

Environmental law · supported focus

Supported focus · HL

Supported scope

- Supported HL focus. First assessment 2026; current SL/HL brief acquired. Remaining guide, assessment and practical requirements retain their recorded holds.
- State model conditions and distinguish fictional data from measurements.

Ess Law · 1.1

Reasoning

Two catchments have the same discharge limit but different water quality. A legal rule can influence behaviour only through its coverage, implementation and enforcement

- Start with a prediction. State the quantities or features you would compare, then decide what evidence could distinguish two explanations.

Ess Law · 2.1

Reasoning

Environmental law defines obligations and permissions within a jurisdiction .
A discharge permit may specify a concentration, a total load, monitoring and consequences of non-compliance. International agreements require implementation through institutions; signing an agreement alone does not show that an environmental outcome has improved. enforcement: Implementation of rules through monitoring and consequences; jurisdiction: The geographical or institutional scope of an authority.

Ess Law · 3.1

Reasoning

Distinguish the legal instrument from the evidence about its effect. A concentration limit can be satisfied while total pollutant load rises if flow increases. Evaluate monitoring coverage, detection probability, incentives, access to justice and effects on different groups. An observed change after a policy is compatible with an effect but also with rainfall, industrial changes or other interventions. Use an attributed historical or clearly fictional permit and paired monitoring data. Identify the regulated activity, responsible authority, geographical boundary and date. Compare upstream/downstream and before/after observations where available, document sampling gaps, and discuss whose evidence or costs are excluded. Do not present this classroom model as advice about current local law.

Ess Law · 4.1

Reasoning

State the known values and their units. Choose the relation because its assumptions fit this case, then rearrange before substitution. Known: a fictional permit caps discharge at 2 mg/L. A monitored discharge is 1.5 mg/L at 400 L/min. Load = concentration $\times$ flow = 600 mg/min. At the same concentration and 800 L/min the load is 1,200 mg/min. Both concentration observations satisfy the fictional cap, while the second transports twice the mass.

Ess Law · 4.2

Reasoning

A discharge contains 1.2 mg/L at 500 L/min. Calculate transported mass per minute.
Use the same sequence: known quantities → model → relation → substitution → unit and interpretation.

Ess Law · 5.1

Reasoning

Compliance with one indicator does not prove ecological safety or fair enforcement. Compare actual outcomes with the policy objective and consider both administrative feasibility and affected communities. Return to the original observation. Explain what the result supports, which conditions it assumes, and one way to test a competing explanation.

Ess Law · 5.2

Reasoning

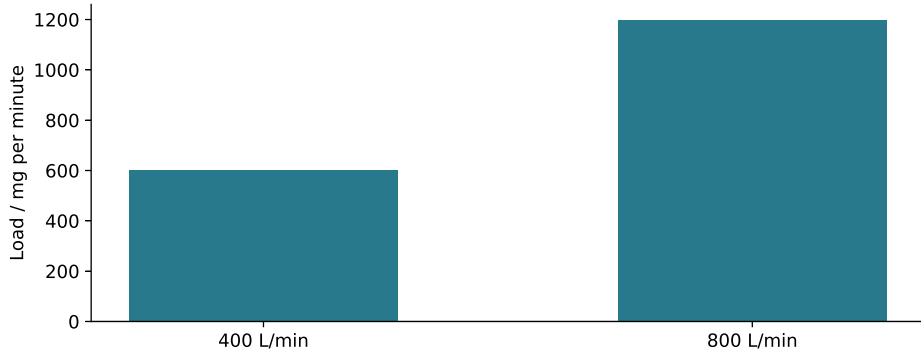
A concentration-compliant discharge necessarily has a small total pollutant load. This claim is false: Compliance with one indicator does not prove ecological safety or fair enforcement. Compare actual outcomes with the policy objective and consider both administrative feasibility and affected communities.

Ess Law · 5.3

Reasoning

Environmental law: rules, evidence and enforcement: Distinguish the legal instrument from the evidence about its effect. A concentration limit can be satisfied while total pollutant load rises if flow increases. Evaluate monitoring coverage, detection probability, incentives, access to justice and effects on different groups. An observed change after a policy is compatible with an effect but also with rainfall, industrial changes or other interventions.

Ess Law · diagram



- Original teaching diagram: Environmental law: rules, evidence and enforcement
- Use the labels and the stated model together.

Ess Law · original transfer

Your turn

A fictional permit caps concentration at 2 mg/L. Discharges are 1.5 mg/L at 400 and 800 L/min. Compare the cap and mass loads; distinguish legal compliance from impact.

Ess Law · transfer reasoning

Method and interpretation

Both satisfy the stated fictional cap; loads are 600 and 1,200 mg/min. Equal concentration compliance does not imply equal impact. A real legal claim needs the actual jurisdiction and permit.

Check yourself

- Explain enforcement using the stated model.
- Explain jurisdiction using the stated model.
- Change one value in the original transfer; explain which assumption still matters.