STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1966 No. 860 (S.63)

RIVER, SCOTLAND

The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 1966

Made - - -	11*th July* 1966
Coming into Operation	25th *July* 1966

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 3(1) of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act 1965(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following regulations:—

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Regulations 1966 and shall come into operation on 25th July 1966.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply for the interpretation of these regulations as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. The particulars specified in the Schedule to these regulations are hereby prescribed as the particulars which may, in accordance with the provisions of section 3(2) of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act 1965, be required by a river purification authority of any applicant with regard to trade or sewage effluents (being effluents which have been or are being or are proposed to be discharged from the land or premises to which the application made by the applicant for consent under the said Act relates) other than—

(a) treated or untreated domestic sewage (not containing any trade effluent) discharged in quantities not exceeding 10,000 gallons on any one day;

(b) effluent from premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes discharged or proposed to be discharged in quantities not exceeding 1,000 gallons on any one day;

(c) effluent discharged or proposed to be discharged from a storm overflow forming part of the sewerage works of a local authority.

3. References in the said Schedule to " an approved method " mean a method of chemical analysis described either in the booklet entitled " Methods of Chemical Analysis as applied to sewage and sewage effluents " (Second Edition, 1956) published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office or in the booklet entitled " Recommended Methods for the Analysis of Trade Effluents " published for the Society of Analytical Chemistry by W. Heffer and Sons Limited in 1958.

William Ross,
One of Her Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh, 1.
11th July 1966.

(a) 1965 c. 13. (b) 1889 c. 63.

SCHEDULE

PARTICULARS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED

Particulars of the examination of a composite sample of the effluent (that is to say a sample so constituted, by admixture of samples taken at suitable intervals over a period of not less than 24 hours, as to be fairly representative of the effluent or, where more than one such effluent is discharged, of each effluent)—

(a) showing pH;

(b) showing content of suspended solids, together with the percentage of weight lost on ignition, expressed in parts per million (defined as milligrams per litre);

(c) unless it has been stated in the application for consent under section 1 of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) (Scotland) Act 1965, or subsequently in a letter from the applicant to the river purification authority that the effluent contains no organic matter and no compound of nitrogen, including a chemical analysis carried out by an approved method with the results expressed in parts per million (defined as milligrams per litre) showing—

(i) biochemical oxygen demand (expressed as oxygen),

(ii) permanganate value 4 hours (expressed as oxygen) or in the alternative, organic carbon,

(iii) nitrogen present as free and saline ammonia,

(iv) nitrogen present as albuminoid ammonia, or in the alternative, organic nitrogen,

(v) nitrogen present as nitrite,

(vi) nitrogen present as nitrate;

(d) unless it has been stated in the application for consent under section 1 of the said Act or subsequently in a letter from the applicant to the river purification authority that the effluent is domestic sewage not containing any trade effluent, or is effluent (not containing any substance specified in items (i) to (vii) below) from premises wholly or mainly used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, or is solely effluent from premises used for processing of agricultural or horticultural products by methods not involving the use of substances containing or likely to produce any substance specified in items (i) to (vii) below, including a chemical analysis carried out by an approved method and with the results expressed in parts per million (defined as milligrams per litre) showing—

(i) cyanide (excluding ferrocyanide) expressed as CN,

(ii) cadmium,

(iii) chromium (hexavalent and trivalent separately),

(iv) iron,

(v) copper,

(vi) nickel,

(vii) zinc.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

These regulations prescribe the particulars which may be required by a river purification authority to deal with applications for consent with regard to trade or sewage effluents which have been, are being, or are proposed to be discharged to a stream.