

**4. TREATED SEWAGE****4.1. Nature and Volume of Discharge**

4.1.1. The conditions contained in this schedule shall relate solely to the discharge of treated sewage.

**4.2. Discharge Point**

4.2.1. The outlet shall be a 225 mm internal diameter vitrified clay pipe.

**4.3. Sample Point**

4.3.1. A sample point at NGR NS 4245 8629 as shown on plan reference 3329-SW-160-DG-CS-1001-99 submitted with the application shall be constructed, maintained and appropriately identified as a sample point so that a representative sample of the treated sewage may be safely obtained. All constituents of the discharge shall pass through the said sample point.

**4.4. Discharge Quality Standards**

4.4.1. Subject to Condition 4.4.2 below, any instantaneous sample of treated sewage shall contain no more than:

- (a) 20 milligrams per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (determined in the presence of excess allyl-thiourea after 5 days at 20°C);
- (b) 7 milligrams per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen (expressed as Nitrogen); and
- (c) 3 milligrams per litre of total phosphorus (expressed as Phosphorus).

4.4.2. The limit for any of the parameters set out in Condition 4.4.1 may be exceeded where, in any series of treated sewage samples, taken at regular but randomised intervals over a year, comprising a number within a range listed in the first column of the table at Appendix 1 to this licence, no more than the corresponding number of samples in the second column of the said table exceed the applicable limit for that parameter.

4.4.3. Notwithstanding Condition 4.4.2 above, any instantaneous sample of treated sewage shall contain no more than:

- (a) 56 milligrams per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (determined in the presence of excess allyl-thiourea after 5 days at 20°C);
- (b) 27 milligrams per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen (expressed as Nitrogen); and
- (c) 9 milligrams per litre of total phosphorus (expressed as Phosphorus).

4.4.4. Any instantaneous sample of treated sewage shall contain no more than 100 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105°C).

4.4.5. The pH of any sample of treated sewage shall be not less than 5.0 or greater than 9.0.

**4.5. Unusual Weather Conditions**

- 4.5.1. Subject to SEPA receiving notification as required under Condition 4.5.3 or 4.5.4, no sample of treated sewage taken at a time when unusual weather conditions are adversely affecting the operation of the STW shall be taken into account in deciding whether Condition 4.4 has been complied with. For the purposes of this condition "unusual weather conditions" means:-
- (a) low ambient temperatures as evidenced by treated sewage temperatures of 5°C or less, or by the freezing of mechanical equipment in the STW; or
  - (b) snow deposits sufficient to affect the normal operation of the STW; or
  - (c) fluvial flooding; or
  - (d) weather conditions causing unforeseen loss of mains power supply to the STW which could not reasonably be remedied by the provision and operation of standby power generation facilities.
- 4.5.2. On any occasion where unusual weather conditions as defined by Condition 4.5.1 adversely affect the operation of the STW, all reasonably practicable means shall be used to mitigate that adverse effect.
- 4.5.3. SEPA shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable, using the contact details for notifications in the explanatory notes attached to this licence, when unusual weather conditions as defined by Condition 4.5.1 have adversely affected the STW operations to the extent that compliance with the discharge quality standards could not be maintained.
- 4.5.4. In the event of the responsible person receiving notification from SEPA of a non-compliant sample, SEPA shall be notified within 14 days, using the contact details for notifications in the explanatory notes attached to this licence, if any unusual weather conditions as defined in Condition 4.5.1 applied.
- 4.5.5. Any notification to SEPA in accordance with Condition 4.5.3 or 4.5.4 shall include a full description of the unusual weather conditions in question and their impact on the operation of the STW.