

Concentration Limit Table

Richmond Wastewater Treatment Plant

EPL 1726

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.

Point 16

pollutant	unit of measure	50 percentile limit	80 percentile limit	90 percentile limit
carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	10	-	15
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> immobilisation (EC50)	% effluent by volume	50	-	-
chlorine (total residual)	mg/L	0.1	-	-
faecal coliforms	cfu/100ml	-	200	-
nitrogen (ammonia)	mg/L	1	-	5
nitrogen (total)	mg/L	10	-	15
phosphorus (total)	mg/L	0.3	-	1
total suspended solids	mg/L	10	-	15

Point 17

pollutant	unit of measure	50 percentile limit	90 percentile limit
carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	10	15
chlorine (total residual)	mg/L	5	-
faecal coliforms	cfu/100ml	10	-
nitrogen (ammonia)	mg/L	1	5
nitrogen (total)	mg/L	10	15
phosphorus (total)	mg/L	0.3	1
total suspended solids	mg/L	10	15

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.

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.