



National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure

as amended

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)

This compilation was prepared on [xx xx 2019](#) taking into account amendments up to Variation [2019](#)

Prepared by the Department of the Environment [and Energy](#).

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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 (~~section~~ [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 [see Note 1]

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

2 Definitions

- (1) This ~~clause~~[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.

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

~~**Continuous direct mass measurement technique** means a method for continuously monitoring suspended particulate matter changes of particles in ambient air, providing near real time measurement of mean particle concentration.~~

Clause 20T2 Definitions □

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.

Exceptional event means a fire or dust occurrence that adversely affects air quality at a particular location, and causes an exceedance of the:

- (a) 1 day average standards for particles as PM₁₀; or
- (b) 1 day average standard for particles as PM_{2.5}; or
- (c) 8 hour average standard for photochemical oxidants (as ozone)

in excess of normal historical fluctuations and background levels and 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.

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

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.

Clause 20T2 Definitions □

**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.

**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 PM₁₀ 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 jurisdictions based on:

- (a) the number of 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.

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

Reference method means ~~the~~ a validated monitoring method used for collection of data ~~that can be compared to the Advisory Reporting Standards.~~

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 whose air quality differs from other areas in the region due to the topography, meteorology and/or sources of pollutants as determined by the relevant participating jurisdiction.

~~TEOM means tapered element oscillating microbalance.~~

µg/m³ means microgram per cubic metre referenced to a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius and an absolute pressure of 101.325 kilopascals.

3 Application

Participating jurisdictions must [monitor, assess and report in accordance with the protocol in this Measure](#) :

~~(a) for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, photochemical oxidants (as ozone), sulfur dioxide, lead, particles as PM_{2.5} and particles as PM_{10.5} monitor, assess and report in accordance with the protocol in this Measure.~~

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Part 2 National environment protection goal

4 Purpose of Part

The purpose of this Part is to set out ~~a~~ goals:

- (a) that relates to the desired environmental outcomes; and
- (b) that guides 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 allows for the adequate protection of human health and well-being ~~minimises the risk of adverse health impacts from exposure to air pollution for all people, wherever they live in Australia.~~

6 National Environment Protection Goal

~~(1)~~ The national environment protection goals of this Measure are:

- ~~(a) for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, photochemical oxidants (as ozone), sulfur dioxide, lead and particles (as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) to achieve the nNational eEnvironment pProtection sStandards as assessed in accordance with the monitoring protocol (Part 4) to the extent specified in Schedule 2 table 1; and~~
- (a) for carbon monoxide, 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 nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide, to achieve the national environment protection standards specified in table 1 of Schedule 2, and from 1 January 2025 the further reductions in maximum concentrations in table 1A;~~
- (b) for nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide, to achieve the national environment protection standards specified in table 1 of Schedule 2, and from 1 January 2025 the further reductions in maximum concentrations in table 1A;
- ~~(c) for photochemical oxidants (as ozone), lead and particles (as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) to achieve the national environment protection standards specified in Schedule 2 table 1;~~
- (c) for particles as PM_{2.5}, from 1 January 2025 to seek to achieve the achieve byfrom 2025 further reductions in maximum concentrations to the extent specified in table 2 of Schedule 2-table 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.](#)
- ~~(2)~~ [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.](#)
- ~~(3)~~ [For nitrogen dioxide and 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.](#)

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 sub~~clause~~section (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 ~~should~~must be sited in accordance with the requirements for Australian Standard AS/NZS 3580.1.1:201607 (Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air – Guide

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to siting air monitoring equipment). Any variations from AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2007-2016 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, A-performance monitoring stations ~~should~~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) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3) below, the number of performance monitoring stations for a region with a population of 25,000 people or more must be the next whole number above the number calculated in accordance with the formula:~~

~~$1.5P + 0$, where P is the population of the region (in millions).~~

~~(2) Additional performance monitoring stations may be needed where pollutant levels are influenced by local characteristics such as topography, weather or emission sources.~~

~~(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 mentioned in this Measure. 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 sub~~clauses~~[sections](#) (2) and (3) the Australian Standard Methods set out in Schedule 3 ~~should~~[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.
- (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 ~~clause~~[section](#).
- (2) For each performance monitoring station in the jurisdiction or assessment in accordance with ~~subsection~~[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} ~~annually~~ from June 2018; [and](#)
 - (b) [nitrogen dioxide and photochemical oxidants \(as ozone\) from June 2020](#).

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Note To ensure national consistency, evaluation and reporting shall be undertaken in accordance with any procedures or methods agreed by participating jurisdictions.

- (3) 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 ~~clause 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 ~~clause section~~ *reporting year* means a year ending on 31 December.
The report must include:
 - (a) the evaluations and assessments mentioned in ~~clause 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 exceedences, 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, 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) 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, 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, 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 ~~subclauses sections~~ 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.

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Schedule 1 Pollutants

Carbon monoxide

Nitrogen dioxide

Photochemical Oxidants (as Ozone)

Sulfur dioxide

Lead

Particles (as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

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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 | 0.1209 ppm 0.0319 ppm |
| 3 | Photochemical oxidants (as ozone) | 1 hour 48 hours | 0.10 ppm 0.0865 ppm |
| 4 | Sulfur dioxide | 1 hour 1 day 1 year | 0.210 ppm 0.082 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.

Formatted: Note

Table 1A: Standards for NO₂ and SO₂ from 2025

| <u>Column 1</u> <u>Pollutant</u> | <u>Column 2</u> <u>Averaging period</u> | <u>Column 3</u> <u>Maximum concentration</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Nitrogen dioxide | 1 hour | 0.08 ppm |
| | 1 year | 0.015 ppm |
| Sulfur dioxide | 1 hour | 0.075 ppm |

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

| Column 1 Pollutant | Column 2 Averaging period | Column 3 Maximum concentration |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Particles as PM _{2.5} | 1 day | 20 µg/m ³ by 2025 |
| | 1 year | 7 µg/m ³ by 2025 |

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
 - ~~4 hour rolling 4 hour average based on 1 hour averages~~
 - 8 hour rolling 8 hour average based on 1 hour averages
 - 1 day calendar day average
 - 1 year calendar year average
- ~~(4) In Column 5 of table 1 of Schedule 2, the time periods are defined as follows:

 - ~~day calendar day during which the associated standard is exceeded~~
 - ~~year calendar year.~~~~
- ~~(4)5~~ 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)6~~ For the purposes of calculating and reporting ~~4 and~~ 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)7~~ 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/ NZS 3580.7.1-2011/Amdt 1-2012 |
| Nitrogen dioxide | Determination of Oxides of Nitrogen-Chemiluminescence Method | AS/ NZS 3580.5.1-2011 |
| Photochemical oxidants (as ozone) | Determination of Ozone-Direct Reading Instrumental Method | AS/ NZS 3580.6.1-2011/6 |
| Sulfur dioxide | Determination of Sulfur Dioxide-Direct Reading Instrumental Method | AS/ NZS 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 | AS/NZS 3580.9.15:2014 |
| | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter – Total suspended particulate matter (TSP) - High volume sampler gravimetric method | 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 | AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2003/15 |
| | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-Dichotomous sampler (PM ₁₀ , coarse PM and PM _{2.5}) – Gravimetric method | AS/NZS 3580.9.7:2009 |
| | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ continuous direct mass method using tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser. | AS/ NZS 3580.9.8-2008 REC:2018 |
| | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ Low Volume Sampler-Gravimetric Method | AS/ NZS 3580.9.9:2006/17 |
| | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM ₁₀ beta attenuation monitors | AS/NZS 3580.9.11:2008/Amdt 1-:2009/16 |
| Particles as PM _{2.5} | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM _{2.5} low volume sampler-Gravimetric Method | AS/ NZS 3580.9.10:2008/2017 |
| | Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter-PM _{2.5} beta attenuation monitors | AS/NZS 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 |

Notes to the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure

Note 1

The National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (in force 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)) as shown in this compilation is amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Table of Instruments **(to be updated following variation)**

| Title | Date of notification in <i>Gazette</i> /registration | Date of commencement | Application, saving or transitional provisions |
|--|--|----------------------|--|
| <i>National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure</i> | 8 July 1998 (see c. 1 and <i>Gazette</i> 1998, No. GN27) | 8 July 1998 | |
| <i>National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Variation, 2003</i> | 2 June 2003 (see c. 1 and <i>Gazette</i> 2003, No. S190) | 2 June 2003 | — |
| <i>National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Variation, 2015</i> | 3 February 2016 | 3 February 2016 | |

15T Table of Amendments 15T

Table of Amendments **(to be updated following variation)**

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

| Provision affected | How affected |
|----------------------|--|
| s. 2 | am. Variation 2003; am. Variation 2015; ad. Variation 2019 |
| s. 3 | am. Variation 2003; rs. Variation 2015 |
| s. 5 | am. Variation 2019 |
| s. 6 | am. Variation 2003; rs. Variation 2015; ad. Variation 2019 |
| s. 8 | am. Variation 2003; am. Variation 2015; am. Variation 2019 |
| s.13 | am. Variation 2015 |
| s.14 | am. Variation 2019 |
| s.17 | am. Variation 2015; am. Variation 2019 |
| s.18 | am. Variation 2015; ad. Variation 2019 |
| Schedule 1 | rs. Variation 2015 |
| Schedule 2 | am. Variation 2003; rs. Variation 2015; am. Variation 2019 |
| Schedule 3 | rs. Variation 2015; am. Variation 2019 |
| Schedule 4 | ad. Variation 2003; rep. Variation 2015 |
| Schedule 5 | ad. Variation 2003; rep. Variation 2015 |