

1. -----IND- 2019 0302 CZ- EN- ----- 20190703 --- --- PROJET

Executive summary for the EC (not included in this legislation)

“Measuring of the volume activity of ^{222}Rn in air and water and the equivalent volume activity of ^{222}Rn in air, both instantaneous values and short-term and long-term averages” can be marketed and placed on the market in the Czech Republic as specified measuring instruments according to Act No 505/1990 Coll. on metrology, as amended. Specified measuring instruments are, according to this act, measuring instruments whose the type is specified in the generic list of specified measuring instruments (Directive No 345/2002 Coll.) and which are also determined (by the manufacturer/importer) to measure with the importance of protection of the public interest in the areas of *consumer protection, obligations, sanctions, fees, tariffs and taxes, health protection, environmental protection, occupational safety or other public interests protected by special legislation*. It is therefore a similar purpose to which the specified products are defined – non-automatic measuring instruments and instruments according to Directives 2014/31/EU and 2014/32/EU. The requirements of this Regulation do not apply to measuring instruments not placed on the market in the Czech Republic for the above purposes of use, as defined by Act No 505/1990 Coll.

The subject of this notified regulation is the determination of metrological and technical requirements for specified measuring instruments of that kind. The regulation also provides for tests for type-approval and verification of specified measuring instruments of that kind.

(End of management summary.)

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Czech Metrology Institute (hereinafter referred to as “CMI”), as the body competent and relevant for the determination of metrological and technical requirements for a specified measuring instrument and for the determination of type-approval tests and verification of a specified measuring instrument pursuant to § 14(1) of Act No 505/1990 On Metrology, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Metrology Act”), and pursuant to the provisions of § 172 et seq. of Act No 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Procedure Code, as amended (hereinafter the “Procedure Code”), initiated on 12 February 2016 an administrative proceeding pursuant to § 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and on the basis of the documents it issues the following:

I.

DRAFT GENERAL MEASURE

Number: 0111-OOP-C097-18

laying down metrological and technical requirements for specified measuring instruments, including the testing methods for verification of the following specified measuring instruments:

“ ^{222}Rn volumetric activity measuring instruments in air and water and ^{222}Rn equivalent volumetric activity in air, both instantaneous and short-term and long-term averages”

1 Basic concepts

or the purposes of this general measure, the terms and definitions of VIM and VIML¹ and the following apply:

1.1

Activity

The proportion of the expected value of the number of nuclear transformations from the determined energy state and the time interval at which these conversions occur

1.2

Radon volume activity (OAR)

The ratio of activity to volume in which it is monitored (only radon ²²²Rn in air and water respectively is always referred to in this document)

1.3

Equivalent radon volume activity (EOAR)

Weighted sum of a_1 ²¹⁸Po, volume activity a_2 ²¹⁴Pb volume activity and a_3 ²¹⁴Bi; volume activity; equivalent radon volume activity for the purposes of this document is equal to $0.106 \times a_1$, $0.513 \times a_2$ a $0.381 \times a_3$

1.4

Daughter products of radioactive radon conversion RnDP

Nuclides produced by the radioactive conversion of radon ²²²Rn and nuclides from its transformation series. Only short-term products are always considered in this regulation, i.e. ²¹⁸Po, ²¹⁴Pb, ²¹⁴Bi a ²¹⁴Po.

1.5

Balance factor F

Expresses the degree of relative radioactive balance between radon ²²²Rn and its short-term conversion products. It is expressed by the ratio $F = (\text{EOAR}) / (\text{OAR})$.

1.6

Free fraction

In this document, the RnDP content is meant that is not bound to the aerosol in the air

1.7

Aerosol

Suspended small solid or liquid particles in the air

1.8

Test source

The radionuclide source (secondary standard) used to test the properties of the measuring instrument

1.9

Control source

The radionuclide source used to check the correct operation of the measuring instrument

¹ TNI 01 0115 International Metrology Vocabulary – Basic and General Terms and Associated Terms (VIM) and the International Vocabulary of Terms in Legal Metrology (VIML) are part of the technical harmonization proceedings "Terminology in Metrology" publicly available at www.unmz.cz.

1.10

Reference source

The radionuclide source that is linked to a recognised standard

1.11

Reference atmosphere

The radioactive atmosphere in which the influencing parameters (aerosol content, volumetric activity, temperature and humidity of the air, etc.) are sufficiently known or controlled to allow testing of OAR or EOAR measuring instruments. A reference atmosphere maintaining device is usually referred to as a radon chamber (or a test room).

1.12

Standard atmospheric conditions

Climatic conditions corresponding to an air temperature of 0 °C and pressure of 101 325 Pa

1.13

Continuous measurement method

Method, which ensures permanent recording of measured parameters for the defined measurement time, the time resolution is adapted to the examined phenomena

1.14

Integral method of measurement

A method that determines the integral of a measured quantity over a sampling period (or sampling time: averaged over time)

1.15

Integrating measurement method

A method in which instantaneous or short-term values are determined, but the output of the measurement is the time integral of the measured quantity

1.16

Relaxation time (diffusion)

The time at which 63.2 % equilibrium is reached during diffusion

2 Metrological requirements

Metrological requirements for meters of instantaneous values and medium and long-term averages of radon volume activity, equivalent radon volume activities in air are taken from European standards.

2.1 Quantities and units

The measuring instrument must allow measurements in the legal SI units. If the country of origin is outside the European Union and the measurement result is indicated in local (historical) units, the importer must indicate the formula or procedure by which the measuring instrument is transferred to SI units. If it is a contractual quantity (EOAR or other contractual quantity), the supplier must give a precise definition of this quantity according to SI units (reference to this document or a valid radiation protection document for the Czech Republic is sufficient). If the measuring instrument indication provides results in the “latent energy concentration” and quantities derived therefrom, the supplier must specify the measurement conditions and the method of converting the result to activity quantities and what is derived, always in SI units. Unless otherwise stated, this procedure can only be found in the instruction

manual; however, an automated procedure is preferred (internal measuring instrument program or computer software provided).

2.2 Classification of measuring instruments

The manufacturer must specify for which purpose the measuring instrument is intended.

The classification must include the following:

- a) measured quantity (OAR, EOAR, radon volume activity in water; if the measuring instrument is intended for the determination of ^{220}Rn , the manufacturer must notify of this fact separately),
- b) expected environment of use (outdoor air, air of living and working rooms and other premises, mine air, radon in soil air),
- c) time and method of measurement (instantaneous values, air sampling with subsequent sample measurement, measurement of integral value, continuous sampling),
- d) method of sampling (e.g. diffusion, pumping),
- e) method of detection and counting (e.g. α particle counting, α spectrometry, total ionisation, surface disruption with optical failure count),
- f) method of calculation (e.g. deconvolution of conversion equation, use of alpha spectrometry),
- g) normal operating conditions.

2.3 Measuring range

The measuring instrument must ensure, within the permissible error, measurement at least to the extent specified by a special legal regulation.²

2.4 Specified working conditions

The manufacturer must determine for what purpose the measuring instrument is intended (see 2.2.b). Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, the measuring instrument must comply with the climatic conditions given in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Climatic conditions

Influence quantity	Required range			
	Outdoors	Indoors	Underground	Soil air
Use				
Temperature	-40 °C to +60 °C	+5 °C to +40 °C	0 °C to +60 °C	-10 °C to +50 °C
Relative humidity	10 % to 100 % (condensing)	10 % to 70 %	10 % to 100 % (condensing)	80 % to 100 % (condensing)
Atmospheric pressure	86 kPa to 106 kPa			

If the sampling and measuring response processes are separate, the table applies only to the sampling portion. In this case, the manufacturer may specify the measurement part parameters differently.

² Directive No 422/2016 Coll., On Radiation Protection and Radionuclide Source Security

- For immediate OAR measuring instruments used to determine the plot's radon index, the measuring range is at least (10 to 100) kBq/m³.
- For OAR average value measuring instruments used to determine the radon content of living or residential buildings, the range is at least (50 to 3 000) Bq/m³.
- If the EOAR is used to check compliance with applicable radiation protection requirements (conversion to OAR), the measuring range must meet the previous requirement after recalculation.

2.5 Maximum permissible error

The maximum permissible relative internal error is $\pm 20\%$. It is determined under standard test conditions (air temperature $+5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, relative air humidity 50% to 75% , atmospheric pressure 86 kPa to 106 kPa , dose rate of external γ radiation less than $0.25\text{ }\mu\text{Gy/h}$).

The additional deviation under extreme climatic conditions and in the event of a change in the supply voltage defined by the manufacturer must not exceed $\pm 10\%$ for any test.

2.6 Minimum detectable volume activity

The required minimum detectable radon volume activity depends on the particular application and conditions. The manufacturer is obligated to specify it explicitly.

2.7 Indirect measurement

If the value is determined indirectly by calculation, the manufacturer must simply indicate the calculation procedure including the relevant uncertainty. If the calculation method is not entirely obvious, references to literature must be given and the principle of determining the quantity must be described.

2.8 Measurement of radon ^{222}Rn radial activity in water

Due to radon's physical properties, its measurement in water is always an indirect measurement. Radon measuring instruments in the air transferred from water are subject to the same requirements as radon measuring instruments in the air. Radiation measuring instruments γ of radioactive radon conversion products are subject to requirements for spectrometric measuring instruments γ .

3 Technical requirements

3.1 Mechanical performance requirements

The mechanical resistance must be appropriate for the purpose and method of measurement (see 2.2.b). If long-term placement in occupied spaces or in premises randomly visited by untrained persons is envisaged, the mechanical design must be reasonably resistant to unauthorised interference, or the apparatus must allow detection of such interference and elimination of measurements. Due to the wide range of use of different types of such measuring instruments, mechanical resistance tests cannot be listed exhaustively.

3.2 Air supply

If an air circuit with a pump is used for EOAR measuring instruments, the device must allow assessing the flow volume or determining the flow rate. The pump must ensure a reliable flow even when the filter is plugged in, or it must terminate the measurement and signal a fault if the filter is clogged above the permissible limit. Access to the sampling part of the measuring instrument must ensure taking the sample not influenced by the environment (according to the environment for use of the measuring instrument specified by the manufacturer).

If the air supply to the detection area is performed discreetly, the measuring instrument must include an element that ensures the correct volume of injected air. This requirement can be provided by an auxiliary device, for example a calibrated vessel. The manufacturer must determine the procedure to ensure correct air sample metering. The dosage can be automatic or manual.

For devices with diffuse air supply to the measuring instrument detection area, the manufacturer must determine the correct procedure for positioning the measuring instrument and protecting the input components to ensure uniform diffusion.

EOAR measuring instruments must ensure free RnDP fraction access to the detection area, or the manufacturer must provide quantification of the free fraction effect.

3.3 Power supply

For measuring instruments that are supplied from the mains at the time of measurement, the manufacturer must indicate the nominal values and the permissible range of voltage and frequency deviations. Any additional error caused by changing power conditions within this range must not exceed 10 %.

For measuring instruments that are powered by batteries (primary sources or accumulators) at the time of measurement, the manufacturer must indicate the minimum guaranteed operating time when using these sources. The change in the indicated value over the life of these sources may not exceed 10 %.

When the passive detector evaluation device is powered by batteries, it must allow checking the supply voltage or functionality.

3.4 Resistance of equipment to external influences

The use of radon measuring instruments includes all internal and external environments. The extent and type of external influences and the degree of resistance to them must be specified by the manufacturer.

3.5 Electromagnetic environment

The manufacturer must determine for which environment the equipment is intended. The required electromagnetic interference resistance is determined by the general environmental regulations specified by the manufacturer.

Devices with passive detectors (trace detectors, electrets) are not subject to any electromagnetic resistance restrictions.

3.6 Measuring instrument safety and fraud protection

It must be possible to block access to controls (for example, by using a password) when the measuring instrument is used for institutional measurements.

4 Measuring instrument marking

4.1 Marking on the measuring instrument

A rating plate must be affixed to the measuring instrument, containing at least the following information:

- a) Type and production number;
- b) In the case of an external power supply, the supply voltage (in the case of AC, the frequency must be 50 Hz);
- c) Approval mark.

4.2 Placing of the official mark

The official mark must be placed in such a way as to be accessible to any inspection. As a rule, in compact measuring instruments, they are located near the controls on the front. For remote access systems, the placement of two official marks is appropriate; the main one should be located on the control unit.

For each instrument type, the location of the official mark must be specified in the Type Approval Certificate.

5 Measuring instrument type-approval

During type-approval, the following tests are performed:

- a) External inspection,
- b) Linearity response test (accuracy of data at different values of measured quantity),
- c) Long-term stability test,
- d) Temperature and humidity dependence,
- e) Measuring instrument response dependence on RnDP content (on F coefficient value),
- f) Diffusion rate into the measuring chamber when the air supply is diffusion,
- g) γ radiation dependence test if a γ -sensitive detector is used,
- h) Test the properties of the air circuit if it is part of the measuring instrument,
- i) Other tests to check the metrological properties declared by the manufacturer (influence of aerosols, special way of operating the measuring instrument, etc.).

5.1 External inspection

The following is assessed during external inspection:

- a) the completeness of the prescribed technical documentation pursuant to § 6(2) of Act No 505/1990 Coll. on metrology, as amended;
- b) the completeness and condition of the measuring instrument or assembly according to the technical documentation supplied.

5.2 Test conditions during type-approval

Tests conducted during reference conditions must be conducted on the following conditions (normal test conditions):

- Rise time ≥ 10 minutes;
- Ambient temperature (18 to 22) °C;
- Relative air humidity (50 to 75) %;
- Dose equivalent rate in the environment (background) $< 0.25 \mu\text{Sv/h}$;
- Air pressure (86 to 106) kPa;
- Power voltage $U_N \pm 0.5$ %;
- Flow rate through air circuit - nominal flow rate ± 5 % (if air circuit is used);
- Controls set for normal operation.

5.3 Basic functional tests

5.3.1 Response linearity test or accuracy data at different values of OAR (EOAR)

According to the method of sampling or transfer of the measured air, a known OAR (EOAR) value is applied to the air measuring instrument.

- a) Measuring instruments for discontinuous measurement.
Air with a known OAR (EOAR) is injected into the measuring volume. At least four measurements must be made for the entire measurement range so that the lowest value is not greater than 10 times the declared lower limit of the measuring range (or 10 times the predicted lowest level according to paragraph 2.3). If it is not possible to reach the upper limit of the measuring range within the test facility, the highest achievable value must be used and indicated in the test report.
- b) Measuring instruments for continuous measurement (also measuring instruments for step measurement – measurement at predefined time intervals).
These are instantaneous values or measuring instrument integrating from a set of instantaneous values. The measuring instrument is located in the radon chamber (or test room) and the OAR (or EOAR) values are set within the required test range (measuring range). The test must be performed at a minimum of four points under the same conditions as in 5.3.1.a). The

measurement time must be sufficient to stabilise the measuring instrument indication. The values can be set in any order; the indication must always be stable before the change. If the measuring instrument integrates the results as an average of the measurement time, the time must be at least according to the set integration time for each measurement.

c) Integral value measuring instruments.

The test is carried out as in 5.3.1.b); the OAR (EOAR) waveform must be known (preferably constant) throughout one measurement. It must be possible to evaluate the measuring instrument indication between measurements. The exposure time of the measuring instrument to the reference atmosphere must correspond to the measurement method, especially due to the possible diffusion time of the atmosphere to the measuring volume. For measuring instruments designed for a long integration time (e.g. week or year), exposure time can be proportionally reduced and proportionally increased by the OAR (EOAR) used if the measurement principle permits.

The measuring instrument error in any measurement must not exceed 20 %.

5.3.2 Long-term stability test

Since the measuring time varies from one second to one year for the purpose and design of the measuring instrument, the test procedure cannot be precisely specified. The aim of the test is to demonstrate that the measurement results are reproducible for at least 100 hours.

- a) Measuring instruments for discontinuous measurements must be tested at least 1, 2, 10, 50 and 100 hours after the start of the test. The response to a fixed reference source simulating the measured sample from the air can be determined.
- b) Continuous response measuring instruments (instantaneous OAR or EOAR values) are tested in a radon chamber (test room) for at least 100 hours. A constant OAR (EOAR) value can be maintained during this period, or the value can be variable and compared to a reference value. The meter indication must be compared at least for the same time as for the discontinuous measuring instruments. This test may be part of the test in 5.3.1. A fixed reference source can be used for the test if the measuring instrument design permits.
- c) Integral measuring instruments must be tested so that the start of individual measurements is at least as specified in 5.3.2 a). The test procedure must be modified according to the physical nature of the measurement and the design of the measuring instrument.

The measurement deviation at time $t = 0$ must not exceed 10 %.

5.3.3 Influence of climatic conditions

This test is carried out in a climatic chamber or in a radon chamber with controlled temperature and humidity. Sample or capture measuring instruments in a suitable medium (containing activated carbon or another absorbent) must be exposed to the test atmosphere during the test. Other measuring instruments can be tested using a control source. The tests are carried out separately for the influence of temperature and the effect of air humidity.

The measuring instrument is placed in the test equipment under standard test conditions and the response is read after a balanced response (at least 10 minutes). Thereafter, the climatic resistance limit value is set and the response subtracted once equilibrium has been reached. The temperature gradient must not be greater than 2 °C per minute. Humidity dependence is determined at a constant temperature of + 30 °C. If the manufacturer determines a different method of handling, it must be observed.

The setting time of the thermal balance depends on the construction (weight) of the measuring instrument and a shorter time than 1 hour must not be selected. If a vacuum electronic element (photomultiplier) is included in the measuring instrument, this time must not be less than 3 hours.

The range of resistance in climatic conditions is determined by the purpose of the measuring instrument's use in paragraph 2.4.

Deviations from the standard test conditions must not exceed 10 % for any of the tests and limit values.

5.3.4 Effect of balance factor F on measuring instrument response

It is not necessary to test the influence of $RnDP$ on the measuring instrument's response in OAR measuring instruments where the physical measurement principle or the prescribed method excludes this dependence. These are measuring instruments that contain an effective aerosol filter at the entrance to the detection section, measuring instruments that have a prescribed delay between air sampling and the start of the measurement of at least 210 minutes, and measuring instruments whose sensitive volume enters air by diffusion with a relaxation time of at least 90 minutes.

The test is carried out by placing in a radon chamber at a sufficient distance (at least 0.3 m) from the chamber walls. The number of aerosol particles should be in the range of $(10^8 \text{ to } 10^{12}) \text{ m}^{-3}$, if permitted by the radon chamber. The test must be conducted with at least five F values, with individual values at intervals (0.0 to 0.2), (0.2 to 0.4), (0.4 to 0.6), (0.6 to 0.8), (0.8 to 1.0). The measurement must continue until the equilibrium indication is reached.

Deviation from measuring instrument data for any of the measured points must not exceed 20 %.

5.3.5 Diffusion speed test

This test is performed only for instruments with diffuse air exchange and with immediate reading of the indication. For the purpose of this regulation, it is sufficient to decide if the diffusion rate (described by the relaxation time) is greater than 90 minutes.

The measuring instrument is placed in the radon chamber and after the OAR step change, response values are read at least 210 minutes at intervals of at least 30 minutes. From the measured values, the relaxation time is determined by fitting the measured points with the exponential function. The relaxation time is a constant at the time variable of the exponential function.

5.3.6 Radiation γ dependence test

The change in measuring instrument response under standard test conditions (dose rate $<0.2 \mu\text{Gy/h}$) and when irradiated with a dose rate of $1 \mu\text{Gy/h}$ caused by a ^{137}Cs source must not exceed the value given by the manufacturer. Exceptionally, a source simulating a gamma-ray natural spectrum (with preferred content of ^{226}Ra) may be used.

5.3.7 Air circuit properties test

The air circuit must guarantee constant air flow and be sufficiently tight. If the flow or volume of air flow is used to determine volumetric activity (sampling on a filter or absorbing medium), the flow rate or volume flow must be determined correctly.

A calibrated flow meter is connected to the air circuit. After 30 minutes, the measured flow deviation must be less than $\pm 10 \%$ of the initial value. The test must be carried out within a further 5 and 20 hours of operation; the additional error against the first measurement must not exceed $\pm 10 \%$. If the flow or volume is used to determine volumetric activity, a comparison is made with the value determined by the calibrated flow meter with the same requirements.

The leak test is performed using two calibrated flow meters located upstream and downstream of the filter. The deviation must not exceed $\pm 10 \%$. If this test cannot be performed, the pressure drop test may be used and the leak volume calculated at the normal measuring time (measuring interval).

5.3.8 Electromagnetic immunity and interference

The measuring instruments must be designed and manufactured in a way that ensures, with due regard for the state of the art, that

- a) the electromagnetic disturbances they cause do not exceed the level at which radio and telecommunications equipment or other equipment is not capable of functioning in accordance with its intended use and

- b) achieve a level of immunity to the electromagnetic disturbance expected in their operation in accordance with the intended use, which allows them to function without unacceptable degradation of operation in accordance with the intended use.

6 Initial verification

These measuring instruments are subject to initial verification in accordance with Act No 505/1990 Coll. on metrology, as amended, as regards a new or repaired measuring instrument.

6.1 Visual inspection

During the visual inspection, it is checked whether the device is obviously damaged.

6.2 Functional tests

6.2.1. Test equipment accuracy requirements

The measuring instrument used to check the volume or flow must have a measurement accuracy that is better than $\pm 5\%$. The OAR (or EOAR) calibration standard must have an uncertainty of less than 10 %.

6.2.2. Tests of linearity response and measurement accuracy in the measuring range

The test must be carried out according to the procedure described in paragraph 2.3.1. If it is sufficient to verify the correctness of the measurement to a lesser extent than the intended measurement range for the intended use of the measuring instrument and the tests have been performed to a limited extent, this must be stated in the verification document.

7 Subsequent verification

For subsequent verification, the same tests are performed as for initial verification.

8 Testing the measuring instrument

When testing the measuring instruments pursuant to § 11a of the Metrology Act at the request of a person who may be affected by its incorrect measurement, the procedure of Chapter 7 must be followed. The maximum permissible errors are 1.25 times the maximum permissible errors according to Chapter 7.

9 Notified standards

For the purpose of specifying metrological and technical requirements for measuring instruments and for the purpose of specifying test methods for type-approval and verification, resulting from this measure of a general nature, CMI must notify Czech technical standards, other technical standards or technical documents of international or foreign organisations or other technical documents containing more detailed technical requirements ("notified standards"). The CMI together with the measure of a general nature will publicly disclose the list of these notified standards with the relevant measure in a publicly accessible manner (on the website) www.cmi.cz.

Compliance with the notified standards or compliance with parts thereof must be deemed, to the extent and under the conditions laid down in this measure of a general nature, to meet those requirements laid down in this measure to which those standards or parts thereof relate.

Compliance with a notified standard is one way to demonstrate compliance. These requirements may also be met by other technical solutions guaranteeing the same or a higher level of protection of legitimate interests.

II. GROUNDS

Pursuant to § 14(1)(j) of the Metrology Act, CMI issues § 6(2), § 9(1) and (9) and § 11a(3) of the Metrology Act with this measure of a general nature, laying down metrological and technical requirements for specified measuring instruments and tests at type-approval and for verification of specified measuring instruments - “²²²Rn volumetric activity measuring instruments in air and water and ²²²Rn equivalent volumetric activity in air, both instantaneous and short-term and long-term average”.

Decree No 345/2002 Coll., by which measuring instruments for compulsory verification and measuring instruments subject to type-approval, as amended, includes the listed type of measuring instruments under item 8.4 in the Annex of the List of measuring instruments and between measuring instruments subject to type-approval and mandatory verification.

This legislation (Measure of a General Nature) will be notified in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on information society services.

III. INSTRUCTIONS

In accordance with § 172(1) APC in conjunction with § 39(1) APC, the CMI has stipulated a time limit for comments of 30 days as of the date of posting the draft on the official notice board. Comments submitted after this time limit will not be considered.

The persons concerned are hereby invited to comment on this draft Measure of a General Nature. With regard to the provisions of § 172(4) of the code, comments are submitted in writing and must meet the requirements of filing pursuant to § 37 of the code.

The comments must have the particulars specified in § 37(2) of the code, it must be clear who is making them, against which measures of a general nature are directed, to what extent they contest it and what is considered a contradiction with legal regulations or incorrectness of a measure of general nature or procedure which precedes it, which matters concern it and what it proposes, must include the designation of the administrative authority to which it is addressed and the signature of the person who makes it.

The supporting documents for this draft general measure may be consulted at the Czech Metrology Institute, Legal Metrology Department, Okružní 31, 638 00 Brno, after making arrangements by telephone.

This draft general measure shall be posted for 15 days.

Czech Metrology Institute
Director General