Introduction

Environmental standard system is a basic institution of environmental legal system in many countries. But the status and function of standard system in different countries are different. The comparison of standards systems and their working mechanism between Poland and China are presented in this paper, for finding more effective tools to make environmental protection more effectively from other’s experience.

Environment Standards system in Poland

Pursuant to the provisions of art. 87 sec. 1 and 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 2010, the sources of generally applicable law of the Republic of Poland are: the Constitution, legal acts, ratified international treaties, regulations and local legal acts – within the scope of operation of bodies that established them.

The above-described character of the legal system in Poland determines the framework for the creation and application of environmental protection standards as generally applicable legal norms, i.e. characterised by the fact that they contain general and abstract legal norms. General norms are the norms aimed at an unspecified group of people by indicating the characteristics, and the abstract norms assign repeatable behaviour into specific types.

In consideration of the above, it should be stressed that the legal system of environment protection standards in Poland distinguishes between six levels of the legal regime within this scope, i.e.:
1) constitutional grounds for the environmental protection, encompassing also the international legal norms – Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997;
2) acts of international law, in particular the EU law;
3) comprehensive regulation of the environmental protection law, based on the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act of 27 April 2001;
4) special provisions equivalent to an act of parliament governing the matters of environmental protection, e.g. related to water or air protection;
5) administrative regulations to environmental protection acts;
6) local legal acts related to environmental protection.

Within this scope, the tasks of the public authorities are primarily determined by the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, in particular art. 74, which states that: Public authorities shall pursue policies ensuring the ecological security of current and future generations. Protection of the environment shall be the duty of public authorities. Everyone shall have the...
right to be informed of the quality of the environment and its protection. Public authorities shall support the activities of citizens to protect and improve the quality of the environment. Pursuant to the provision of art. 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland: The Republic of Poland shall safeguard the independence and integrity of its territory and ensure the freedoms and rights of persons and citizens, the security of the citizens, safeguard the national heritage and shall ensure the protection of the natural environment pursuant to the principles of sustainable development.

The legal definition of the “environmental quality standards” can be found in the Environmental Protection Act, where in art. 3 item 34) it is stated that this term shall be understood as: admissible levels of a substance or energy, which must be achieved within a specific time interval by the environment as a whole, or its specific components of environment.

When analysing the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, it is helpful to use the structure of the act itself, which, under Title II – “Protection of Natural Resources”, contains the following sections:

- Section I – general provisions;
- Section II – air protection;
- Section III – water protection;
- Section IV – land protection;
- Section V – protection against noise;
- Section VI – protection against electromagnetic fields;
- Section VII – protection of fossils;
- Section VIII – protection of animals and plant life;
- Section IX – limited use of real property in connection with environmental protection.

The hierarchical structure of the Environmental Protection Act explicitly indicates that this act is of framework character only, as it stipulates certain standards of procedure, whereas the legal and material issues, containing specific solutions intended to ensure that environmental protection standards are complied with, are largely included in other specific acts, in particular:

- Water Law Act of 18 July 2001;
- Geological and Mining Law Act of 4 February 1994;
- Environmental Protection Act of 16 April 2004.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, the protection of natural resources is executed in particular through:

1) determining environmental quality standards and controlling their observance, as well as undertaking actions in order to ensure they are not exceeded, or are restored;
2) reducing emissions, in accordance with the rules stipulated in Title III of the Environmental Protection Act.

Pursuant to the provision art. 83 of the Environmental Protection Act, the environmental quality standards must be determined taking into consideration the scale of occurrence and the type of environmental impact of substances or energy, at the same time environmental quality standards may be varied depending on the area and are expressed as substance or energy levels.

Each Section from II to IX of the Environmental Protection Act contains general provisions that regulate the manner of control within a given scope, and stipulate the authority of a government administration body – relevant minister – to determine, by way of regulation, the admissible emission levels for particular substances, e.g. air quality standards, soil quality standards, and admissible noise level.

By way of an example, attention should be drawn to particular air protection regulations, within the framework of which the Environmental Protection Act indicates in art. 85 that protection of air entails ensuring its best possible quality, particularly through:

1) maintaining the levels of substances in the air below or at relevant admissible levels;
2) reducing the levels of substances in the air at least down to the admissible levels, if exceeded;
3) reducing and maintaining the levels of substances in the air below the target level or long-term target levels, or at least at such levels.

At the same time art. 86 of the Environmental Protection Act contains a delegation of powers author-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Substance name (CAS number)</th>
<th>Measurement results averaging periods</th>
<th>Admissible level of substance in the air [$\mu$g/m$^3$]</th>
<th>Admissible frequency for exceeding the admissible level in a calendar year$^b$</th>
<th>Tolerance margin [%]</th>
<th>Deadline for achieving the admissible levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Benzene (71-43-2)</td>
<td>calendar year</td>
<td>5c)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2007 2008 2009 from 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)</td>
<td>one hour</td>
<td>200c)</td>
<td>18 times</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2007 2008 2009 from 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>calendar year</td>
<td>40c)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2007 2008 2009 from 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nitrogen oxides$^d$ (10102-44-0, 10102-43-9)</td>
<td>calendar year</td>
<td>30e)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lead$^f$ (7439-92-1)</td>
<td>calendar year</td>
<td>0.5c)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Particulate matter PM10$^g$</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
<td>50c)</td>
<td>35 times</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Carbon oxide (630-08-0)</td>
<td>eight hours$^h$</td>
<td>10,000c,$^i$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanations:
a) Numerical designation of the substance according to Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
b) In the case of air protection programmes, referred to in art. 91 of the Environmental Protection Act of 27 April 2001, the frequency of exceeding refers to the admissible level with the tolerance margin.
c) Admissible level for the protection of human health.
d) The total of nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen oxide expressed as nitrogen dioxide.
e) Admissible level for the protection of plant life.
f) The total of metal and its compounds in particulate matter PM10.
g) Concentration of particulate matter having aerodynamic diameter of grain up to 10 $\mu$m (PM10) measured using gravimetric methods with fraction separation, or equivalent methods.
h) Maximum 8 hour average out of moving averages, calculated ever hour on the basis of eight 1-hour averages within a 24 hour period. Every 8-hour average calculated in such a manner is ascribed to the 24 hour period in which it ends. The first calculation period for every 24 hour period is the time between 5 pm on the preceding day and 1 am of the current day. The last calculation period for every 24 hour period is the time between 4 pm and midnight of that day CET.
izing the Minister of the Environment to issue a relevant administrative act to determine the environmental protection standards. Attachment No. 1 to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment concerning the levels of certain substances in the air, dated 3 March 2008, specified the admissible levels for certain substances in the air, divided for the purposes of protection of people and of the plant life on the territory of the country, excluding health resorts and health resort protection areas, the deadline by which they are to be achieved, numerical designations of the substances, periods for which the measurement results are averaged, admissible frequencies for the exceeding of the levels and tolerance margins.

Article 84 of the Environmental Protection Act is of a unique character, as, in order to ensure compliance with the specified environmental protection standards, in the cases listed in the act or in special provisions, it stipulates that so-called “Programmes” be created by way of local law, specifying:

1) the area covered by its scope of application;
2) breached environmental quality standards indicating the scope of breach;
3) basic directions and scope of actions necessary to restore environmental quality standards;
4) schedule of works and expenditures for the planned actions;
5) entities to be under the obligations defined in the programme;
6) where needed, additional obligations of entities taking advantage of the environment, connected with the reduction of the environmental impact, consisting in:
   a) the obligation to measure the emission volume or the levels of substance or energy in the environment,
   b) the obligation to submit, with indicated frequency, the results of the measurements performed, and information concerning the compliance with the requirements specified in the obtained permits,
   c) limiting the period of validity of permits obtained by a given entity, however to a period not shorter than 2 years;
7) obligations of the administration bodies consisting in submitting to the body accepting the programme information on the decisions issued affecting the performance of the programme;
8) the manner of control and documentation of programme performance and its results.

The above regulation stipulates that the character of such programmes is not freely determined by a given local administration body establishing a particular programme – at the level of municipality, powiat, or voivodeship – as their contents and assumptions must derive from the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, or the provisions of specific acts. The objective of the established programmes is to determine the principles of monitoring and creating the best conditions, at a local level, to enable implementation of the environmental protection assumptions adopted at the central level. Therefore, the provisions of art. 84 of the Environmental Protection Act are addressed to the local administration bodies, however, within the scope of their powers, they can impose on other entities certain obligations aimed at ensuring compliance with defined environmental protection standards.

To sum up, it should be stressed that the consequences of Poland’s access into European Union include, on the one hand, adopting of the entire acquis communautaire, comprising the Treaties of the European Union and other acts adopted by the EU institutions, and on the other, the necessity to adjust the Polish legal system to the applicable EU law. The objective is to achieve full formal and actual compliance of law of all Member States. Within the scope of the environmental protection law, through directives, the EU introduces into the national legal systems solutions that require implementation into the national legal system using instruments anticipated in the internal legal system (in Poland they have been specified in art. 87 sect. 1 and 2 of the constitution of the Republic of Poland). At the same time it must be emphasised that the
harmonization proceeds both horizontally, i.e. environmental impact assessment, access to environmental information, accountability for environmental damage, and on the basis of sector-related regulations, i.e. air protection, water protection, waste management, protection against noise, protection against chemical substances.

Environmental standards systems in China

Environmental law system of China consists of several levels: the highest level is law which includes Constitution in which there are contents concerned with environment and environmental law which includes environment framework law, environmental specific law and relevant law. The second level is environmental protection administrative regulations, they are environmental protection norm documents which are set and promulgated by State Council or relevant competent department with permission of State Council. The third level is departmental regulations, they are issued by the competent department of environmental protection administration under the State Council exclusively or with other related departments. The forth level is local regulations and rules, they are issued by local governments and organs of power with legislative authority. The fifth level is environmental standards. The last one is international environmental protection treaties that China has concluded and participated. Apparently, environmental standards have their place in the environmental law system.

According to the Measures on the Management of Environmental Standards that was issued on January 5, 1999, and was put into effective on April 1, 1999 with the ratification of Xie Zhenhua, minister of State Environmental Protection Administration of China. In article 3 of this regulation, the environmental standards consist of national standards, local standards and the standards of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA standards). (SEPA has been changed into Ministry of environmental protection in 2008). There are detailed stipulations in Chapter Formulation of Environmental Standards:

Article 7 Corresponding environmental standards shall be formulated for the following technical code and specifications that require uniformity:

(1) Environmental quality standards shall be formulated to protect the natural environment, people’s health and social wealth, and to restrict harmful materials and factors of the environment;

(2) Pollutant emission (or control) standards shall be formulated by combining technical and economic conditions and environmental characteristics. The aim is to meet environmental quality standards, limit pollutants discharged into the environment and other factors of doing harm to the environment;

(3) National standards of methods for monitoring the environment shall be formulated so as to monitor the environmental quality, pollutant emission, standard sampling, analyses and tests, and data processing;

(4) National environmental standard samples shall be formulated for materials and material samples that are used in quantity transmission or quality control, so as to guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the environmental monitoring data;

(5) National environmental basic standards shall be formulated for technical terms, symbols, codes, graphs, manuals, guiding rules and information codes, which require uniformity in environmental protection.

Article 8 The SEPA standards shall be formulated when the national environmental standards are absent and unified technical specifications are required in nationwide environmental protection.

Article 9 The people’s governments at provincial, autonomous region and municipality levels are allowed to formulate local environmental quality standards for those items that are not included in the national environmental quality standards. They are allowed to formulate local pollutant emission standard for those items that are not included in the national pollutants emission
standards. For those items that are included in the national pollutants emission standards, these governments are allowed to formulate stricter local pollutant emission standards than that of the national standards.

That means national environmental standards include national environmental quality standards, national emission (or control) standards, standards for national environmental samples, standards for national environmental monitoring methods, national environmental basic standards and SEPA standards. Local environmental standards cover local environmental quality standards and local pollutant emission (or control) standards.

Environmental quality standard is the core of the whole standard system. It includes standards of environmental factors, e.g. air, water, soil, noise and eco-environment. For example, “GB3095-1996 Ambient air quality standard”, “GB/T18883-2002 Indoor air quality standard”, “GB3838-2002 Environmental quality standard for surface water”, “GB3097-1997 Sea water quality” and “GB/T14848-93 Quality standard for ground water”, etc. (GB are the initials of Chinese pronunciation of national standard).

Environmental quality has different grades which are correspondence with environmental functional district. High level functional district requires high grade quality. For example, environmental air quality functional district is divided into 3 levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of pollutants</th>
<th>Sampling time</th>
<th>Limit concentration value</th>
<th>Unit of concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1st quality standards</td>
<td>2nd quality standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur dioxide (SO(_2))</td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hourly average</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total suspended particles (TSP)</td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particular matter less than 10 μm (PM(_{10}))</td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen oxide (NO(_x))</td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hourly average</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide (NO(_2))</td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hourly average</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hourly average</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (O(_3))</td>
<td>Hourly average</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Pb)</td>
<td>Quarterly average</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual average</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P)</td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (F)</td>
<td>Daily average</td>
<td>7(^{③})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hourly average</td>
<td>20(^{③})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly average</td>
<td>1.8(^{②})</td>
<td>3.0(^{②})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetation seasonal average</td>
<td>1.2(^{①})</td>
<td>2.0(^{①})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Applicable for urban area;
2. Applicable for pastoral region, farming-pastoral region, silkworm and mulberry district;
3. Applicable for farm belt and forestry area.
the 1st level district includes natural conservation, scenic spots and other areas which need special protection; the 2nd level district covers resident areas, mix area s of commerce, traffic and residence, cultural area, ordinary industrial area and rural area. The 3rd level district is specific industrial area. The 1st level district requires 1st grade quality, the 2nd level district requires 2nd grade quality, the 3rd level district requires 3rd grade quality. As in “GB3095-1996 Ambient air quality standard”, the maximum allowable concentration values of some pollutants are stipulated as listed in the following table 2.

For achieving high environmental quality, the standards for the discharge of pollutants are established in accordance with the standards for environment quality, the establishment are based on the environmental capacity and the economic and technological conditions. There are 119 standards for the discharge of pollutants in Chinese environmental standards system, they stipulate the maximum allowable value of discharging of pollute factors. The discharge pollutants standards are classified as comprehensive standards, such as “GB 16297-1996 Integrated emission standard of air pollutants”, and specified standards according to type of trade, for specific pollutants which are different because they emit from different trade, “GB 13223-2003 Emission standard of air pollutants for thermal power plants ” and “GB 18483-2001 Emission standard of cooking fume (on trial) “ are examples of this class.

For accuracy and precision of measurements of environmental quality standards and pollutant discharging, the standards for environmental monitoring methods, the standards of environmental samples and environmental basic standards have been established. These standards are technical norms of environmental standards system. These standards not only stipulate the methods for measuring pollutants in different environmental factors, such as “GB/T14581-93 Water quality-Guidance on sampling techniques from lakes, natural and man-made”, “HJ480-2009 Ambient air-Determination of the fluoride-Method by lime-paper sampling and fluoride ion-selective electrode analysis”, there are detailed guidance of sampling program such as arrangement of sampling sections and sites, sampling techniques, sample storage and transport, sensitivity and precision of detecting instrument, detecting in laboratory, data processing, result express, but also formulate the standard sample during the process of sampling and analysis. For example, “GB/T13270-91 Atmospheric air-Test dust standard sample-Simulated atmospheric dust”, “GB807-1179-2000 Water quality Standard sample Formaldehyde 0.2-5mg/L”.

The national standards are the bottom line. Local environmental standards are formulated only for the items that are not included in the national environmental standards or formulate stricter pollutant emission standards than that of the national standards. That dues to China is a big developing country, its territory is vast, the difference of geographical situation and economical development status of different areas are tremendous, for reasonable environmental capacity, sustainable development and people’s health, the different environmental quality standards and pollutant emission standards are necessary.

The first environmental standard of China is “Tentative discharge standard of three industrial waste”, it was issued on 17th of November, 1973. From then on till 8th of June, 2010, 1351 environmental standards has been issued, 1250 out of 1351 are still in effect which include 16 national environmental quality standards, 119 national pollutant emission (or control) standards, 307 standards for national environmental samples, 590 SEPA standards, 203 other standards, 15 national pollution prevention technological policies.

Environmental standards consist of mandatory environmental standards and recommend environmental standards. The former should be considered as technical regulation with compulsory legal virtue. As in “Standardization Law of The People’s Republic of China”, it stipulates that mandatory standards must be implemented. The similar exposition is in the Article 5 of “Measures on the Management of Environmental Standards”: the environmental standards,
pollutant emission standards and other environmental standards that must be implement as stipulated in the laws and the administrative rules and regulations are part of the mandatory environmental standards. The mandatory environmental standards must be implemented. It means some of the standards have legal validity.

It is thought that standard has compulsory legal virtue, but it cannot be used as regulation solely when judge the validity of a behaviour. It does not have an auto-implementation function. Standards must be combined with other environmental laws and regulations which are directive when standards play their legal roles. For example, in “Law on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution”, article 48, Any unit or individual that, in violation of this law, emits air pollutants in excess of the state or local emission standards shall be requested to undertake treatment within a certain time period and be imposed a fine more than 10,000 but not exceeding 100,000 RMB Yuan. According to the Law, emission exceeding the standards is in violation of the law, but there is not limit value of emission in this law. For example, if a enterprise emits sulphur dioxide into ambient air, the monitoring daily average value is 0.20 mg/m³, If a jurist wants to judge if the emission is legal, the jurist has to look for the value from relevant standard following the guide of above-mentioned law. If the area into which waste air contains 0.20 mg/m³ sulphur dioxide emits is 3rd level district, this emission is legal; if the area is the 2nd level district, the admissible maximum value is 0.15mg/m³, the 0.20 mg/m³ exceeds the limit value, the emission violates “Law on the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution”, so the emission is illegal, responsible person concerned should be investigated legal liabilities according the law. Meanwhile, the legal consequence and liability can not be observed in the standard.

There is an academic controversy about the legal attribute of the standard system in China. Is it a component of environmental law system or just an administrative norm document? The legal position of environmental standards is embarrassed because some of them are mandatory, they seem have force ad effect, meanwhile recommend parts of them are just references. But even the mandatory standards can’t play their legal role independently, they have to under the law’s guide. So the legal status of Chinese standard system should be clear, in order that they can play their proper act of technological bases and legal references to protect environment more effectively.

Conclusion

In making a comparative analysis of legal solutions adopted in the jurisdictions in China and Poland we must to see the fact that environmental standards are established at various levels of legislative bodies of state administration and local administration.

Environmental standards are contained in the first place the basic legal act in a legal state, so in the Constitution, which sets out the guiding principles for the protection of the environment.

The next level, which are set environmental standards that the Act and implementing regulations for laws prepared by the ministers.

The differences in both legal systems can show up at the local level. In China, the environmental standards will also arise at the local level, with the stipulation that they must not violate the provisions of the environmental standards are created at the national level. In legal order in China, it is precisely at this level is also creating environmental standards, local environmental standards must be stricter or include more items than national environmental standards, the national standards are the bottom line. In the legal system in Poland, the acts of local law can only impose on the operators tasks that are seek to ensure compliance with established environmental standards.

It is worth noting also that the Polish law does not apply to acts called "environmental standards" because these standards are contained only in acts of general application and, above all, in laws and regulations – the implementing legislation to the laws and they apply across the
country in a uniform way, subject to the division of the country on specific areas, which due to their specific subject to special protection.

Although there are large number of environmental standards are considered as parts of environmental law system in China, their legal status are not very clear yet. There are a lot of academic controversy. The distinct status of environmental standard system is advantageous for environmental protection.

Wu Yan-hong  
Xia Jian-xin
College of Life and Environmental Science  
Minzu University of China

Marcin Sobota
Institute of Landscape Architecture  
Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences

Notes

7 Regulation of the Minister of the Environment concerning the levels of certain substances in the air of 3 March 2008 (Journal of Laws No. 47, item 281), issued on the basis of art. 86 sec. 1 and 2 of the Environmental Protection Act of 27 April 2001 (Journal of Laws of 2008, No. 25, item 150), which specifies:

1) levels admissible for certain substances in the air, divided for the purposes of:
   a) the protection of human health into:
      - health resorts and health resort protection areas within the meaning of the Act of 28 July 2005 on Health Resort Medical Services, Health Resorts and Health Resort Protection Areas (Journal of Laws No. 167, item 1399 and of 2007 No. 133, item 921),
      - remaining territory of the country,
   b) the protection of plant life;
   2) target levels for certain substances in the air, divided for the purpose of the protection of human health and the protection of the plant life;
   3) long-term target levels for certain substances in the air, divided for the purpose of the protection of human health and the protection of the plant life;
   4) alarm levels for certain substances in the air, for which even short-term exceeding may be a threat to human health;
   5) conditions in which the substance levels are determined, such as temperature and pressure;
   6) numerical designation of the substance, enabling its unequivocal identification;
   7) periods for which the measurement results are averaged;
   8) admissible frequency of exceeding of admissible and target levels;
   9) deadlines for the achievement of levels referred to in item 1-3, for certain substances in the air;
   10) tolerance margins for certain admissible levels, expressed as a diminishing percentage value in relation to the admissible level of substance in the air in the following years.

19 Liao Jian-kai, HUANG Qiong, 2005, Probing the Relationship between Environmental Standard and Environmental Liability. ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY, 23(2).