure.
- (2) The words and expressions indicated by an asterisk are defined in the Commonwealth Act and are included for information only to assist readers of the Measure. Minor changes from the definitions in the Commonwealth Act are indicated by square brackets ([]).
- (3) In this Measure:

**Agreement* means the agreement made on 1 May 1992 between the Commonwealth, the States, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the Australian Local Government Association, a copy of which is set out in the Schedule [to the Commonwealth Act].

ambient air means the external air environment, it does not include the air environment inside buildings or structures.

Australian Standard means a standard that is published by Standards Australia Limited denoted by the letters “AS” and identifying numbers and letters. It includes an Australian/New Zealand Standard that is jointly published by Standards Australia Limited and Standards New Zealand, denoted by the letters “AS/NZS” and identifying numbers and letters.

Commonwealth Act means the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* of the Commonwealth.

Council means the National Environment Protection Council established by section 8 of the Commonwealth Act and the equivalent provision of the corresponding Act of each participating State and Territory.

Section 2

exceptional event means a fire or dust occurrence that adversely affects air quality at a particular location that:

- (a) causes an exceedance of one or more of the following that is in excess of normal historical fluctuations and background levels:
 - (i) 1 day average standard for particles as PM₁₀;
 - (ii) 1 day average standard for particles as PM_{2.5};
 - (iii) 8 hour average standard for photochemical oxidants (as ozone); and
- (b) is directly related to bushfire, jurisdiction authorised hazard reduction burning or continental scale windblown dust.

fire management means all activities associated with the management of fire prone land, including the use of fire to meet land management goals and objectives.

gravimetric method means a manual method for sampling particles by drawing air through a filter and determining the mass by weighing the filters.

high risk areas means areas, determined by jurisdictions, where there is a high likelihood for adverse health effects from air pollution. High risk areas include regions or sub-regions containing:

- (a) sensitive land uses; or
- (b) a large population at risk; or
- (c) particular communities where there is relative disadvantage.

Measure means the *National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure*.

monitoring station means a facility for measuring the concentration of one or more pollutants in the ambient air in a region or sub-region.

***national environment protection goal** means a goal:

- (a) that relates to desired environmental outcomes; and
- (b) that guides the formulation of strategies for the management of human activities that may affect the environment.

***national environment protection protocol** means a protocol that relates to the process to be followed in measuring environmental characteristics to determine:

- (a) whether a particular standard or goal is being met or achieved; or
- (b) the extent of the difference between the measured characteristic of the environment and a particular standard or a particular goal.

***national environment protection standard** means a standard that consists of quantifiable characteristics of the environment against which environmental quality can be assessed.

***participating jurisdiction** means the Commonwealth, a participating State or a participating Territory.

***participating State** means a State:

- (a) that is a party to the Agreement; and
- (b) in which an Act that corresponds to [the Commonwealth] Act is in force in accordance with the Agreement.

Section 3

***participating Territory** means a Territory:

- (a) that is a party to the Agreement; and
- (b) in which an Act that corresponds to [the Commonwealth] Act is in force in accordance with the Agreement.

particles as PM_{10} means particulate matter with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less.

particles as $PM_{2.5}$ means particulate matter with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less.

performance monitoring station means a monitoring station used to measure achievement against the goal.

pollutant means a pollutant mentioned in Schedule 1.

population at risk means the population of a region or sub-region that is at risk of being harmed by air pollution, as determined by the relevant participating jurisdiction based on:

- (a) the number of, or potential for, adverse health effects from exposure to air pollution (for example fatalities, cancers or illnesses) in the population of a region or sub-region over a specified period of time; or
- (b) the rate of adverse health effects from exposure to air pollution for a given location or sub-population within the region or sub-region.

ppm means parts per million by volume.

reference method means a validated monitoring method used for collection of data.

region means an area within a boundary surrounding population centres as determined by the relevant participating jurisdiction.

sensitive land uses include residential premises, education and childcare facilities, nursing homes, retirement villages, hospitals and outdoor recreation sites.

sub-region means a populated area within a region in which air quality differs from other areas in the region due to the topography, meteorology or sources of pollutants as determined by the relevant participating jurisdiction.

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ means microgram per cubic metre referenced to a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius and an absolute pressure of 101.325 kilopascals.

- (4) In this Measure a reference to an Australian Standard is a reference to that standard as published and in force on 1 January 2020.

3 Application

Participating jurisdictions must monitor, assess and report in accordance with the protocol in this Measure for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, photochemical oxidants (as ozone), sulfur dioxide, lead, particles as $PM_{2.5}$ and particles as PM_{10} .

Section 4

Part 2 National environment protection goal**4 Purpose of Part**

The purpose of this Part is to set out goals:

- (a) that relate to the desired environmental outcomes; and
- (b) that guide the formulation of strategies for the management of human activities that may affect the environment.

5 Desired environmental outcome

The desired environmental outcome of this Measure is ambient air quality that minimises the risk of adverse health impacts from exposure to air pollution.

6 National Environment Protection Goal

The national environment protection goals of this Measure are:

- (a) for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, photochemical oxidants (as ozone), lead and particles (as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})—to achieve the national environment protection standards specified in table 1 of Schedule 2;
- (b) for sulfur dioxide—to achieve the national environment protection standards specified in table 1 of Schedule 2, and from 1 January 2025 to achieve the national environment protection standard specified in table 1A of Schedule 2;
- (c) for particles as PM_{2.5} from 1 January 2025—to seek to achieve the further reductions in maximum concentrations specified in table 2 of Schedule 2.

Note The goal for particles as PM_{2.5} from 1 January 2025 will provide a framework for continuous improvement and facilitate a review of the PM_{2.5} standard.

Part 3 National environment protection standards

7 Purpose of Part

The purpose of this Part is to set standards that consist of quantifiable characteristics of the air against which ambient air quality can be assessed.

8 National environment protection standards

- (1) The national environment protection standards of this Measure are the standards set out in tables 1 and 1A of Schedule 2.
- (2) The national environment protection standards must be assessed in accordance with the national environment protection protocol in Part 4 of this Measure.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), for each pollutant mentioned in table 1 of Schedule 2, the standard for an averaging period mentioned in the Schedule is the concentration in column 4 of table 1 of Schedule 2.
- (4) For sulfur dioxide, from 1 January 2025 the standard for an averaging period mentioned in column 2 of table 1A of Schedule 2 is the concentration in column 3 of that table.

Section 9

Part 4 National environment protection protocol

9 Purpose of Part

The purpose of this Part is to set out the processes to be followed in measuring the concentration of pollutants in the air to determine:

- (a) whether the standards of this Measure are being met; or
- (b) the extent of the difference between the measured concentration of pollutants in the air and the standards.

10 Monitoring plans

- (1) Each participating jurisdiction must ensure that a monitoring plan consistent with this Part is prepared setting out how the jurisdiction proposes to monitor air quality for the purposes of this Measure.
- (2) Each monitoring plan must be submitted to Council.

11 Methods of measuring and assessing concentration of pollutants

For the purpose of evaluating performance against the standards the concentration of pollutants in the air:

- (a) is to be measured at performance monitoring stations; or

Note Because the concentrations of different pollutants vary across a region, it would not be necessary or appropriate to co-locate the measuring instrumentation for all pollutants at each performance monitoring station.

- (b) is to be assessed by other means that provide information equivalent to measurements which would otherwise occur at a performance monitoring station.

Note These methods could include, for example, the use of emission inventories, windfield and dispersion modelling, and comparisons with other regions.

12 Accreditation of performance monitoring

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) the operator of a performance monitoring station must be accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities.
- (2) The operator may apply an equivalent system for ensuring adequate monitoring, quality assurance, and validation procedures.

13 Location of performance monitoring stations

- (1) To the extent practicable, performance monitoring stations must be sited in accordance with the requirements for Australian Standard AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2016 (Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide to siting air monitoring

Section 16

equipment). Any variations from AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2016 must be notified to Council for use in assessing reports.

- (2) Performance monitoring station(s) must be located in a manner such that they contribute to obtaining a representative measure of the air quality likely to be experienced by the general population in the region or sub-region.
- (3) To the extent practicable, performance monitoring stations must be operated in the same location for at least 5 years unless the integrity of the measurements is affected by unforeseen circumstances.

14 Number of performance monitoring stations

- (1) The number of performance monitoring stations must be based on determining the potential population at risk.
- (2) In high risk areas, additional performance monitoring stations may be needed if determined by relevant participating jurisdictions.
- (3) Fewer performance monitoring stations may be needed where it can be demonstrated that pollutant levels are reasonably expected to be consistently lower than the standards specified in this Measure.
- (4) Subject to subsections (1) to (3), the number of performance monitoring stations for a region with a population of 25,000 people or more must be at least the next whole number above the number calculated in accordance with the formula:

$$1.5P + 0.5$$

where P is the population of the region (in millions).

Note To ensure national consistency, the determination of risk shall be undertaken in accordance with any procedures or methods agreed by participating jurisdictions.

15 Trend stations

- (1) A number of performance monitoring stations in each participating State and participating Territory must be nominated as trend stations.
- (2) The number of performance monitoring stations to be nominated as trend stations must be sufficient to monitor and assess long term changes in ambient air quality in different parts of the jurisdiction.
- (3) A trend station must be operated in the same location for one or more decades.

16 Monitoring methods

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Australian Standard Methods set out in Schedule 3 must be used as reference methods for monitoring pollutants in the air.
- (2) Where an Australian Standard Method has not yet been developed for a monitoring method, appropriate internationally recognised methods or standards may be used that provide equivalent information for assessment purposes.

Section 17

- (3) Other monitoring methods may be used if:
 - (a) calibration and validation studies show:
 - (i) the accuracy and precision of the other method; and
 - (ii) the method can be compared with the relevant Australian Standard Method; and
 - (b) the equipment used is calibrated to the standard required by the equipment manufacturer; and
 - (c) the equipment provides equivalent information for assessment purposes.

17 Evaluation of performance against standards and goal

- (1) Each participating jurisdiction must evaluate its annual performance as set out in this section.
- (2) For each performance monitoring station in the participating jurisdiction or assessment in accordance with paragraph 11(b) there must be:
 - (a) a determination of the exposed population in the region or sub-region represented by the station; and
 - (b) an evaluation of performance against the standards and goal of this Measure, other than in relation to table 2 of Schedule 2, as:
 - (i) meeting; or
 - (ii) not meeting; or
 - (iii) not demonstrated.
- (2A) Each participating jurisdiction must evaluate and report population exposures to:
 - (a) particles as PM_{2.5} from June 2018; and
 - (b) nitrogen dioxide and photochemical oxidants (as ozone) from June 2021.

Note To ensure national consistency, evaluation and reporting shall be undertaken in accordance with any procedures or methods agreed by participating jurisdictions.
- (3) Participating jurisdictions may provide an evaluation of a region as a whole against the standards using appropriate methodologies that provide equivalent information for assessment purposes.
- (4) Performance must be evaluated as ‘not demonstrated’ if there has been no monitoring or no assessment by an approved alternative method as provided in section 11.

18 Reporting

- (1) Each participating jurisdiction must submit a report on its compliance with the Measure, other than in relation to table 2 of Schedule 2, in an approved form to Council by the 30 June next following each reporting year.
 - (2) In this section *reporting year* means a year ending on 31 December.
 - (2A) The report must include:
-

Section 18

- (a) the evaluations and assessments mentioned in section 17; and
 - (b) an analysis of the extent to which the standards of this Measure are, or are not, met in the jurisdiction; and
 - (c) a statement of the progress made towards achieving the goal.
- (3) The description of the circumstances which led to exceedances, including the influence of natural events and fire management, must be reported to the extent that such information can be determined.
- (3A) When reporting against the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} 1 day average and photochemical oxidants (as ozone) 8 hour average standards specified in this measure, participating jurisdictions will report all measured data, including monitoring data that is directly associated with an exceptional event, and identify and describe any exceptional event.
- (3B) Participating jurisdictions are to maintain and make available records relating to the determination of exceptional events.
- (3C) For the purpose of reporting compliance against the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} 1 day average and photochemical oxidants (as ozone) 8 hour average standards specified in this measure, participating jurisdictions shall exclude monitoring data that has been determined as being directly associated with an exceptional event.
- (3D) For the purpose of reporting compliance against the PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} 1 year average standards specified in this measure, participating jurisdictions shall include all measured data, including monitoring data that is directly associated with an exceptional event.

Note To ensure national consistency, all reporting or record-keeping referred to in subsections 18(3A), (3B), (3C) or (3D) shall be undertaken in accordance with any procedures or methods agreed by participating jurisdictions.

- (4) A report for a pollutant must include the percentage of data available in the reporting period.

Schedule 1 Pollutants

Carbon monoxide	Sulfur dioxide
Nitrogen dioxide	Lead
Photochemical Oxidants (as Ozone)	Particles (as PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5})

Schedule 2 Standards and Goal

Table 1: Standards for Pollutants

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Pollutant	Column 3 Averaging period	Column 4 Maximum concentration standard
1	Carbon monoxide	8 hours	9.0 ppm
2	Nitrogen dioxide	1 hour 1 year	0.08 ppm 0.015 ppm
3	Photochemical oxidants (as ozone)	8 hours	0.065 ppm
4	Sulfur dioxide	1 hour 1 day	0.10 ppm 0.02 ppm
5	Lead	1 year	0.50 µg/m ³
6	Particles as PM ₁₀	1 day 1 year	50 µg/m ³ 25 µg/m ³
7	Particles as PM _{2.5}	1 day 1 year	25 µg/m ³ 8 µg/m ³

Note There are no maximum allowable exceedances.

Table 1A: Standards for SO₂ from 2025

Column 1 Pollutant	Column 2 Averaging period	Column 3 Maximum concentration
Sulfur dioxide	1 hour	0.075 ppm

Table 2: Goal for Particles as PM_{2.5} from 2025

Column 1 Pollutant	Column 2 Averaging period	Column 3 Maximum concentration
Particles as PM _{2.5}	1 day	20 µg/m ³
	1 year	7 µg/m ³

For the purposes of this Measure the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) Lead sampling must be carried out for a period of 24 hours at least every sixth day.
- (2) Measurement of lead must be carried out on Total Suspended Particles (TSP) or its equivalent.
- (3) In Column 3 of table 1 and Column 2 of tables 1A and 2 of Schedule 2, the averaging periods are defined as follows:
 - 1 hour clock hour average
 - 8 hour rolling 8 hour average based on 1 hour averages
 - 1 day calendar day average
 - 1 year calendar year average
- (4) All averaging periods of 8 hours or less must be referenced by the end time of the averaging period. This determines the calendar day to which the averaging periods are assigned.
- (5) For the purposes of calculating and reporting 8 hour averages, the first rolling average in a calendar day ends at 1:00 am, and includes hours from the previous calendar day.
- (6) The concentrations in Column 4 of table 1 and Column 3 of table 2 of Schedule 2 are the arithmetic mean concentrations.

Schedule 3 Australian Standards Methods for Pollutant Monitoring

Pollutant	Method title	Method number
Carbon monoxide	Determination of Carbon Monoxide-Direct Reading Instrumental Method	AS 3580.7.1-2011/Amdt 1-2012
Nitrogen dioxide	Determination of Oxides of Nitrogen-Chemiluminescence Method	AS 3580.5.1-2011
Photochemical oxidants (as ozone)	Determination of Ozone-Direct Reading Instrumental Method	AS 3580.6.1-2016
Sulfur dioxide	Determination of Sulfur Dioxide-Direct Reading Instrumental Method	AS 3580.4.1-2008 REC:2018
Lead	Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter – Particulate metals high or low volume sampler gravimetric collection – Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) spectrometric method Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter – Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) - High volume sampler gravimetric method	AS/NZS 3580.9.15:2014 AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2015
Particles as PM ₁₀	Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ High Volume Sampler with Size Selective Inlet-Gravimetric Method Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-Dichotomous sampler (PM ₁₀ , coarse PM and PM _{2.5}) – Gravimetric method Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ continuous direct mass method using tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser. Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ Low Volume Sampler-Gravimetric Method Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ beta attenuation monitors Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM ₁₀ continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance monitor incorporating a filter dynamic measurement system (FDMS) unit	AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2015 AS/NZS 3580.9.7:2009 AS 3580.9.8-2008 REC:2018 AS 3580.9.9:2017 AS/NZS 3580.9.11: 2016 AS/NZS 3580.9.16:2016
Particles as PM _{2.5}	Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM _{2.5} low volume sampler-Gravimetric Method Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-	AS 3580.9.10:2017 AS/NZS

	PM _{2.5} beta attenuation monitors	3580.9.12:2013
	Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter- PM _{2.5} continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance monitor	AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2013
	Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter- PM _{2.5} high volume sampler with size selective inlet – Gravimetric Method	AS/NZS 3580.9.14:2013

Note The standards in this table can be obtained from Standards Australia Ltd (see <https://www.standards.org.au/>.)

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes

The *Legislation Act 2003* authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation “(md not incorp)” is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

Endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted	o = order(s)
am = amended	Ord = Ordinance
amdt = amendment	orig = original
c = clause(s)	par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x	pres = present
Ch = Chapter(s)	prev = previous
def = definition(s)	(prev...) = previously
Dict = Dictionary	Pt = Part(s)
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament	r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
Div = Division(s)	reloc = relocated
ed = editorial change	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect	rep = repealed
F = Federal Register of Legislation	rs = repealed and substituted
gaz = gazette	s = section(s)/subsection(s)
LA = <i>Legislation Act 2003</i>	Sch = Schedule(s)
LIA = <i>Legislative Instruments Act 2003</i>	Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect	SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect	SR = Statutory Rules
mod = modified/modification	Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
No. = Number(s)	SubPt = Subpart(s)
	<u>underlining</u> = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Endnote 3—Legislation history

Name	FRLI registration or gazettal	Commencement	Application, saving and transitional provisions
National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure	8 July 1998 (gaz 1998, No. GN27)	8 July 1998 (c 1)	
Variation to the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure for Particles as PM2.5	2 June 2003 (gaz 2003, No. S190) (F2007B01143)	2 June 2003 (c 1)	—
Variation to the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure 2015	2 Feb 2016 (F2016L00084)	3 Feb 2016 (s 3)	—
National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Variation Instrument 2021	17 May 2021 (F2021L00585)	18 May 2021 (s 2)	—

Endnotes

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
Introductory Note	am F2021L00585 ed C3
Part 1	
s 1	am F2016L00084
s 2	am F2007B01143; F2016L00084 rs F2021L00084
s 3	am F2007B01143 rs F2016L00084; F2021L00084
Part 2	
Part 2	rs F2021L00585
s 4	rs F2021L00585
s 5	rs F2021L00585
s 6	am F2007B01143 rs F2016L00084; F2021L00585
Part 3	
Part 3	rs F2021L00585
s 7	rs F2021L00585
s 8	am F2007B01143; F2016L00084 rs F2021L00585
Part 4	
Part 4	rs F2021L00585
s 9	rs F2021L00585
s 10	rs F2021L00585
s 11	rs F2021L00585
s 12	rs F2021L00585
s 13	am F2016L00084 rs F2021L00585
s 14	rs F2021L00585
s 15	rs F2021L00585
a 16	rs F2021L00585
s 17	am F2016L00084 rs F2021L00585
s 18	am F2016L00084 rs F2021L00585
Schedule 1	
Schedule 1	rs F2016L00084
Schedule 2	
Schedule 2	am F2007B01143

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected
	rs F2016L00084; F2021L00585
Schedule 3	
Schedule 3	rs F2016L00084; F2021L00585
Schedule 4	ad F2007B01143
	rep F2016L00084
Schedule 5	ad F2007B01143
	rep F2016L00084

Endnotes

Endnote 5—Editorial changes

Endnote 5—Editorial changes

In preparing this compilation for registration, the following kinds of editorial change(s) were made under the *Legislation Act 2003*.

Introductory Note

Kind of editorial change

Give effect to the misdescribed amendment as intended

Details of editorial change

Schedule 1 item 1 of the *National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Variation Instrument 2021* instructs to omit “section” and substitute “paragraph” in the Introductory Note.

The word “section” appears twice in the Introductory Note.

This compilation was editorially changed to omit the word “section” (first occurring) and substitute “paragraph” in the Introductory Note to give effect to the misdescribed amendment as intended.