

## Concentration Limit Table

### Cronulla Wastewater Treatment Plant

EPL 1728

Sydney Water's treatment plants operate under environmental protection licences issued by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). For each monitoring/discharge point the concentration of a pollutant must not exceed the concentration limits specified for that pollutant in the table.

pollutant	unit of measure	3DGM limit	50 percentile limit	90 percentile limit	average limit
aluminium	µg/L	-	-	1600	330
carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	40	15	20	-
chlorpyrifos	µg/L	-	-	8.5	0.5
copper	µg/L	-	-	2800	250
cyanide	µg/L	-	-	460	250
diazinon	µg/L	-	-	9.3	0.7
faecal coliforms	cfu/100ml	-	200	-	-
hydrogen sulphide (un-ionised)	µg/L	-	-	7800	1300
nitrogen (ammonia)	mg/L	-	-	85.7	45.7
nonylphenol ethoxylate	µg/L	-	-	1500	450
oil and grease	mg/L	15	5	8	-
sea urchin fertilisation (EC50)	% effluent by volume	-	-	0.19	1.53
total suspended solids	mg/L	30	10	15	-
zinc	µg/L	-	-	1400	800

Licence limits for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* immobilisation (EC50) and sea urchin sperm fertilisation (EC50) are breached if the result is below the EPA specified limit value.

3 Day Geometric Mean (3DGM) is a way to average a set of values and is commonly used with water quality assessments which show a great deal of variability. 3DGM is calculated by multiplying the results of the analysis of three samples collected on three consecutive days and then taking the cubed root of that amount.

A licence condition with a 100 Percentile Limit means that 100% of samples (or all samples) taken must not exceed the limit for that pollutant. This can be extrapolated for other percentiles, for example an 80 Percentile Limit means that 80% of samples taken must not exceed the limit for that pollutant within the annual licence period.