

Regulations 1984 No. 25

Water Pollution Regulations

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RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES IN RELATION TO CLASS O WATERS

Water Pollution Regulations

I, THOMAS UREN, the Minister of State for Territories and Local Government, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Water Pollution Ordinance 1984*.

Dated 19 November 1984.

TOM UREN

Minister of State for Territories and Local Government

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Water Pollution Regulations.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“Australian Standard 2031” means the Standard published under that number by the body incorporated by Royal Charter under the name Standards Association of Australia, being that standard as in force on 31 December 1977;

“biochemical oxygen demand” means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in a sample of water or of waste, determined in accordance with the appropriate method of analysis;

“chemical oxygen demand” means the quantity of oxygen utilized to oxidize matter determined in accordance with the method specified in the Standard Methods;

“dissolved organic carbon content”, in relation to waste, means the total organic carbon value of that waste after the waste has been filtered in accordance with the appropriate method of analysis;

“filtrable residue” is material that passes through a standard glass fibre filter and remains after evaporation;

“flash point”, in relation to a substance, means the temperature at which that substance gives off inflammable vapour;

“Standard Methods” means the fourteenth edition of the publication called “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater” published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation;

“total organic carbon value”, in relation to a water sample, means the amount of organic carbon in the sample determined in accordance with the appropriate method of analysis;

“the Ordinance” means the *Water Pollution Ordinance 1984*.

(2) For the purposes of the definition of “restricted substance” in sub-section 5 (1) of the Ordinance—

- (a) a substance specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1 or included in a class of substance specified in that column is declared to be a restricted substance in relation to Class P waters or Class U waters;
- (b) a substance specified in Column 1 of Schedule 2 or included in a class of substance specified in that column is declared to be a restricted substance in relation to Class C waters or Class R waters; and
- (c) a substance specified in Column 1 of Schedule 4 or included in a class of substance specified in that column is declared to be a restricted substance in relation to Class O waters.

PART II—CLASSIFICATION OF WATERS

Class P waters

3. For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, the following waters are Class P waters:

- (a) waters within the area described in the Second Schedule to the *Cotter River Ordinance 1914*, not being underground waters or waters that, by virtue of sub-section 5 (3) of the Ordinance, are Class S waters;
- (b) waters in the Jervis Bay Territory, not being underground waters, that drain, whether directly or indirectly, into Lake Windermere; and
- (c) Lake Mackenzie and its tributaries.

Class C waters

4. (1) Subject to sub-regulation (2), waters other than—

- (a) waters that, by virtue of sub-section 5 (3) of the Ordinance, regulations 3 or 6, are Class S waters, Class P or Class O waters;
- (b) underground waters; and
- (c) waters within the City Area,

are, for the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, Class C waters.

(2) The waters of Lake Ginninderra and Lake Burley Griffin and the waters of the Molonglo River and Jerrabomberra Creek within the City Area are, for the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, Class C waters.

(3) All waters that are otherwise unclassified by this Part are, for the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, Class C waters.

Class R waters

5. For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, waters within the City Area, other than underground waters and the waters of Lake Ginninderra, Lake Burley Griffin, the Molonglo River and Jerrabomberra Creek, are Class R waters.

Class O waters

6. All waters up to the high water mark of the ocean and bays within the Jervis Bay Territory, other than waters that are, by virtue of sub-section 5 (3) of the Ordinance, regulations 3 or 7, Class S, Class P or Class U waters are, for the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, Class O waters.

Class U waters

7. For the purposes of the Ordinance and these Regulations, underground waters are Class U waters.

PART III—REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTE INTO WATERS

Discharge into Class P waters

8. (1) Where a sewerage system is available, waste of a kind that may lawfully be discharged into the sewerage system shall not be discharged into Class P waters.

(2) Waste containing an overflow from any part of a sewerage system shall not be discharged into Class P waters.

(3) Waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters if the waste has a biochemical oxygen demand equal to, or in excess of, 10 milligrams per litre, a total organic carbon value equal to, or in excess of, 30 milligrams per litre or a non-filtrable residue equal to, or in excess of, 10 milligrams per litre.

(4) Waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters if the concentration of phosphorus compounds expressed as P in the waste is equal to, or in excess of, 0.2 milligram per litre.

(5) Waste that will convey infection or contains faecal coliforms shall not be discharged into Class P waters unless—

- (a) the waste has been treated according to a method of disinfection which the Authority, by notice in the *Gazette*, declares to be acceptable; and
- (b) the faecal coliform count of a sample of the waste does not, when assessed in accordance with the prescribed formula, cause the faecal coliform count of the receiving waters to exceed 10 per 100 millilitres.

(6) Waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters if—

- (a) the waste contains settleable matter; or

- (b) there is visible in the waste grease, oil, solid matter or unnatural discolouration.
- (7) Waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters if the concentration of a restricted substance in the waste exceeds the concentration specified in Column 2 of Schedule 1 opposite to the reference in Column 1 to that substance.
- (8) Waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters if the pH value of the waste is less than 6.5 or more than 8.5.
- (9) Waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters if—
 - (a) the total filtrable residue of the waste exceeds 600 milligrams per litre; or
 - (b) the water used in conveying the waste is drawn directly from groundwater sources and the total filtrable residue exceeds 1,000 milligrams per litre.
- (10) Thermal waste shall not be discharged into Class P waters.

Discharge into Class C waters

9. (1) Where a sewerage system is available, waste of a kind that may lawfully be discharged into the sewerage system shall not be discharged into Class C waters.

(2) Waste shall not be discharged into Class C waters if the waste has a biochemical oxygen demand equal to, or in excess of, 15 milligrams per litre, a total organic carbon value equal to, or in excess of, 45 milligrams per litre or a non-filtrable residue equal to, or in excess of, 20 milligrams per litre.

(3) Waste that will convey infection or contains faecal coliforms shall not be discharged into Class C waters unless—

- (a) the waste has been treated according to a method of disinfection which the Authority, by notice in the *Gazette*, declares to be acceptable; and
- (b) the faecal coliform count of a sample of the waste does not, when assessed in accordance with the prescribed formula, cause the faecal coliform count of the receiving waters to exceed 200 per 100 millilitres.

(4) Waste shall not be discharged into Class C waters if—

- (a) the waste contains settleable matter; or
- (b) there is visible in the waste grease, oil, solid matter or unnatural discolouration.

(5) Waste containing a restricted substance shall not be discharged into Class C waters if the discharge of the waste, when assessed in accordance with the prescribed formula, would result in the concentration of that restricted substance in any part of the receiving waters exceeding the concentration specified in Column 2 of Schedule 2 opposite to the reference in Column 1 to that substance.

(6) Waste shall not be discharged into Class C waters if the pH value of the waste is less than 6.5 or more than 8.5.

(7) Waste shall not be discharged into Class C waters if the concentration of phosphorus compounds expressed as P in the waste is equal to, or in excess of, 0.5 milligram per litre.

(8) Thermal waste, or any liquid used in a trade, industry or a commercial or domestic process, shall not be discharged into Class C waters where the proposed discharge would induce a variation in the temperature of the receiving waters which, when calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula, would be in excess of 5 degrees Celsius or, where flows are less than the 5 percentile low flow value, 10 degrees Celsius.

(9) For the purposes of this regulation, the 5 percentile low flow value is the level which a flow is equal to or greater than for 95 per cent of the time.

(10) Waste shall not be discharged into Class C waters if—

- (a) the total filtrable residue of the waste exceeds 600 milligrams per litre; or
- (b) the water used in conveying the waste is drawn directly from groundwater sources and the total filtrable residue exceeds 1,000 milligrams per litre.

(11) Waste containing ammonia shall not be discharged into Class C waters if the discharge of the waste would, when calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula, result in the concentration of ammonia in any part of the water at or near the point of discharge exceeding the prescribed concentration.

(12) For the purpose of sub-regulation (11), the prescribed concentration is the concentration ascertained in accordance with the formula:

$$X = \frac{1 + \text{anti-log}(10 - ((0.03 \times Y) + Z))}{40}$$

where—

X is the concentration of ammonia measured in milligrams per litre

Y is the temperature of the ambient waters measured in degrees Celsius

Z is the pH value of the ambient waters.

(13) Waste shall not be discharged into Class C waters if—

- (a) the temperature of the waste exceeds 38 degrees Celsius;
- (b) the waste contains any substance capable of producing an explosive, incendiary or pyrotechnic effect upon contact with water or the atmosphere;
- (c) the waste contains a substance having a flash point of less than 61 degrees Celsius; or
- (d) the concentration of sulphide compound expressed as S in the waste is in excess of 1 milligram per litre.

Discharge into Class R waters

10. (1) Where a sewerage system is available, waste of a kind that may lawfully be discharged into the sewerage system shall not be discharged into Class R waters.

(2) Waste shall not be discharged into Class R waters if the waste has a biochemical oxygen demand equal to, or in excess of, 20 milligrams per litre, a total organic carbon value equal to, or in excess of, 60 milligrams per litre or a non-filtrable residue equal to, or in excess of, 30 milligrams per litre.

(3) Waste shall not be discharged into Class R waters if the concentration of phosphorus compounds expressed as P in the waste is equal to, or in excess of, 0.5 milligram per litre.

(4) Waste that will convey infection or contains faecal coliforms shall not be discharged into Class R waters unless—

- (a) the waste has been treated according to a method of disinfection which the Authority, by notice in the *Gazette*, declares to be acceptable; and
- (b) the faecal coliform count of a sample of the waste does not, when assessed in accordance with the prescribed formula, cause the faecal coliform count of the receiving waters to exceed 1,000 per 100 millilitres.

(5) Waste shall not be discharged into Class R waters if—

- (a) the waste contains settleable matter; or
- (b) there is visible in the waste grease, oil, solid matter or unnatural discolouration.

(6) Waste containing a restricted substance shall not be discharged into Class R waters if the discharge of the waste, when assessed in accordance with the prescribed formula, would result in the concentration of that restricted substance in any part of the receiving waters exceeding the concentration specified in Column 2 of Schedule 2 opposite to the reference in Column 1 to that substance.

(7) Waste shall not be discharged into Class R waters if the pH value of the waste is less than 6.5 or more than 8.5.

(8) Thermal waste, or any liquid used in a trade, industry or a commercial or domestic process, shall not be discharged into Class R waters where the proposed discharge would induce a variation in the temperature of the receiving waters which, when calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula, would be in excess of 5 degrees Celsius or, where flows are less than the 5 percentile low flow value, 10 degrees Celsius.

(9) For the purposes of this regulation, the 5 percentile low flow value is the level which a flow is equal to or greater than for 95 per cent of the time.

(10) Waste shall not be discharged into Class R waters if—

- (a) the total filtrable residue of the waste exceeds 600 milligrams per litre;
or

- (b) the water used in conveying the waste is drawn directly from groundwater sources and the total filtrable residue exceeds 1,000 milligrams per litre.

(11) Waste containing ammonia shall not be discharged into Class R waters if the discharge of the waste would, when calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula, result in the concentration of ammonia in any part of the water at or near the point of discharge exceeding the prescribed concentration.

(12) For the purpose of sub-regulation (11) the prescribed concentration is the concentration ascertained in accordance with the formula specified in sub-regulation 9 (12).

(13) Waste shall not be discharged into Class R waters if—

- (a) the temperature of the waste exceeds 38 degrees Celsius;
- (b) the waste contains any substance capable of producing an explosive, incendiary or pyrotechnic effect upon contact with water or the atmosphere;
- (c) the waste contains a substance having a flash point of less than 61 degrees Celsius; or
- (d) the concentration of sulphide compound expressed as S in the waste is in excess of 1 milligram per litre.

Discharge into Class O waters

11. (1) Where a sewerage system is available, waste of a kind that may lawfully be discharged into the sewerage system shall not be discharged into Class O waters.

(2) Waste shall not be discharged into Class O waters if the waste has a biochemical oxygen demand equal to, or in excess of, 20 milligrams per litre, a total organic carbon value equal to, or in excess of, 60 milligrams per litre or a non-filtrable residue equal to, or in excess of, 30 milligrams per litre.

(3) Waste shall not be discharged into Class O waters if—

- (a) there is visible in the waste any grease, oil or solid matter; or
- (b) the waste contains settleable matter.

(4) Waste shall not be discharged into Class O waters if the pH value of the waste is less than 6.5 or more than 8.5.

(5) Waste that will convey infection or contains faecal coliforms shall not be discharged into Class O waters unless—

- (a) the waste has been treated according to a method of disinfection which the Authority, by notice in the *Gazette*, declares to be acceptable; and
- (b) the faecal coliform count of a sample of the waste does not cause the faecal coliform count of the receiving waters to exceed 200 per 100 millilitres.

(6) Waste containing a restricted substance shall not be discharged into Class O waters if the concentration of the restricted substance in the waste

exceeds the concentration specified in Column 2 of Schedule 4 opposite to the reference in Column 1 to that substance.

Discharge into Class U waters

12. (1) Where a sewerage system is available, waste of a kind that may lawfully be discharged into the sewerage system shall not be discharged into Class U waters except by way of the sewerage system.

(2) Waste shall not be discharged into Class U waters if the waste has a dissolved organic carbon content equal to, or in excess of, 50 milligrams per litre.

(3) Waste shall not be discharged into Class U waters if the concentration of a restricted substance in the waste exceeds the concentration specified in Column 2 of Schedule 1 opposite to the reference in Column 1 to that substance.

(4) Waste shall not be discharged into Class U waters if the pH value of the waste is less than 6.5 or more than 8.5.

PART IV—MISCELLANEOUS

Analyses

13. (1) Where a sample of water or waste is taken for analysis for the purposes of the Ordinance, the sample shall be taken and preserved, and shall be analysed within the time provided by the recommendations contained in Parts 1 and 2 of the Australian Standard 2031.

(2) Subject to sub-regulation (3), evidence of the result of analysis of a sample of water or waste is not admissible in proceedings for an offence against the Ordinance for the purpose of establishing the presence of a substance in the sample unless the analysis was carried out in accordance with the appropriate method of analysis.

(3) Evidence of the result of an analysis of a sample of water or waste is not rendered inadmissible by reason that the analysis was not carried out in accordance with the method required by sub-regulation (2) if the departures from that method were not such as could affect the result of the analysis.

(4) For the purposes of these Regulations, the appropriate method of analysis, in relation to water or waste that contains material or a substance specified, or material or substance included in a class of materials or substances specified, or having a property specified in Column 2 of an item in Schedule 3, means—

- (a)** the method of analysis described in Column 3 of that item; or
- (b)** where the entry in Column 3 of that item consists of a reference to one or more sections of Standard Methods, the method of analysis described in that section or in any of those sections, as the case may be.

(5) A reference in Schedule 3 consisting of the word “section” followed immediately by a number or by a number and letter is a reference to the section

designated by that number or by that number and letter, as the case may be, in Standard Methods.

(6) A reference in these Regulations to the temperature of water or waste is a reference to the temperature of that water or waste determined according to the method described in section 212 of Standard Methods.

Prescribed formula—thermal waste, &c.

14. (1) For the purposes of sub-regulations 9 (8) and 10 (8) the prescribed formula is—

$$\frac{(Q_{R,p} \times T_{R,p}) + (k \times q_d \times T_d)}{Q_{R,p} + q_d} = \begin{array}{l} \text{temperature} \\ \text{variation} \end{array}$$

where—

$Q_{R,p}$ is flow of receiving water at probability p immediately upstream of the discharge point measured in litres per second

$T_{R,p}$ is the temperature of the receiving water prevailing under conditions of $Q_{R,p}$ flow immediately upstream of the discharge point measured in degrees Celsius

q_d is waste discharge rate measured in litres per second

T_d is the temperature of the discharge measured in degrees Celsius

p is the prescribed flow probability level adopted as the basis of acceptable risk

k is the prescribed factor allowing for growth in pollution loading.

(2) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the prescribed flow probability level adopted as the basis of acceptable risk is—

- (a) in relation to Class C waters—the 5 percentile low flow value; and
- (b) in relation to Class R waters—the 5 percentile low flow value.

(3) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the prescribed factor allowing for growth in pollution loading is—

- (a) in relation to Class C waters—2; and
- (b) in relation to Class R waters—2.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, the 5 percentile low flow value is the level which a flow is equal to or greater than for 95 per cent of the time.

Prescribed formula—restricted substances

15. (1) For the purposes of sub-regulations 9 (5) and 10 (6) the prescribed formula is—

$$\frac{(Q_{R,p} \times C_{R,p}) + (k \times q_d \times C_d)}{Q_{R,p} + q_d} = \begin{array}{l} \text{concentration} \\ \text{of restricted} \\ \text{substance} \end{array}$$

where—

$Q_{R,p}$ is flow of receiving water at probability p immediately upstream of the discharge point measured in litres per second

$C_{R,p}$ is concentration of the restricted substance in the receiving water prevailing under conditions of $Q_{R,p}$ flow measured in milligrams per litre

q_d is waste discharge rate measured in litres per second

C_d is concentration of restricted substance in the water discharge measured in milligrams per litre

p is the prescribed flow probability level adopted as the basis of acceptable risk

k is the prescribed factor allowing for growth in pollution loading.

(2) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the prescribed flow probability level adopted as the basis of acceptable risk is—

- (a) in relation to Class C waters—the 5 percentile low flow value; and
- (b) in relation to Class R waters—the 5 percentile low flow value.

(3) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the prescribed factor allowing for growth in pollution loading is—

- (a) in relation to Class C waters—2; and
- (b) in relation to Class R waters—2.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, the 5 percentile low flow value is the level which a flow is equal to or greater than for 95 per cent of the time.

Prescribed formula—faecal coliform count

16. (1) For the purposes of paragraphs 8 (5) (b), 9 (3) (b) and 10 (4) (b), the prescribed formula is—

$$\frac{(Q_{R,p} \times F_{R,p}) + (k \times q_d \times F_d)}{Q_{R,p} + q_d} = \begin{array}{l} \text{concentration} \\ \text{of faecal} \\ \text{coliforms} \end{array}$$

where—

$Q_{R,p}$ is flow of receiving water at probability p immediately upstream of the discharge point measured in litres per second

$F_{R,p}$ is the concentration of faecal coliforms at probability p immediately upstream of the discharge point measured in counts per 100 millilitres

q_d is waste discharge rate measured in litres per second

F_d is the concentration of faecal coliforms in the discharge measured in counts per 100 millilitres

p is the prescribed flow probability level adopted as the basis of acceptable risk

k is the prescribed factor allowing for growth in pollution loading.

(2) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the prescribed flow probability level adopted as the basis of acceptable risk is—

- (a) in relation to Class P waters—the 5 percentile low flow value;
- (b) in relation to Class C waters—the 5 percentile low flow value; and
- (c) in relation to Class R waters—the 5 percentile low flow value.

(3) For the purpose of sub-regulation (1) the prescribed factor allowing for growth in pollution loading is—

- (a) in relation to Class P waters—2;
- (b) in relation to Class C waters—2; and
- (c) in relation to Class R waters—2.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, the 5 percentile low flow value is the level which a flow is equal to or greater than for 95 per cent of the time.

SCHEDULE 1

Sub-regulations 8 (7) and
12 (3)

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES IN RELATION TO CLASS P AND CLASS U WATERS

Column 1	Column 2
Arsenic	0.05 milligram per litre
Barium	1 milligram per litre
Boron	1 milligram per litre
Cadmium	0.01 milligram per litre
Chloride	250 milligrams per litre
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.05 milligram per litre
Copper	1 milligram per litre
Cyanide	0.2 milligram per litre
Fluoride	1.5 milligrams per litre
Iron (filtrable)	0.3 milligram per litre
Lead	0.05 milligram per litre
Magnesium	100 milligrams per litre
Manganese (filtrable)	0.05 milligram per litre
Mercury	0.001 milligram per litre
Methylene blue active substances	0.5 milligram per litre
Nitrogen in the form of ammonia	0.5 milligram per litre
Nitrogen (nitrate plus nitrite)	10 milligrams per litre
Pesticides—	
Aldrin	0.001 milligram per litre
Chlordane	0.003 milligram per litre
D.D.T.	0.05 milligram per litre
Dieldrin	0.001 milligram per litre
Endrin	0.0005 milligram per litre
Heptachlor	0.0001 milligram per litre
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0001 milligram per litre
Lindane	0.005 milligram per litre
Methoxychlor	1 milligram per litre
Toxaphene	0.005 milligram per litre
Organophosphates or carbamates	0.1 milligram per litre
Herbicides—	
2, 4-D	0.02 milligram per litre
2, 4, 5-T	0.02 milligram per litre
Phenolic compounds	0.001 milligram per litre
Selenium	0.01 milligram per litre
Silver	0.05 milligram per litre
Sulphate	250 milligrams per litre
Uranyl ion	5 milligrams per litre
Zinc	5 milligrams per litre

SCHEDULE 2 Sub-regulations 9 (5) and 10 (6)
RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES IN RELATION TO CLASS C WATERS AND CLASS R WATERS

Column 1	Column 2
Arsenic	0.05 milligram per litre
Cadmium	0.004 milligram per litre
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.01 milligram per litre
Copper	0.01 milligram per litre
Cyanide	0.01 milligram per litre
Lead	0.02 milligram per litre
Mercury	0.0002 milligram per litre
Methylene blue active substances	0.2 milligram per litre
Nickel	0.05 milligram per litre
Pesticides—Organochlorides	
Aldrin	0.01 microgram per litre
D.D.T.	0.002 microgram per litre
D.D.E.	0.006 microgram per litre
Dieldrin	0.005 microgram per litre
Chlordane	0.04 microgram per litre
Endosulphan	0.003 microgram per litre
Endrin	0.002 microgram per litre
Heptachlor	0.01 microgram per litre
Lindane	0.02 microgram per litre
Methoxychlor	0.005 microgram per litre
Toxaphene	0.01 microgram per litre
Pesticides—Organophosphates	
Azinphosmethyl	0.001 microgram per litre
Ciodrin	0.1 microgram per litre
Coumaphos	0.001 microgram per litre
Diazinon	0.009 microgram per litre
Dichlorvos	0.001 microgram per litre
Dioxathion	0.09 microgram per litre
Disulfoton	0.05 microgram per litre
Dursban	0.001 microgram per litre
Ethion	0.02 microgram per litre
E.P.N.	0.06 microgram per litre
Fenthion	0.006 microgram per litre
Malathion	0.008 microgram per litre
Mevinphos	0.002 microgram per litre
Naled	0.004 microgram per litre
Oxydemeton Methyl	0.4 microgram per litre
Parathion	0.001 microgram per litre
Phosphamidon	0.03 microgram per litre
T.E.P.P.	0.3 microgram per litre
Trichlorophon	0.002 microgram per litre
Pesticides—Carbamates	
Carbaryl	0.02 microgram per litre
Zectran	0.1 microgram per litre
Pesticides—Herbicides	
Aminotriazole	300.0 micrograms per litre
Dalapon	110.0 micrograms per litre
Dicamba	0.2 microgram per litre
Dichlobenil	37.0 micrograms per litre
Dichlone	0.7 microgram per litre
Diquat	0.5 microgram per litre
Diuron	1.6 micrograms per litre
2,4-D (B.E.E.)	4.0 micrograms per litre
Fenac (Sodium salt)	45.0 micrograms per litre
Silvex (B.E.E.)	2.5 micrograms per litre
Silvex (P.G.B.E.)	2.0 micrograms per litre
Simazine	10.0 micrograms per litre

SCHEDULE 2—continued

Column 1	Column 2
Pesticides—Botanicals	
Allethrin	0.002 microgram per litre
Pyrethrum	0.01 microgram per litre
Rotenone	10.0 micrograms per litre
Phenolic compounds	0.05 milligram per litre
Polychlorinated biphenyls (P.C.B.'s)	0.002 microgram per litre
Zinc	0.1 milligram per litre

SCHEDULE 3

Sub-regulations 13 (4) and (5)

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Substance	Column 3 Methods of Analysis
1	Arsenic	Section 404A, section 404B, section 404C
2	Barium	Section 303A
3	Biochemical oxygen demand	Section 507
4	Boron	Section 405A, section 405B
5	Cadmium	Section 305A, section 305B, section 305C
6	Chemical oxygen demand	Section 508
7	Chromium (Hexavalent)	Section 307B
8	Chloride	Section 408A, section 408B, section 408C
9	Copper	Section 308A, section 308B, section 308C
10	Cyanide	Pretreatment in accordance with section 413A followed by distillation in accordance with section 413B and analysis in accordance with section 413C, section 413D, section 413E
11	Dissolved organic carbon content of water	Filtration in accordance with section 208B followed by analysis in accordance with section 505
12	Dissolved oxygen content of water	Section 422B, section 422C, section 422D or section 422F
13	Faecal coliforms	Membrane filter method as described in Report No. 71 ("The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies") of the Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects by the Department of Health and Social Security, Welsh Office, of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published in London by Her Majesty's Stationery Office in 1969, pp 20 to 27 except that the Teepol broth medium referred to in the report shall be replaced by lauryl sulphate agar or Teepol agar. The following reagents should be used in the preparation of the teepol agar or lauryl sulphate agar: (a) 57.15 grams of membrane enriched Teepol broth Code MM 369 in the 1974 4th Edition of the "Oxoid Manual" published by Oxoid Limited; (b) 10 grams of agar; (c) 1,000 millilitres of distilled water; (d) 4 millilitres of Teepol (described as Teepol 610 in the 1979-80 Australian Edition of "Laboratory Chemicals and Methods" published by BDH Chemicals Ltd) or where lauryl sulphate agar is being prepared 1 gram of sodium lauryl sulphate (described as the sodium lauryl sulphate designated with code

SCHEDULE 3—continued

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Substance	Column 3 Methods of Analysis
		number 44244 in "Laboratory Chemicals and Bio-chemicals" published by BDH Chemicals Ltd)
		The method of preparation of Teepol agar or lauryl sulphate agar is as follows: The broth and agar are dissolved in the water containing the Teepol. This solution is then sterilised by autoclaving at 121 degrees Celsius for 15 minutes.
14	Fluoride	Pretreatment in accordance with section 414A followed by analysis in accordance with section 414B, section 414C or section 414D
15	Grease and oil	Section 502A
16	Herbicides —2, 4-D, and 2, 4, 5-T (and their salts)	Section 509B
17	Iron (filtrable)	Section 310A 4 (c)
18	Lead	Section 311A, section 311B
19	Manganese	Section 314A, section 314B
20	Mercury	Section 315A, section 315B
21	Methylene blue active substances	Section 512A
22	Nickel	Section 316A or section 316C
23	Nitrogen-ammonia	Pretreatment in accordance with section 418A followed by analysis in accordance with section 418B, section 418C or section 418D
24	Nitrogen (total Kjeldahl)	Section 421
25	Nitrogen—nitrate	Section 419B, section 419C, section 419D, section 419E, section 419F
26	Nitrogen—nitrite	Section 420
27	Non-filtrable residue	Section 208D
28	Organic carbon (total)	Section 505
29	Organochlorides	Section 509A
30	Organophosphates	Section 509C
31	Carbamates	Section 509C
32	pH value	Section 424
33	Phenolic compounds	Section 510E
34	Phosphorus (Filtrable orthophosphate)	Filtration in accordance with section 425A followed by analysis in accordance with section 425D, section 425E or section 425F
35	Phosphorus (total)	Pretreatment in accordance with section 425C followed by analysis in accordance with section 425D, section 425E or section 425F
36	Selenium	Section 318A, section 318B, section 318C
37	Silver	Section 319A, section 319B
38	Sulphate	Section 427A, section 427B, section 427C
39	Sulphide compounds	Pretreatment in accordance with section 428B followed by an analysis in accordance with section 428C or section 428D
40	Temperature	Section 212
41	Total Chlorine residual	Section 409C or section 409F
42	Total chromium	Section 307A
43	Total filtrable residue	Section 208C
44	Uranyl ion	The method of D. A. Johnson and T. M. Florence as described in "Analytica Chimica Acta". 1971, vol. 53, pp 73 to 79
45	Zinc	Section 323A, section 323B, section 323C, section 323D

SCHEDULE 4

Sub-regulation 11 (6)

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES IN RELATION TO CLASS O WATERS

Column 1	Column 2
Substance	Concentration in milligrams per litre
Arsenic	1
Cadmium	2
Total Chromium2
Copper	2
Lead	1
Mercury01
Nickel	1
Silver2
Zinc	3
Cyanide	2
Phenolic Compounds	5
Total Chlorine residual	1.0
Ammonia	5.0
Organochlorides02

NOTE

1. Notified in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on 28 November 1984.