GOVERNMENT **E**
OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA

DECREE ON AIR QUALITY VALUES

Banja Luka, December 2012

Pursuant to Article 18, paragraph 2 of the Law on Air Protection (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, number 124/11) and Article 43, Paragraph 2 of the Law on the Government of Republika Srpska (Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska, no. 118/08), the Government of Republika Srpska, at the meeting held on ____ _____ 2012 adopted

DECREE ON AIR QUALITY VALUES

Article 1

This Decree regulates the air quality values in order to manage the air quality in Republika Srpska (hereinafter referred to as the RS).

Article 2

(1) The air quality values referred to in Article 1 herein represent the numerical values of the limit values of pollutants in the air, i.e. the lower and upper assessment threshold for the air quality, the critical levels, the tolerance limits and the tolerance values, target values and the long-term targets of air pollutants, concentration dangerous to human health and the concentration on which the public shall be informed.

(2) The values of air quality referred to in paragraph 1 of this Decree shall mean the air quality requirements for the planned period, in accordance with this Decree.

Article 3

Certain terms used in this Decree shall have the following meaning:

a) arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene mean the total content of these elements and their compounds in the particular matter PM_{10} fraction,

b) limit of detection means the minimum concentration or mass of pollutants which can be detected at a known interval reliability,

c) limit of quantification means the minimum amount of analysed matter, which can be quantified with adequate precision and accuracy, and it is determined for quantitative analysis in which the concentration level of the analysed matter to be determined is low,

d) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the Agency for Environmental Protection of the United States,

e) Calibration means a set of operations that under certain conditions establish relations between values indicated by a measuring instrument or a measuring system, or values represented by materialised measure or reference material, and values realised by measurement standards.

f) Volatile organic compounds (VOC) mean all organic compounds from anthropogenic and biogenic sources, except methane, which in the presence of sunlight may synthesise photochemical oxidants in the reaction with the nitrogen oxides,

g) maximum permissible concentration means the maximum concentration of pollutants in the air which may not be exceeded for the purpose of avoiding serious short-term effects on the ecosystem and the human health,

h) measuring means a set of procedures that determine the value of a given size,

i) network means a set of two or more measuring stations and/or measuring points for air quality monitoring,

j) oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) represent the sum of the volume concentrations of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide, expressed in units of mass concentration of nitrogen dioxide in (mg/m^3),

k) main concentrations of pollutants mean concentration of pollutants in the places that are not directly exposed to air pollution,

l) PM_{10} is a fraction of the particulate matter, which passes through the filter, the requirements of which are laid down in BAS EN12341, establishing the reference method for sampling and measurement of the PM_{10} fraction, with an efficiency of 50% of coverage of the particles of aerodynamic diameter of 10 μm,

m) $PM_{2.5}$ is a fraction of particulate matter, which passes through the filter, the requirements of which are laid down in the standard EN14907 BAS, establishing the reference method for sampling and measurement of the $PM_{2.5}$ fraction, with an efficiency of 50% of coverage of the particles of aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 μm,

n) polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) mean those organic compounds which are composed of at least two condensed aromatic rings comprised entirely of carbon and hydrogen,

o) average exposure indicator means the average level determined on the basis of measurements on the major urban locations in the Republika Srpska and which reflects the exposure of the population, and which is used for calculation of the RS target to reduce exposure and the obligations based on exposure to a certain concentration,

p) the target of the RS for the reduction of exposure is the percentage of reduction of the average exposure of the population in the Republika Srpska established for the reference year with the aim of reducing harmful effects on human health, which will, if possible, be attained within the certain period,

q) total gaseous mercury means vapours of elemental mercury and a reactive gaseous mercury, i.e. the water-soluble mercury compounds with a sufficiently high vapour pressure to be found in the gaseous phase,

r) total suspended particles (TSP) mean the particles or aerosols, which represent a complex mixture of organic and inorganic substances (hydrocarbons, metal oxides, carcinogens, etc.) and which have a diameter of less than 100 μm,

s) total deposited matter (TDM) mean particles with a diameter greater than 10 μm, which, due to their own weight are transferred from the air to various surfaces (land, vegetation, water, buildings, etc.) and

t) soot is a mass concentration of particulate matters, which is equivalent to reduction of reflection of filter paper due to accumulation of black particles, and it is measured only in agglomerations where the black particles are prevailing.

Article 4

The level of the air polluting substances shall be monitored by measuring the concentration of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen oxides, particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), lead, benzene, carbon monoxide, ground-level ozone, arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel, benzo(a)pyrene and soot in the air, with the instruments for automatic measurement and/or analysis by sampling.

Article 5

(1) Upper and lower assessment threshold for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen oxides, particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), lead, benzene and carbon monoxide are provided in Annex I in Table 1, which is an integral part of this Decree.
(2) Upper and lower assessment threshold for arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene, are provided in Annex II of the Table 1, as an integral part of this Decree.
(3) The criteria for determining the exceedance of the upper and lower assessment threshold referred to in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article are regulated by the regulation on conditions for air quality monitoring.

Article 6

Critical levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides for the protection of vegetation are provided in Annex III in Table 1, which forms an integral part of this Decree.

Article 7

(1) The limit and tolerance values and tolerance limits for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), lead, benzene and carbon monoxide are provided in Annex IV in Table 1, which forms an integral part of this Decree.

(2) In the zone of agglomerations in which the level of pollutants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is below the limit values established in Annex IV in Table 1, it shall be necessary to keep the concentration of pollutants at a level below the limit values.

(3) For the polluting substances for which tolerance limits are not prescribed, their limit value is taken as a tolerance value.

(4) Limit and tolerance values are the basis for:

a) assessment of air quality,

b) classification of zones and agglomerations in categories based on the level of air pollution and

c) management of air quality.

(5) Limit values of the level of pollutants in the air which are provided for in this Decree may not be exceeded once attained.

(6) For the pollutants, concentration of allergenic pollen and other polluting substances which are not covered by this Decree and for which the limit values have not

been prescribed, the measured concentration may be compared with the limit values in the relevant documents (EPA).

(7) Deadlines for attainment of the limit values of pollutants set out in Annex IV of the Table 1 are as follows:

a) 1 January 2021, for the sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), stage 1, lead, benzene and carbon monoxide and

b) 1 January 2024, for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), stage 2.

Article 8

(1) Target values for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), ground-level ozone, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene, are provided in Annex V in Table 1, which forms an integral part of this Decree.

(2) Deadlines for attainment of the target value of pollutants given in Annex V in Table 1 are as follows:

a) 1 January 2021, for particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and

b) 1 January 2021, for ground-level ozone, and as of this date the compliance with the target values shall be assessed, that is, data from 2021 will represent the first data to be used for determining compliance with the target values in the next three to five years, depending on the needs.

(3) Targets for reducing the level of exposure to particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), the permissible level of exposure to particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), as well as long-term objectives of the RS for ground-level ozone, as a basis for the protection of human health and vegetation can be found in Annex VI in Table 1, which forms an integral part of this Decree.

(4) The deadlines for attainment of the objectives set out in paragraph 3 of this article are:

a) 2022 for reducing exposure to particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

b) 2017, for reaching the permissible exposure level for particulate matters ($PM_{2.5}$),

c) in the zone and agglomerations in which ground-level ozone in the air exceeds the long-term targets, and it is lower or equal to the target values, it shall be necessary to prepare and take all possible measures to achieve long-term targets and

d) in the zone and agglomerations where the long-term targets have been met for ground-ozone levels it shall be necessary to maintain the level below the long-term targets and with the help of appropriate measures to preserve the best air quality in accordance with sustainable development and high level of environmental and human health protection, as long as this is allowed by the factors such as transboundary transfer of ground-level ozone and meteorological conditions.

Article 9

(1) Concentrations harmful to human health for sulphur-dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ground-level ozone in the air, are provided in Annex VII in Table 1 and Table 2, as an integral part of this Decree.

(2) In case of exceeding the concentrations of ground-level ozone, on which the public is informed, as provided in Annex VIII in Table 2, which forms an integral part of

this Decree, or any concentration harmful to human health referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall be necessary to take the necessary measures in order to inform the public through the media.

Article 10

Data on concentrations of pollutants referred to in Article 9, paragraph 1 of this Decree shall be made available to the public by their publishing on the website of the RS Hydrometeorological Institute and the competent authority of the local government.

Article 11

(1) In the zone and agglomerations in which there are various sources of the emission of pollutants, such as industrial plants, which may affect the level of air pollution, and therefore the human health and the vegetation, the competent authorities may order the measurement of the following pollutants in the air:

a) gaseous inorganic substances (ammonia, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen chloride, chlorine and hydrogen fluoride);

b) organic matter (carbon disulphide, styrene, toluene, formaldehyde, 1,2-dichloroethane, acrolein and tetrachloroethylene),

c) carcinogenic substances (acrylonitrile, arsenic, chromium, hexavalent, nickel and asbestos),

d) total suspended particles - TSPs and

e) total deposited matter – TDM.

(2) Maximum permissible concentration of the pollutants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are given in Annex VIII in Table 1, which forms an integral part of this Decree.

(3) Measuring the concentration of pollutants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed by applying the methods defined by international regulations and the European standards.

Article 12

This Decree shall enter into force on the eighth day following that of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republika Srpska.

Number:
Date:

PRIME MINISTER

Aleksandar Dzombic

ANNEX I

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF CONCENTRATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE, NITROGEN DIOXIDE AND OXIDES OF NITROGEN, PARTICULATE MATTER (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), LEAD, BENZENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN AIR IN THE ZONE AND AGGLOMERATIONS

Table 1

1. Sulphur dioxide

	Health protection	Protection of vegetation
Upper assessment threshold	60% of the 24-hour limit value (75 µg/m^3, may not be exceeded more than three times per calendar year)	60% of the winter critical level (12 µg/m^3)
Lower assessment threshold	40% of the 24-hour limit value (50 µg/m^3, may not be exceeded more than three times per calendar year)	40% of winter critical level (8 µg/m^3)

2. Nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen oxides

	Hourly limit value for the protection of human health (NO_2)	Annual limit value for the protection of human health (NO_2)	Annual limit value for the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems (NOx)
Upper assessment threshold	70% of the limit value (105 µg/m^3, must not be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year)	80% of limit value (32 µg/m^3)	80% of limit value (24 µg/m^3)
Lower assessment threshold	50% of the limit value (75 µg/m^3, must not be exceeded more than 18 times per calendar year)	65% of the limit value (26 µg/m^3)	65% of the limit value (19,5 µg/m^3)

3. Particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$)

	Average 24-hour concentrations of PM_{10}	Average annual concentrations of PM_{10}	Average annual concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ [(1)]
Upper assessment threshold	70% of the limit value (35 µg/m^3, must not be exceeded more than 35 times per calendar year)	70% of the limit value (28 µg/m^3)	70% of the limit value (17 µg /m^3)
Lower assessment threshold	50% of the limit value (25 µg/m^3, must not be exceeded more than 35 times per calendar year)	50% of the limit value (20 µg/m^3)	50% of the limit value (12 µg/m^3)

(1) Upper and lower assessment thresholds for particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ shall not apply in the case of measurements that are used to assess the fulfilment of the objective of reducing exposure to particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ in order to protect human health.

4. Lead

	Annual average
Upper assessment threshold	70% of the limit value (0,35 µg/m^3)
Lower assessment threshold	50% of the limit value (0,25 µg/m^3)

5. Benzene

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

6. Carbon monoxide

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

ANNEX II

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF CONCENTRATION OF ARSENIC, CADMIUM, NICKEL AND BENZO(A)PYRENE IN THE AIR IN THE ZONE AND AGGLOMERATIONS

Table 1

	Arsenic	Cadmium	Nickel	Benzo(a)pyrene
Upper assessment threshold	60% of the target value (3,6 ng/m^3)	60% of the target value (3 ng/m^3)	70% of the target value (14 ng/m^3)	60% of the target value (0,6 ng/m^3)
Lower assessment threshold	40% of the target value (2,4 ng/m^3)	40% of the target value (2 ng/m^3)	50% of the target value (10 ng/m^3)	40% of the target value (0,4 ng/m^3)

ANNEX III

Table 1 Critical levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides for the protection of vegetation

Period of taking the mean value of measurement	Limit value	Margin of tolerance
Sulphur dioxide		
Calendar year and winter (from 1 October to 31 March)	20 µg/m^3	None
Nitrogen oxides		
Calendar year	30 µg/m^3	None

ANNEX IV

LIMIT VALUES, TOLERANCE VALUES AND MARGINS OF TOLERANCE FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH

Table 1 Limit values, tolerance values and margins of tolerance

Limit value, tolerance value, and the margin of tolerance for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), lead, benzene and carbon monoxide

Period of taking the mean measurement value	Limit value	Margin of tolerance	Tolerance value
Sulphur dioxide			
Hourly	350 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 24 times in a calendar year	150 µg/m^3 (43 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	500 µg/m^3
Daily	125 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 3 times in a calendar year		125 µg/m^3
Calendar year	50 µg/m^3		50 µg/m^3
Nitrogen dioxide			
Hourly	150 µg /m^3, not to be exceeded more than 18 times in a calendar year	75 µg/m^3 (50 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	225 µg/m^3
Daily	85 µg/m^3	40 µg/m^3 (47 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months	125 µg/m^3

		thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	
Calendar year	40 µg/m^3	20 µg/m^3 (50 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	60 µg/m^3

Particulate matter PM_{10}

Daily	50 µg/m^3, not to be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year	25 µg/m^3 (50 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	75 µg/m^3
Calendar year	40 µg/m^3	8 µg/m^3 (20 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	48 µg/m^3

Particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ STAGE 1

Calendar year	25 µg/m^3	5 µg/m^3 (20 % of the limit value) on 31 December 2014, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2016 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	30 µg/m^3

Particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ STAGE 2 (2)

Calendar year	20 µg/m^3	-	20 µg/m^3

Lead

Daily	1 µg/m^3	-	1 µg/m^3
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m^3 **(3)**	0,5 µg/m^3 (100 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	1 µg/m^3

Benzene

Calendar year	5 µg/m^3	3 µg/m^3 (60 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	8 µg/m^3

Carbon monoxide

Maximum daily eight-hour mean value **(1)**	10 mg/m^3	6 µg/m^3 (60 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	16 mg/m^3
Daily	5 mg/m^3	5 µg/m^3 (100 % of the limit value) on 1 January 2013, whereby the tolerance limit as of 1 January 2015 and every 12 months thereafter shall be reduced by equal annual percentages to reach 0% by 1 January 2021	10 mg/m^3
Calendar year	3 mg/m^3	-	3 mg/m^3

(1) *The selection of the maximum daily eight-hour mean value is based on an analysis of consecutive eight-hour averages, calculated based on hourly data, which are updated every hour. Each calculated eight-hour average calculated in that way shall be assigned to the day on which the determination of the average finishes, i.e. the first period of computing for each day is a period from 17.00 h of the previous day until 01.00 h of that day; The last period of calculation for each individual day is the period from 16.00 h to 24.00 h of that day.*

ANNEX V

Table 1 TARGET VALUES FOR PARTICULATE MATTER $PM_{2.5}$, GROUND-LEVEL OZONE, ARSENIC, CADMIUM, NICKEL AND BENZO(A)PYRENE

1. Target value for particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$

Period of taking the mean measurement value	Target value
Calendar year	25 µg/m^3

2. Target value for ground-level ozone

Target	Period of calculating average value	Target value
Protection of human health	Maximum daily eight-hour mean value (1)	120 µg/m^3 is not to be exceed more than 25 days per calendar year during the three years of measurement (2)
Protection of vegetation	From May to July	AOT40 values (calculated from the hourly values) 18 000 µg/m^3 X h y during the first five years of measurement (2)

(1) *The selection of a maximum daily eight-hour mean value is based on an analysis of consecutive eight-hour averages, calculated based on hourly data, which are updated each hour. Each eight-hour average calculated in that way shall be assigned to the day on which the determination of the average finishes, i.e. the first period of computing for each day is a period from 17.00 h of the previous day until 01.00 h of that day; The last period of calculation for each individual day is the period from 16.00 h to 24.00 h of that day.*

(2) *If the three or five-year average may not be determined on the basis of complete annual data and sets of consecutive annual data, the minimum annual data necessary for verification of the consistency with the target values are as follows:*

- for the target value for the protection of human health: valid data for a period of one year,

- for the target value for the protection of vegetation: valid data for a period of three years.

3. Target values for arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene

Pollutant	Target value (1)
Arsenic	6 ng/m^3
Cadmium	5 ng/m^3
Nickel	20 ng/m^3
Benzo(a)pyrene	1 ng/m^3

(1) *The average annual value of the total content of the particulate matters PM_{10}.*

Table 1. The target of the RS to reduce exposure to particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$ and long-term objectives for ground-level ozone

1. The target of the RS to reduce exposure to particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$

The target for reducing exposure of importance for AEI* in 2018	
Initial concentration in µg/m^3	Reduction target expressed in percentage
< 8,5 = 8,5	0%
> 8,5 – < 13	10%
= 13 – < 18	15%
= 18 – < 22	20%
≥ 22	All relevant measures aimed at attainment 18 µg/m^3

* The average exposure indicator expressed in µg /m^3 (AEI) shall be based on the results of measurements at locations in major urban areas, which are located in the zone and agglomerations. AEI is assessed as average annual concentration based on the results of measurements of three consecutive calendar years, which were conducted at all measuring points. AEI for the reference year 2018, shall be calculated as the average concentration for 2015, 2016 and 2017.

When the data for 2015 are not available, the average concentrations for 2016 and 2017 or the mean concentrations for 2016, 2017 and 2018 may be used.

AEI for 2022 shall be determined as the concentrations average for the consecutive three years, calculated at all those measurement locations foreseen for 2020, 2021 and 2022. This AEI shall be used for the assessment of achievement of the RS target for reducing exposures.

When the AEI in the reference year amounts to 8.5 µg/m^3 or less, the exposure reduction target will be zero. The reduction target shall be zero also in cases when the AEI reaches the level of 8.5 µg/m^3 at any time between 2018 and 2022 and shall be maintained at that level or below.

2. Permissible level of exposure to particulate matter $PM_{2.5}$

Permissible exposure level
20 µg/m^3

3. Long-term targets for ground-level ozone

Target	Period of taking the mean value of measurement	Long-term target	Deadline for attainment of long-term target
Protection of human health	Maximum daily eight-hour mean value in a calendar year	120 µg/m^3	undefined
Protection of vegetation	From May to July	AOT40 value (calculated from the hourly values) 6000 µg/m^3 x h	undefined

ANNEX VII

CONCENTRATIONS HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND CONCENTRATIONS TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE PUBLIC

Table 1 Concentrations of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide harmful to human health

Concentrations harmful to human health are measured over three consecutive hours at locations representative of air quality in the area, the surface of which is not less than 100 km^2, or in zones or agglomerations, if their surface is smaller.

Pollutant	Concentration dangerous to human health
Sulphur dioxide	500 $\mu g/m^3$
Nitrogen dioxide	400 $\mu g/m^3$

Table 2 Concentrations of ground-level ozone harmful to human health and concentrations to be notified to the public

Purpose	Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Limit
Notification	1 hour	180 $\mu g/m^3$
Warning	1 hour (1)	240 $\mu g/m^3$

(1) In the zone or agglomerations, exceedance of the limits shall be determined or predicted for three consecutive hours, in order to produce short-term action plans for the protection of human health or the environment if necessary.

ANNEX VIII

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATIONS FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH IN CASE OF TARGETED MEASUREMENTS

Table 1. Maximum permissible concentrations

1. Gaseous inorganic substances

Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Maximum permissible concentration
Ammonia (NH_3)	
Daily	270 µg/m^3
Calendar year	8 µg/m^3
Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S)	
Daily	150 µg/m^3
Hydrogen chloride (HCl)	
Three hours	50 µg/m^3
Daily	15 µg/m^3
Calendar year	100 µg/m^3
Chlorine (Cl_2)	
Three hours	100 µg/m^3
Daily	30 µg/m^3
Hydrogen fluoride (HF)	
Three hours	20 µg/m^3
Daily	3 µg/m^3

2. Organic substances

Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Maximum permissible concentration
Carbon disulphide (CS_2)	
Daily	100 µg/m^3
Styrene	
Seven days	0,26 mg/m^3
Toluene	
Seven days	0,26 mg/m^3
Formaldehyde	
Daily	0,1 mg/m^3
1,2- dichloroethane	
Daily	0,7 mg/m^3
Acrolein	
Daily	0,1 mg/m^3
Tetrachloroethylene	
Daily	5 mg/m^3

Calendar year	0,25 mg/m^3

3. Carcinogens

Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Maximum permissible value
Acrylonitrile	
Calendar year	0,5 ng/m^3
Arsenic	
Calendar year	6 ng/m^3
Hexavalent chromium	
Calendar year	0,3 ng/m^3
Nickel	
Calendar year	20 ng/m^3
Asbestos	
Calendar year	200 vl/m^3

4. Total particulate matters

Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Maximum permissible value
Daily	250 µg/m^3
Calendar year	90 µg/m^3

5. Total deposited matters

Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Maximum permissible value
One month	450 mg/m^2/day
Calendar year	200 mg/m^2/day

6. Soot

Period of taking the mean value of measurements	Maximum permissible value
Daily	125 µg/m^3
Calendar year	50 µg/m^3