



**Greater
Western
Water**

Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria

Approved Acceptance Criteria for discharge
to the sewerage system

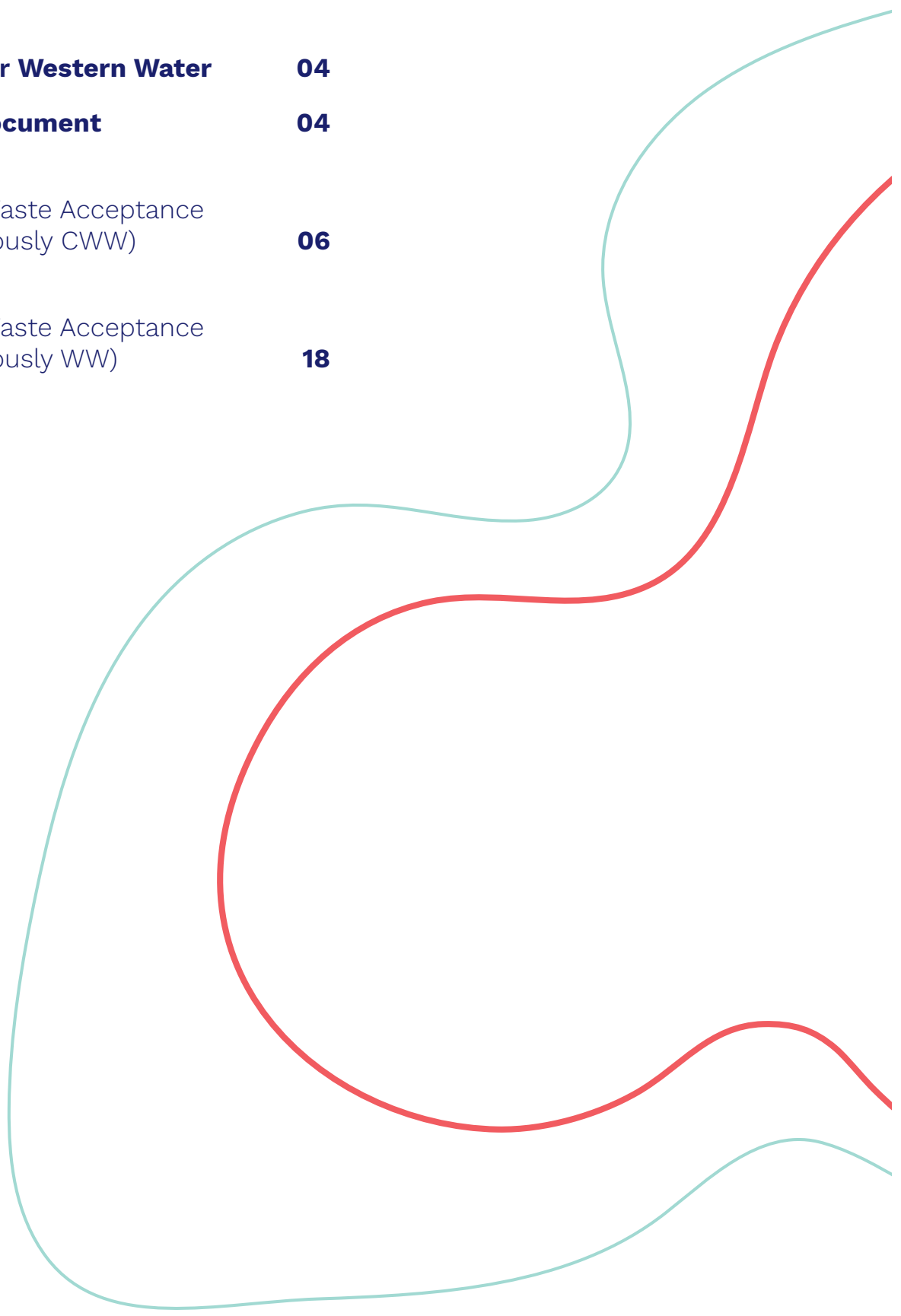
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About Greater Western Water

On 1 July 2021, Greater Western Water (GWW) became the new water corporation for Melbourne's CBD and north western region.

GWW provides services to more than 580,000 customers across a 3,700-square kilometre area, stretching from Melbourne's CBD, inner and north west suburbs through the Melton and Sunbury growth corridors to Bacchus Marsh and the Macedon Ranges.

GWW was formed by bringing together the areas previously known as City West Water (CWW) and Western Water (WW).

As GWW, we will meet the growing demands of this fast-growing region and maintain the reliable, efficient, affordable water services that are so important to our customers and community.

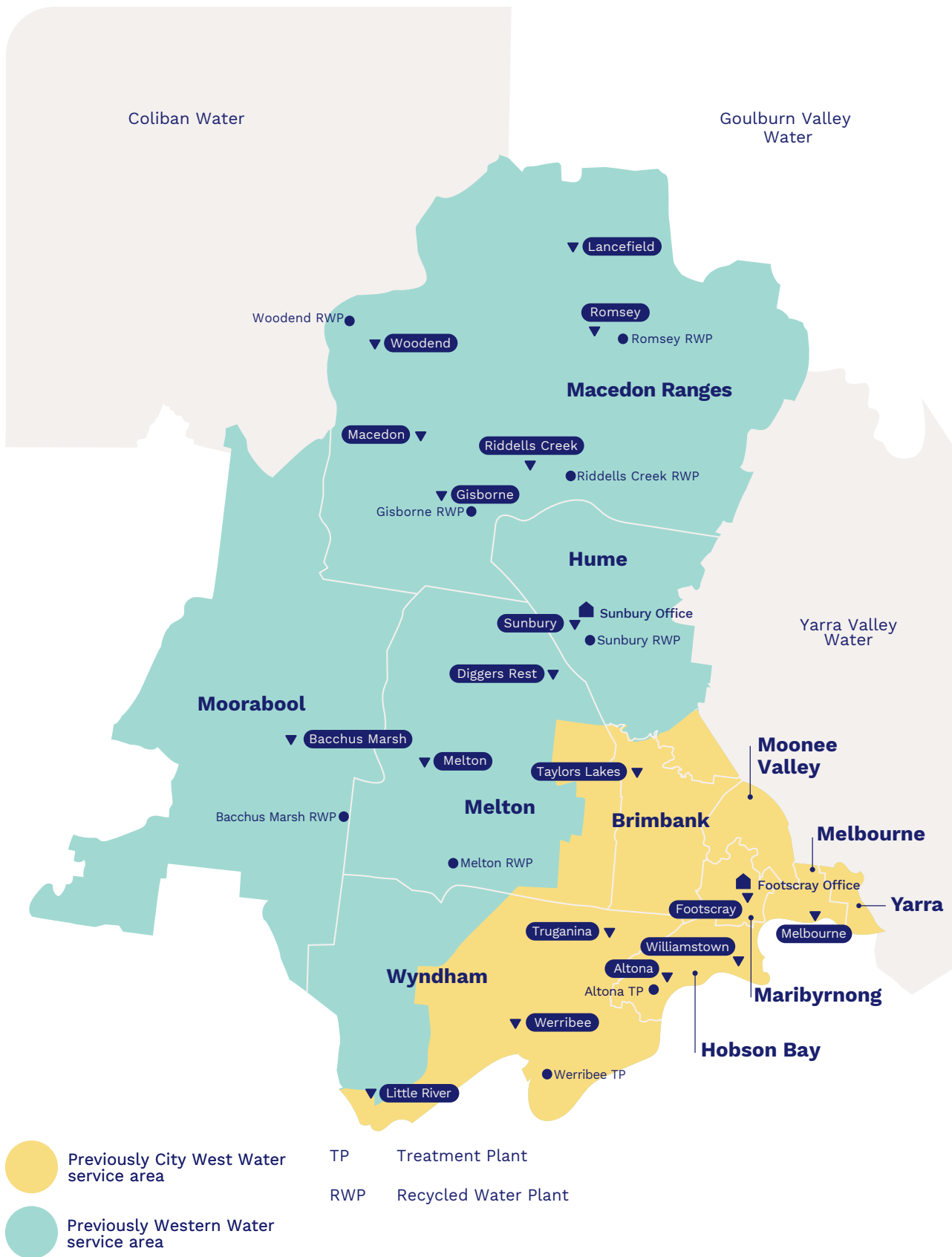
About this document

As we work to align all services within the GWW area, you may sometimes be directed to information based on the location of your property or business. You may also see some references to the areas previously serviced by CWW or WW.

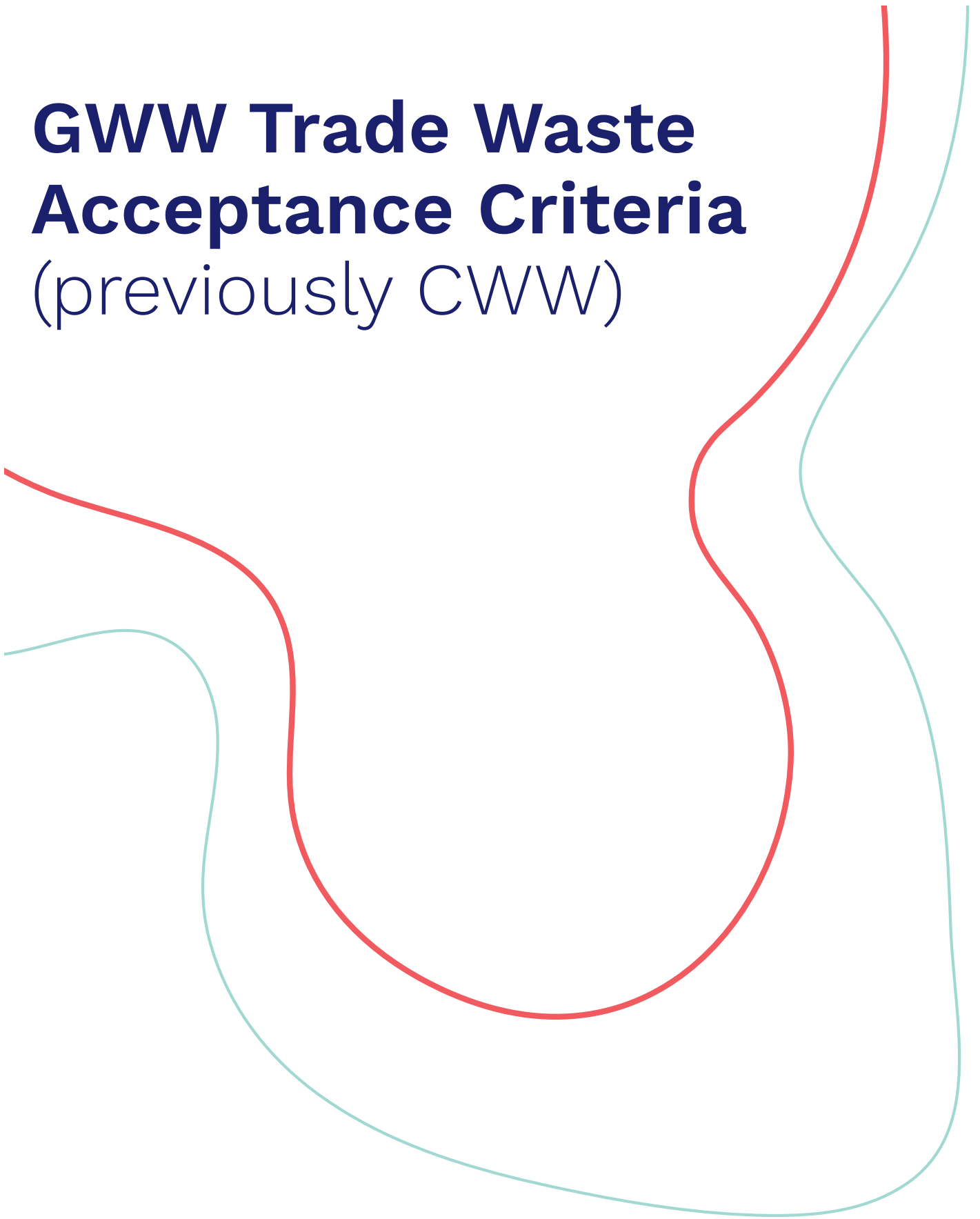
This document outlines our Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria for GWW, including limits on quality and other characteristics of trade waste that we will accept.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Trade Waste Customer Charter, available on our website.

To identify the information relevant to your property or business, refer to the map below or go to www.gww.com.au and enter your postcode. You can also contact us on 13 44 99.



GWW Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria (previously CWW)



This Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria is for GWW customers who have a business or property in the area previously serviced by City West Water.

If you have any questions, please contact 13 44 99 or email tradewaste@gww.com.au

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1. Physical characteristics

1.1. Temperature

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste with a temperature greater than 38°C.

1.2. Solids

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing gross solids, Suspended Solids or Total Dissolved Solids except in accordance with this clause.

- a. Gross solids contained in trade waste must:
 - i. be able to pass through a bar screen with 13mm spaces between bars, and
 - ii. have a quiescent settling velocity of not more than 3m/hour.
- b. Where the total mass load of Suspended Solids exceeds 1,000 kg/day, the concentration of Suspended Solids must not exceed 10,000 mg/litre.
- c. The total mass load of Total Dissolved Solids must not exceed 200 kg/day.
- d. The Occupier must not discharge waste containing fibrous material which, in the opinion of the GWW Representative is likely to cause obstructions in a drain or sewer.

1.3. Oils Fats and Grease

- a. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing any free or floating layer of oil, fat or grease.
- b. The Occupier may discharge trade waste containing emulsified oil, fat or grease which, in the opinion of the GWW Representative, is biodegradable, if the emulsion is stable:
 - i. at a temperature of 15° C, and
 - ii. when it is in contact with raw sewage, and the resulting mixture has a pH no less than 4.5 and no greater than 10.0.

- c. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing emulsified oil, fat or grease which, in the opinion of the GWW Representative is not biodegradable, if it contains more than 1,000 mg/litre of material recovered by a solvent prescribed by the GWW Representative as extractable matter when the emulsion:
 - i. is stable at a temperature of 15° C; and
 - ii. is in contact with raw sewage, and the resulting mixture has a pH no less than 4.5 and no greater than 10.0.
- d. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing emulsified oil, fat or grease if it contains more than 200 mg/litre of material recovered by a solvent prescribed by the GWW Representative as extractable matter when the emulsion:
 - i. is unstable at a temperature of 15° C, and
 - ii. is in contact with raw sewage, and the resulting mixture has a pH no less than 4.5 and no greater than 10.0.

1.4. Organic Liquids

- a. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing any free or floating layer of organic liquid.
- b. The Occupier must not discharge any trade waste which, in the opinion of the GWW Representative, may be:
 - i. flammable, or
 - ii. toxic or otherwise harmful or damaging to any person, drain, the sewerage system, any sewage treatment process, or any element of the environment which receives effluent after it has been treated.
- c. The GWW Representative may, in writing, authorise the Occupier to undertake an act which would otherwise contravene sub-clause (b).

1.5. Latex Emulsions

- a. In this clause:
“biodegradable” in relation to trade waste means that, in the opinion of the GWW Representative, the Total Organic Carbon content of the trade waste would decrease by at least 90% when submitted to the sewage treatment process employed by GWW or Melbourne Water for that waste
“latex emulsion” includes an emulsion containing paint, adhesive, rubber, plastic or similar materials
“stable latex emulsion” means a latex emulsion in which the solids deposited in a filter do not increase by more than 200 mg/litre when the emulsion:
- i. is at 15° C, and
 - ii. is in contact with raw sewage, and the resulting mixture has a pH no less than 4.5 and no greater than 10.0.
- b. The Occupier may discharge trade waste containing a biodegradable stable latex emulsion.
- c. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a stable latex emulsion which is not biodegradable at a concentration greater than 1,000 mg/litre of total solids.
- d. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing an unstable latex emulsion.

1.6. Radioactive Substances

An Occupier must only discharge trade waste which complies in all respects with the Radiation Regulations 2007¹, as amended from time to time.

1.7. Colour

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing colour greater than 9 Adams-Nickerson (42) units, determined from the most pronounced colour obtained from a sample adjusted to a pH of not less than 7.0 and no greater than 8.0, following biological treatment by an activated sludge process.

1 The Occupier must only discharge trade waste which complies with all aspects of the current radiation regulations available from www.health.vic.gov.au

2. Chemical characteristics

2.1. pH Value

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste with a pH value less than 6.0 or greater than 10.0, except as provided by clause 2.3 (b) (ii).

2.2. Organic Concentration

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste with a total mass load of 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand in excess of 1,000 kg/day, unless its concentration is no greater than 4,000 mg/litre.

2.3. Nitrogen

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste with a concentration of:

- a. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen greater than 500 mg/litre; or
- b. Ammonia, plus ammoniacal ion (expressed as N) greater than
 - i. 50 mg/litre, except as provided this clause.
 - ii. 200 mg/litre, where -
 - A. the trade waste discharge can only be received by Melbourne Water's Western Treatment Plant
 - B. a risk assessment has been conducted
 - C. the occupier can comply with a restricted pH range of 6.0 to 8.0, and
 - D. the Occupier has demonstrated to the GWW Representative, that commonly available waste minimisation technology has been applied to the best extent practicable.

2.4. Sulphur Substances

- a. Oxidised Sulphur
 - i. For the purposes of this paragraph, "Oxidised Sulphur" means the chemical substances expressed as S and known as Sulphates, Sulphites and Thiosulphates.
 - ii. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing Oxidised Sulphur with a concentration of 100 mg/litre or more, except as provided in this clause.

- iii. The Occupier must treat any trade waste with a concentration of Oxidised Sulphur greater than 600 mg/litre, before it is discharged.
 - iv. Where trade waste prior to discharge would have a total concentration of Oxidised Sulphur of not less than 100 mg/litre and not more than 600 mg/litre, the Occupier must treat any stream of waste contributing to the discharge which has a concentration of Oxidised Sulphur greater than 600 mg/litre.
 - v. The Occupier must use the best available technology, as determined by the GWW Representative, to treat any trade waste under sub-paragraph (iii) or (iv).
- b. The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing Sulphide in a concentration greater than 1 mg/litre.

2.5. Metals

- a. The Occupier must not discharge any element listed in Column 1 of [Table A](#), except in accordance with this clause.
- b. Where the daily mass load of any element discharged is between the limit specified in Column 2 and the limit specified in Column 3 for that element, trade waste must not exceed the concentration specified in Column 4.
- c. Where the daily mass load of any element discharged is either lower than the limit specified in Column 2 or greater than the limit specified in Column 3, the GWW Representative must determine the maximum concentration of that element which the Occupier may discharge.
- d. Where no entry is made in Column 2 and 3 for any element, trade waste must not exceed the concentration for that element specified in Column 4.
- e. Where the Occupier has demonstrated to the GWW Representative that it is unable to limit the concentration of Boron (as B) to the concentration specified in [Table A](#), Column 4 using commonly available waste minimisation technology to the best extent practicable, the Occupier may discharge trade waste containing Boron in a concentration no greater than 100 mg/litre.

f. Where the Occupier has demonstrated to the GWW Representative that it is unable to limit the concentration of Manganese (as Mn) to the concentration specified in Table A, Column 4 using commonly available waste minimisation

technology to the best extent practicable, the Occupier may discharge trade waste containing Manganese in a concentration no greater than 100 mg/litre.

Table A.

Column 1 Element	Column 2 [grams/day]	Column 3 [grams/day]	Column 4 [milligrams/litre]
Arsenic			1
Barium			150
Beryllium			30
Boron as B			25
Cadmium	0.4	20	2
Chromium	100	5,000	10
Cobalt			10
Copper	100	5,000	10
Iron	2,000	100,000	100
Lead	100	5,000	10
Manganese			10
Mercury	0.2	10	1
Molybdenum			10
Nickel	10	500	10
Selenium			10
Silver ²	0.2	50	5
Thallium			20
Tin			10
Uranium (238)			30
Zinc	200	15,000	10

² Based on analysis using aqua regis

2.6. Halogens and Halides

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table B with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table B.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Bromine (expressed as Br ₂)	5
Chlorine (expressed as Cl ₂)	5
Fluoride	30
Iodine (expressed as I ₂)	5

2.7. Cyanide

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a cyanide concentration greater than 10 mg/litre.

2.8. Inhibitory Chemicals

- The Occupier must not discharge any trade waste which, when diluted to a 5% solution with sewage, would inhibit the microbiological sewage treatment process applicable to that trade waste by more than 20%.
- The GWW Representative must determine the microbiological sewage treatment process referred to in sub-clause (a).

2.9. Organic Acids

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table C with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table C.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Acetic acid	1085
Acrylic acid	1015
Total Phenoxyacetic Acids	1000

2.10. Phenolic Substances

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table D with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table D.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Pentachlorophenol	5
Sum of phenol, monochlorophenol, dichlorophenol and their isomers	300
Tetrachlorophenol	5
Trichlorophenol	50

2.11. Aldehydes and Ketones

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table E with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table E.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Acetone	380
Acrolein	0.1
Formaldehyde (expressed as HCHO)	200
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK, 2-Butanone)	90
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)	6.1

2.12. Nitriles

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing acrylonitrile at a concentration greater than 1.0 mg/litre.

2.13. Aromatic Hydrocarbon

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table F in a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table F.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
1,3 Dinitrobenzene	0.34
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10.0
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	10.0
Acenaphthene	0.016
Benzene	1.0
Cumene	3.0
Ethylbenzene	2.0
Naphthalene	1.3
Nitrotoluene	5.0
Styrene	2.0
Toluene	2.0
Total Xylenes	2.0

2.14. Halogenated Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbon listed in Table G in a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table G.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
1,1 Dichloroethane	5.0
1,1 Dichloropropane	5.0
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	3.0
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	3.0
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	2.0
1,2 Dichloroethane	5.0
1,2 Dichloroethylene	5.0
1,2 Dichloropropane	5.0
1,3 Dichloropropane	0.001
Bromodichloromethane	1.0
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.0
Chlorodibromomethane	5.0
Chloroethene (Vinyl Chloride Monomer)	0.5
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.0
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.001
Hexachloroethane	1.0
Methyl Bromide	0.001
Methyl Chloride	0.001
Methylene Chloride	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	1.0
Trichloroethylene	1.0
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.0
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	1.0

2.15. Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing aliphatic hydrocarbons C5 to C9 at a concentration greater than 1.0 mg/litre.

2.16. Esters

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table H in a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table H.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Ethyl Acrylate	1.5
Methyl Methacrylate	30

2.17. Ethers

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table I with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table I.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
2-Butoxyethanol	295
Butyl Carbitol	2000
Tetrahydrofuran	75

2.18. Other Organics

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing Epichlorohydrin at a concentration greater than 3.9 mg/litre.

2.19. Pesticides and Herbicides

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table J with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table J.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Aldrin	0.001
Chlordane	0.006
DDT	0.003
Dieldrin	0.001
Glyphosate	10
Heptachlor	0.003
Lindane	0.100
Trifluralin	10

2.20. Halogenated Aromatic Hydrocarbons

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, except in accordance with this clause.

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table K in a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table K.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's)	0.002
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBB's)	0.002

2.21. Alcohols

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing a substance listed in Table L with a concentration greater than is listed for that substance.

Table L.

Substance	Maximum Allowable Concentration [milligrams per litre]
2-Ethyl Hexanol	155
Allyl Alcohol (2-Propen-1-ol)	9.1
Ethanol	3765
Ethylene Glycol	4000
Isobutanol	140
Isopropanol	1155
Methanol	615
Propylene Glycol	4000

2.22. Chlorodibenzo-p-dioxins and Chlorodibenzo-furans

- The Occupier must not discharge any trade waste containing any of the full range of chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and chlorodibenzo-furan congeners, except in accordance with this clause.
- Subject to paragraphs (c), (d) and (e), the Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing any of the full range of chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and chlorodibenzo-furan congeners in a concentration greater than the NATO total toxic equivalent of 40.0 ng/L.
- Notwithstanding paragraph (b), the GWW Representative may at any time in writing require the Occupier not to discharge trade waste containing any of the full range of chlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and chlorodibenzo-furan congeners in a concentration greater than the NATO total toxic equivalent of 20.0 ng/L.
- Subject to paragraph (e), the Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing any 2, 3, 7, 8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin congeners in a concentration greater than the NATO total toxic equivalent of 20.0 ng/L.
- Notwithstanding paragraph (d), the GWW Representative may at any time require the Occupier not to discharge any 2, 3, 7, 8 tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin congeners in a concentration greater than the NATO total toxic equivalent of 5.0 ng/L.

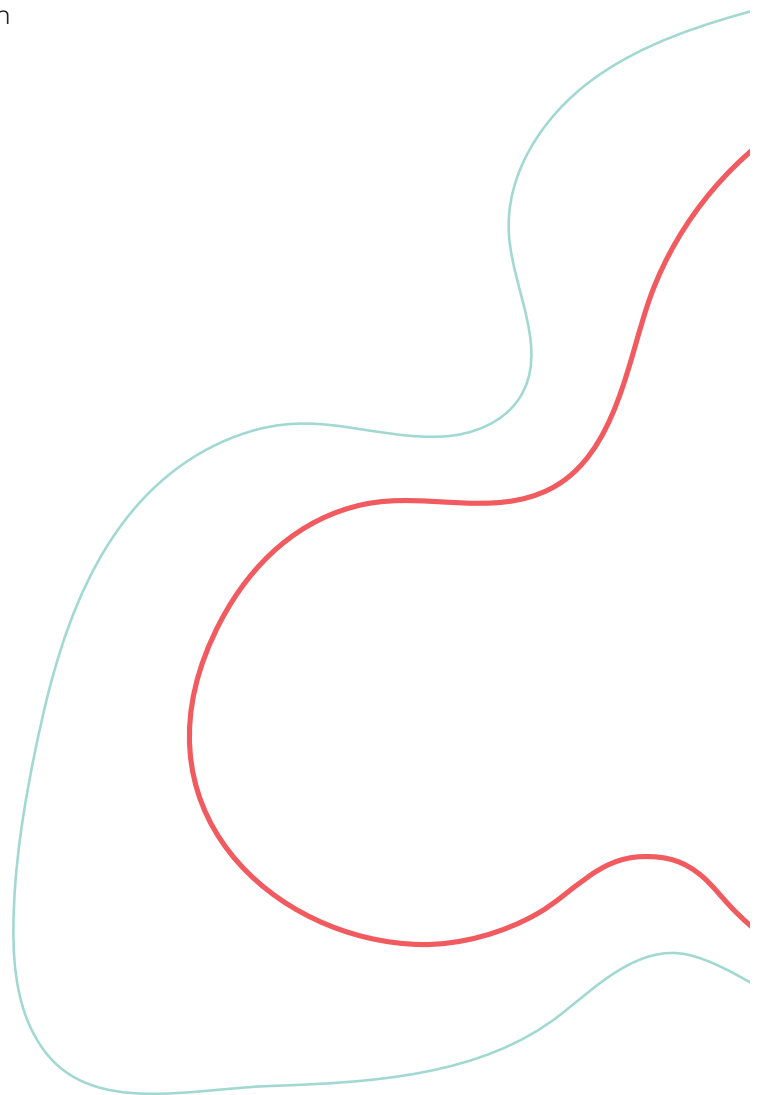
2.23. Other Substances

An Occupier must not discharge trade waste containing any substance not otherwise mentioned in this schedule:

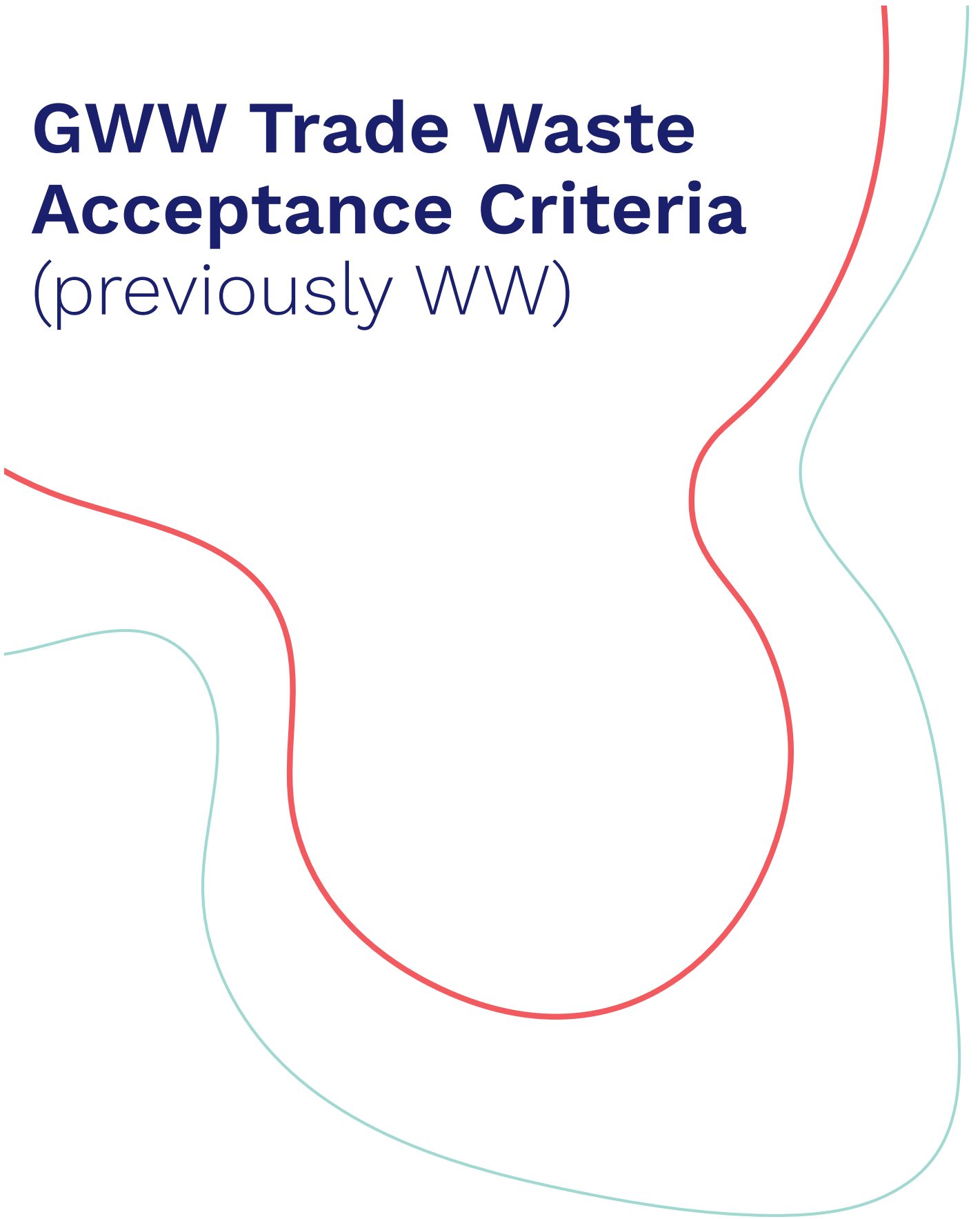
- a. In a concentration no greater than 1 µg/l
- b. Where the discharge or release of which to any element of the environment is restricted or prohibited by any legislation applying in Victoria
- c. In quantities or of a quality that in the opinion of the GWW Representative would or is reasonably likely to endanger human life, compromise the safety of a person or of the works, or significantly adversely affect the operation of sewage treatment plant or any part of the environment.

2.24. Head Space Air

The Occupier must not discharge trade waste to a sewer, which at the nearest point of the sewer accessible by humans from the point of discharge, in any respect fails to comply with every relevant Work Safe Australia Exposure Standard relating to the Time Weighted Average (TWA) exposure levels.



GWW Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria (previously WW)



This Trade Waste Acceptance Criteria is for GWW customers who have a business or property in the area previously serviced by Western Water.

If you have any questions, please contact 13 44 99 or email tradewaste@gww.com.au

1. Physical characteristics **20**

1.1.	Temperature	20	1.5.	Odour	20
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1. Physical characteristics

Table A.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
pH	6-9
Total oil and grease	100
Colour	100 Pt-Co

1.1. Temperature

Must not exceed 38°C

1.2. Total oil/grease

The customer must not discharge any free floating layer of any organic liquid.

1.3. Gross Solids

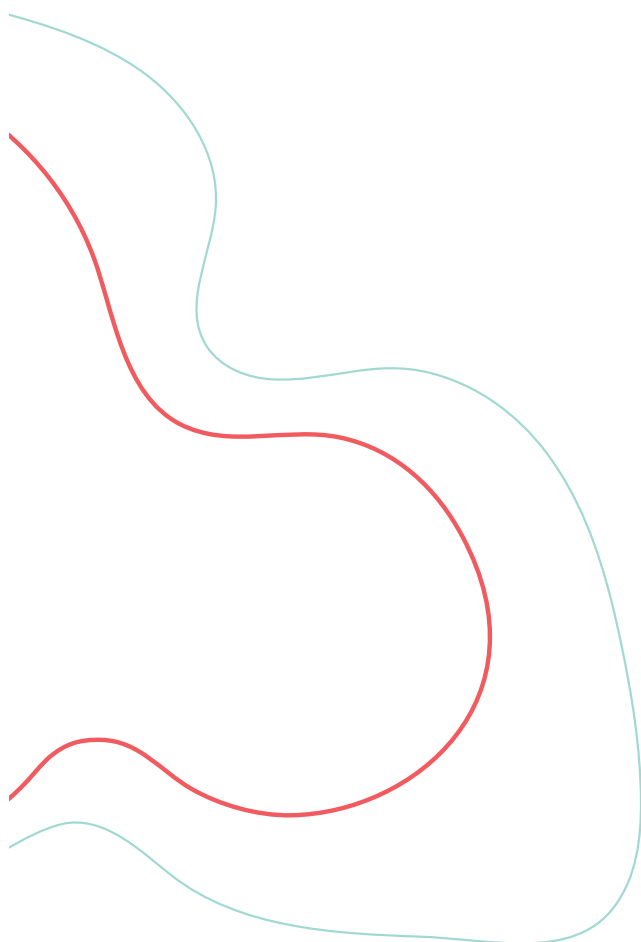
Gross solids containing trade waste must be able to pass through a bar screen with 13mm spaces between bars and have a settling velocity of not more than 3m/h.

1.4. Colour

For trade waste with colour wavelengths not compatible with Plantinum Cobalt standard, GWW will apply a limit of 100 ADMI units.

1.5. Odour

Must not be detectable in 1 per cent dilution or cause an odour problem in GWW’s sewerage system.



1.6. Solids and Salts

Table B.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)	Acceptance criteria (kg/day)
Total dissolved solids (TDS)		200
Suspended solids	400	
Sodium Adsorption Ratio	5	
Sodium	200	

Total dissolved solids (TDS)

TDS excludes dissolved organic salts. GWW may, in some circumstances, include a daily allowed mass load based on one or more of the following:

- treatment plant capacity
- biosolids limits
- EPA licence limits
- soil characteristics
- other limitations which GWW considers appropriate

The applicable concentration will be determined using the daily allowed mass load as specified in the Trade Waste Agreement. For monitoring and control purposes GWW may specify an electrical conductivity standard.

Suspended solids

The concentration of suspended solids must not exceed 400 mg/L, unless otherwise specified in the Trade Waste Agreement. GWW, in some circumstances, may allow a higher concentration for suspended solids and additional charges will apply.

1.7. Radioactive Substances

An Occupier must only discharge trade waste which complies in all respects with the Radiation Regulations 2007³, as amended from time to time.

3 The Occupier must only discharge trade waste which complies with all aspects of the current radiation regulations available from www.health.vic.gov.au

2. Chemical characteristics

2.1. Surfactants - Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)

Table C.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Anionic surfactants (MBAS)	100
Non-ionic surfactants	100

2.2. Sulphur Substances

Table D.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Total oxidised sulphur	100
Sulphide	0.3
Total mercaptans	0.5
Dimethyl sulphide	1

Total oxidised sulphur

For the purposes of this standard, total oxidised sulphur means the chemical substances expressed as S and known as Sulphates, Sulphites and Thiosulphate. GWW, in some circumstances, may include a daily allowed mass load for sulphur compounds on the basis of one or more of the following:

- domestic wastewater mass load
- safety of personnel
- sewer asset protection for individual catchments which GWW considers appropriate.

In such instances, the Customer must also meet the specific concentration of sulphur as specified in the Trade Waste Agreement.

2.3. Headspace

The customer must not discharge trade waste to the sewer, which at its nearest point of the sewer accessible by humans from the discharge, fails to comply with Work Safe Australia Exposure Standards relating to short-term exposure.

2.4. Nutrients

Table E.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Ammonia	50
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	60
Phosphorous	30

Nitrogen

GWW, in some circumstances, may include a daily allowed mass load for nitrogen compounds in a Trade Waste Agreement. It may be determined on the basis of one or more of the following:

- domestic wastewater mass load
- safety of personnel
- sewer asset protection for individual catchments which GWW considers appropriate.

In such instances, the customer must also meet the specific concentration of nitrogen as specified in the Trade Waste Agreement.

2.5. Other Organic Substances

Table F.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Acrylonitrile	1
Cyanide	1
Triethylamine	1
Trimethylamine	1

2.6. Inhibition

The customer must not discharge any trade waste which, when diluted to a 5 per cent solution with sewage, would inhibit the microbiological sewage treatment process by more than 20 percent.

2.7. Organic Strength

Table G.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	400

2.8. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

The concentration of BOD must not exceed 400 mg/l, unless otherwise specified in the Trade Waste Agreement. GWW, in some circumstances, may allow higher concentration for BOD based on one or more of the following:

- suspended solids limits
- treatment plant capacity
- odour potential
- asset protection
- biogas production potential
- EPA licence limits
- other limitations which GWW considers appropriate.

In such instances additional charges will apply. GWW may also specify a maximum allowable load standard for BOD in the event trade waste mass load allocation for the treatment plant has reached a critical level.

2.9. Chemical Oxygen Demand (Cod)

GWW, in some circumstances, may specify an acceptable standard for COD on a site specific basis and the concentration will be determined on the basis of biochemical oxygen demand.

2.10. Phenolic Substances

Table H.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Phenolic compounds (non-halogenated)	1
Sum of chlorinated phenolics	0.1

2.11. Aldehydes and Ketones

Table I.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Acetone	50
Acetaldehyde	5
Propionaldehyde	5
Acrolein	0.05
Furfural	4
Formaldehyde	30
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	1

2.12. Halogens and Halides

Table J.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Bromine	1
Chlorine	5
Fluoride	30
Iodine	1
Chloride	200

2.13. Mononuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Table K.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Benzene	0.04
Cumene	0.4
Dinitrotoluene	20
Ethylbenzene	1
Nitrotoluene	5
Styrene	0.15
Toluene	0.5
Total Xylenes	1

2.14. Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

Table L.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (C5 to C9)	1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (>C9)	30

2.15. Esters

Table M.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Ethyl Acrylate	1.2
Methyl Methacrylate	30

2.16. Halogenated Aliphatic Hydrocarbons

Table N.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
1,2 Dichloroethane	5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.6
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	1.1
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5
Hexachlorethane	0.1
Chloroethane	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethylene	5
Trichloroethylene	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.01
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.03
Methylene Chloride	2
Methyl Chloride	0.001
Methyl Bromide	0.001
Trichloromethane (Chloroform)	0.1
Trichlorofluoromethane	1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.04

2.17. Pesticides

Table O.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Organophosphorous pesticides	0.1

2.18. Metals

Table P.

Substance	Acceptance criteria (mg/L)
Aluminium	100
Arsenic	1
Barium	5
Beryllium	30
Boron as B	5
Cadmium	1
Chromium (excludes Hexavalent Chromium)	3
Cobalt	5
Copper	5
Iron	10
Lead	1
Manganese	10
Mercury	0.005
Molybdenum	5
Nickel	1
Selenium	0.4
Silver	1
Tin (excludes Organotin compounds)	5
Zinc	1

2.19. Daily Allowed Mass Load

GWW, in some circumstances, may include a daily allowed mass load for metals in a Trade Waste Agreement. It may be determined on the basis of one or more of the following:

- biosolids beneficial use
- domestic wastewater mass load
- trade waste mass load allocation
- number of metal dischargers for individual catchments which GWW considers appropriate.

In such instances, the Customer must meet the specific concentration of metals as specified in the Trade Waste Agreement.

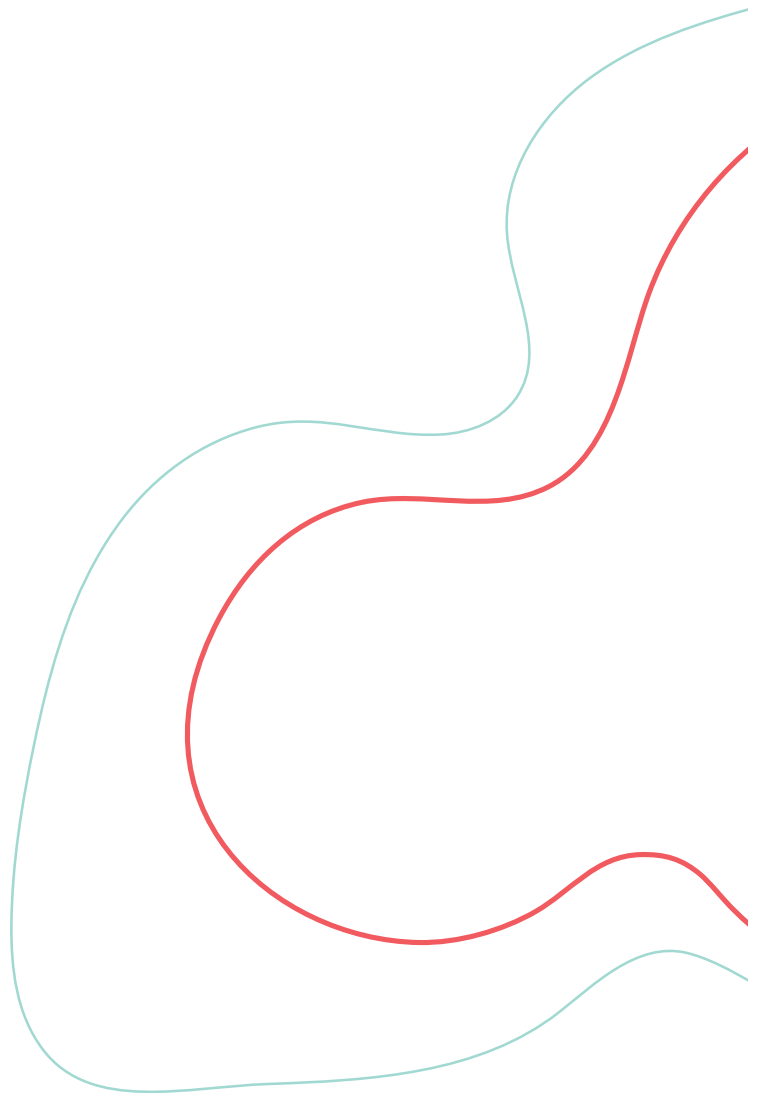
2.20. Prohibited Substances

The customer must not discharge trade waste containing any substance not otherwise mentioned in this Acceptance Standards unless specifically authorised under a Trade Waste Agreement.

The following substances must not be discharged:

- a. Fibrous material that, in the opinion of GWW, is likely to cause obstructions in a drain or sewer.
- b. Latex, paint, adhesives, rubber or plastic.
- c. Flammable or explosive substances, unless the customer has demonstrated to the satisfaction of GWW that there is no possibility of explosion or fires occurring in the sewerage system. In all cases the trade waste discharge must not exceed 5 per cent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at 25°C.

- d. Medical, clinical, surgery, veterinary, laboratory, or other pathological waste.
- e. Waste required to be rendered non-infectious prior to discharge.
- f. Waste considered by GWW to be a threat to the health or safety of operations and maintenance personnel or the community.
- g. Any genetically engineered organisms or mutant bacteria.





**Greater
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