



Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works Liaison Committee agenda

Date: Friday 28 April 2023

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: Via Video Conference

Membership:

D Watson (Chairman), J Downes (Little Marlow Parish Council) and M Overall (Country parks representative)

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2 Chairman's Update	
3 Apologies for Absence	
4 Minutes and Actions Arising from the last meeting	3 - 8
5 Questions An opportunity for public and Member questions. Please send questions, in advance of the meeting, to Liz Hornby at democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk	
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If you would like to attend a meeting, but need extra help to do so, for example because of a disability, please contact us as early as possible, so that we can try to put the right support in place.

For further information please contact: Liz Hornby democracy@buckinghamshire.gov.uk
01494 421261



Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works Liaison Committee minutes

Minutes of the meeting of the Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works Liaison Committee held on Friday 14 October 2022 in Via Video Conference, commencing at 11.00 am and concluding at 12.15 pm.

Members present

D Watson and J Downes

Others in attendance

K Fisher, L Bee, S Kershaw, J Morley and A Scott

Apologies

M Overall

Agenda Item

1 Apologies

Apologies for absence were received from Mike Overall.

2 Minutes of the previous meeting

The Minutes of the last meeting were agreed as a correct record.

3 Update from Thames Water

Andrew Scott from Thames Water provided the following update.

Site performance

- Samples were taken in house on a regular basis for various quality parameters. The three graphs showed slightly different quality parameters to reflect site treatment. The first graph showed suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand (this was important because it showed organic load and how much oxygen would be used up in the river). The higher BOD the worst impact on the river. Organic particulates could be turned into sludge and could generate green energy so it should not escape into the watercourse.
- The second graph showed ammonia. Portable equipment was used including vials and daily samples were taken and sent away for analysis. It was well below the limits. In response to a question about who set the limits it was noted that these

were permitted consents and they were below the level registering any concerns. There was also a phosphorous consent which related to the number of phosphates going into the river. The flight path was trending upwards through the year and this related to the availability of ferrate sulphate (iron based salts used for precipitation). This helped coagulate or settle out the solids that the phosphorous was associated with.

- On the whole the Works were performing well. There had been no compliance failures. All preventative maintenance was up to date and there was a stable site team. There had been a restructure but the site performance manager had not changed and the key people within the team.
- A question was asked whether they were continuous measurements or a point in time. It was noted that in the main they were a point in time. On the first graph there was a turbidity reading which was continuous. Continuous readings were used for trending purposes as they were not as accurate as taking spot samples.

Spills

- This was part of an ongoing investigation water company wide by the Environment Agency. The Event Duration Monitor which triggered the environment spill from storm tanks was only fitted at a certain time which showed the start of the graph. There were three levels. The first one was rainfall in the catchment to justify whether there had been a storm. A more sophisticated tool was being developed such as the Discharge Alert Management Tool. Another measure was the final affluent flow but this was not as good as the past forward flow so this could not be used to determine whether the full flow treatment had been met. It was representative of what the flow was at the back end. There was flow data which was sent to High Wycombe as part of the compensation flow.
- The first graph showed the rainfall, the middle graph was the EDM meter and the bottom graph showed the outflow.
- On the Event Duration Monitor anything above the red dash line showed that it would have impacted the environment. Further analysis could be undertaken on how those spills occurred. There could be some dry day infiltration which would not be linked to rainfall. The storm tank should fill within 24-48 hours depending on the size of the catchment. On some sites that suffer with infiltration if there was a wet winter once the ground water levels get high that could cause more flow into the works. It was important to stop surface water getting into the network.
- Water can get through via the storm drainage pipes and also through infiltration. In a combined system (surface and foul water) there could be several ways infiltration could occur; misconnections (where water would not go to a soakaway), inundation such as flooded catchments where a road was flooded and underneath there could be a sewer manhole – these were not water tight and could get into the network and another way was that the ground water level was only 1.2 metres below the surface but there was a height differential where the pipe sat and the ground water level which could create a head of pressure on the pipes and any small leaks if the pressure was high enough would force water into the drains. This was calculated as part of the dry weather flow and how the works should be operating on a normal day – an infiltration factor was used to

understand the network. Those two wet winters helped demonstrate issues with infiltration and certain catchments had been set up with Ground Water Impacted System Management Plans. It was important to stop any infiltration in the first place rather than building capacity in the pipes. The wet weather conditions were needed to find out where those leaks were e.g in Witney £10 mill was being invested to upgrade the sewage works; there was 55km of sewer that discharge into Witney at a cost of £90 mill which would take 10 years to fix. A short term fix was to increase capacity at the sewage works.

- Little Marlow was not a high spillage works; January 2020 was an exceptionally wet period and there were steady high flows; once storm tanks were full this could mean it discharged into the environment. However, because of the amount of water it was very dilute. It would be important to take a sample at this time to check it was dilute. In February 2021 the settlement tank was out of service. There was one spike this year but this was erroneous data – some of the monitors were sensitive to things like cobwebs etc. so it was important to sense check data.
- In terms of the final settlement tank it looked like in total there was 49.7 hours where the storm tanks were discharged which needed to be avoided in the future. There was a storm event in the summer of last year; it would go high as part of the storm event then be returned over a period of days as the flows died down.
- Little Marlow had large storm tanks and did not spill very often apart from the catastrophic event referred to above. The Event Duration Monitor showed that it had triggered an event and for how long. The final effluent was a different reading to the storm event. **That information could be sought through an Environmental Information Request which should be sent to the enquiries team.** A Member commented that it was important to understand the environmental consequences when a catastrophe occurred such as the river water quality data. During that event an external company OHES had undertaken some river water monitoring to track the impact on the water upstream and downstream. It indicated elevated values above the norm but not above effluent of concern in terms of pollution. This would be looked at as part of an investigation by the Environment Agency. This was currently being investigated and therefore the results could not be disclosed. If there were any enforcement issues a case would be presented in court. If an EIR was made the EA legal team could review what could be released currently. If an investigation was not going to court then the information could be provided.

AMP

AMP 8 would start in 2024. There were a number of funding streams and projects and also the top 13 pollution sites. It was important to build in more settlement on site which could involve pouring concrete; estimates were in the region of £14 million although costs had gone up 25% since then across the board with labour and materials so it could be up to £20 mill. The project would not start until AMP 8 although it would be good to get the design work completed by then. However, there were other projects that could help such as a replacement chemical dosing system which would help treatment and use less chemicals. The set up at the

moment included a lot of maintenance time with manual intervention and this system which would free up time on other operations. The other project was on the sludge stream and getting equipment replaced which was a £1 mill project which would start soon which would improve the liquor return so when the organic solids were de-watered into a cake which would be transported to Oxford or Basingstoke for treatment, the liquid that came off that was of a certain quality and would mean a reduced load with less ammonia and BOD. This would help resilience.

Drainage and Waste Water Management Plans

This was the plan that would drive some of the large investment into the catchment and part of the Strategy related to the unwanted flows and the egress and ground water. The investment would be wrapped under this DWMP and they would look at data on population including planning development. Similar stakeholders were asking information about this area including the River Thames group, Windrush group and West Oxfordshire District Council. **A response could be sent out about how Thames Water calculated population growth if required.**

Environment Act

There was a lot of liaison between Water UK and the regulator and certain aspects had been looked at such as the phosphorous removal which would mean 119 sites would need to be upgraded which would mean a 10 year process in terms of strategic investment. The AMP 8 programme was sitting at £1.3 billion which would mean £100 on every residents' bill. Engagement was needed as part of this process to look at cost benefit analysis. There should be more river water quality monitoring. There were point source discharges to monitor up and down stream with 700 metres being put in across Thames Water sites at £100,000 per metre. This would have an impact on the way that the Executive Team and shareholders would operate.

During discussion the following points were noted:

- Thames Water had applied for connection to the local substation in order to deploy a solar farm on site. Thames Water were looking to have a solar farm on site which was part of the ventures company which was a non-regulated subsidy of Thames Water. They would not rent out solar land which Thames Water required at a later date.
- AMP 8 was targeted to end at 2030. The next programme had not been developed yet. As this was a deferred project to concentrate on regulatory outputs and because of its complexity the design should be completed by the end of this AMP.
- Reference was made to single points of failure to implement critical equipment diagnostics to give early warning of equipment failure. Thames Water were being proactive with some CBM work such as oil and temperature checks. They were looking at increasing the amount of Condition Based Monitoring. **An update could be given on this area.** The Asset Management Team were going through a full review of all sites called Compliance First including an asset review. Any single point of failure would be built into the investment plan going forward. **Once the**

scope of this project had been drafted this could be shared with the Committee.

- Previously a pump set had been hired from Holland which had been used to overpump from the interstage and would ensure that settled sewage bypasses biochemical treatment to blend at the back end. Thames Water were looking at purchasing the same system which could be used in emergencies. This equipment would not be turned on without permission from the Environment Agency.
- The supply issue had not been resolved. During the pandemic there was a shortage of tanker drivers but there continued to be a shortage of chemicals which were linked to hydrochloric acid which was needed for chlorine based chemicals. This impacted water and waste water and water treatment took priority. Thames Water liaised with the Environment Agency on this.

Action: Thames Water

4 Update from the Environment Agency

Lucy Bee and Daniel Ophof provided the following update on behalf of the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency was still investigating the Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works incident so they were currently unable to report on that but would update the Committee once the investigation had been finalised. Lucy Bee reported that they had a programme of updating permits for sewage treatment works. The permit for Little Marlow had not been issued yet and some of the permit conditions would be more stringent but it was complicated around compensation flow issues. A timeframe could not be put on when the investigation would be finalised as it depended on what evidence was found.

On top of the local investigation there was a national investigation which was started earlier in the year which was looking at water companies across England and it wasn't clear yet whether Little Marlow would be included in that national investigation. This was initiated due to public interest in storm overflows.

A question was asked about where residents could report any concerns and also how they would be notified if an event occurred. **There was a 24/7 hotline for the reporting of any incidents which could be provided to the Committee including an enquiry email address.** There was no methodology to inform residents when there were incidents apart from serious events where affected stakeholders would be notified e.g. Thames Water, local sailing club and this Committee. However, there were no notifications about routine incidents. With regard to the incident that was under investigation there would have been a notification released. **A representative commented that the Parish Council had not been informed and should be added to the list of stakeholders notified of incidents.** The notification should be undertaken as soon as possible after the incident occurred to inform river users. If there were any serious threat stakeholders like the sailing club would be contacted. **A representative asked if there was a procedure for this and the Environment Agency said that they would check this. He also suggested that if there was no procedure one should be written.** Lucy Bee reported that there could be pollution incidents that they were not aware of. If Thames Water were aware of any incidents

they should be contacting stakeholders to inform them.

The representative from Thames Water reported that if there was an incident there was a process that was followed. Key stakeholders would be informed and vulnerable residents. Different communication techniques would be used according to who was being informed e.g. text alerts, a message board on the website or direct telephone calls. Going forward the EDRM trigger data for this AMP period could pick up information every one or two minutes (for AMP 6 the trigger data was not highly sophisticated and only picked up data every 15 mins). By the end of December Thames Water would enable website access so the public could view this information including discharge points and if there had been a spill. Historical data would be more difficult.

There were six sites such as Witney, Port Meadow Oxford and Cassington which fed into the River Thames through their subsidiaries and there was a text alert system so if they were 'storming' from those sites local customers on the database would be informed. This was not an automatic system and was quite onerous so would not be duplicated elsewhere.

Action: Environment Agency

5 Action Log

The Action Log would be updated and circulated.

6 Questions

There were no questions.

7 Date of next meeting

A further meeting would be arranged in March.

**Update for Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works Liaison Committee
Environment Agency Land and Water Team 12 April 2023**

- **Action 1.2, 1.3 and 2.2**
 - The March 2021 and May 2021 incidents are currently under investigation as 1 incident. For this reason further information cannot be shared. Please note that efforts to seek reassurance regarding resilience in relation to Little Marlow STW are currently ongoing.

- **Action 3.2**
 - The investigation for this incident has been completed. Action 3.1 of the action log states *“The EA will not be issuing a CAR form as there had been found to be no breach of the environmental permit.”* Due to the absence of a breach of permit this incident cannot be referred to the Enforcement Governance Group. However, please note that efforts to seek reassurance regarding resilience in relation to Little Marlow STW are currently ongoing.

- **Action 3.3**
 - Please note action 3.3 of the action log states *“EA officers who attended the scene had not been able to substantiate if sewage had reached the lake.”* This incident is being considered as part of the investigation above.

- **Action 3.4**
 - Please note action 3.3 of the action log states *“EA officers who attended the scene had not been able to substantiate if sewage had reached the lake.”* For this reason Public Health England (PHE) (now the UK Health Security Agency) were not made aware of the July incident.

- **Action 11**
 - An email was sent in September 2022 with an update regarding this matter. We apologise if you didn’t receive this email. In summary, please find attached the excel document titled *“Little Marlow DWF 2017-21”* which displays the yearly dry weather flow data at Little Marlow STW from 2017 until and including 2021. The figures indicate a recent peak in volumes at the works during covid in 2020, however the figures remain within the Dry Weather Flow limits of the sites environmental permit. We have also attached a copy of the environmental permit for Little Marlow STW (CNTD.0058).

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CNTD.D.ØØ58

Modification Consent to Discharge

Water Resources Act 1991
Section 88, Schedule 10
(as amended by the
Environment Act 1995)



Modification of Consent to Discharge

Consent Number: D58

To: Thames Water Limited
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB

Following a review of the conditions of its consent, the **ENVIRONMENT AGENCY** ("The Agency") exercising its powers under paragraph 7(2)(b) of schedule 10 to the Water Resources Act 1991, **HEREBY MODIFIES ITS CONSENT** for making a discharge **OF:**

Treated Sewage Effluent

with respect to Consent No. D58 issued on the 2nd November 1989.

FROM: Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works

AT: Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire

TO: River Thames

FROM NOW ON the consent is modified as follows:

A. Substitution of the treated sewage effluent dry weather flow condition or maximum flow condition with the following condition:

- (a) The Dry Weather Flow of the discharge shall not exceed 40300 cubic metres per day. The consented Dry Weather Flow limit is set at the Consent Holder's planned annual 80%-exceeded flow.
- (b) In determining compliance with this consent, the measured Dry Weather Flow is that total daily volume that is exceeded by 90% of the recorded measured total daily volume values in any period of 12 months.
- (c) The numeric value of the measured Dry Weather Flow shall not exceed the numeric value of the consented Dry Weather Flow limit.
- (d) If the measured Dry Weather Flow exceeds the consented Dry Weather Flow limit then the Consent Holder shall as soon as is practicable investigate the

reasons for the exceedance. The Consent Holder shall report the reasons for the exceedance to the Environment Agency and the steps that it proposes to take to restore compliance. An exceedance of the Dry Weather Flow limit shall not be recorded as a failure if the Consent Holder takes appropriate steps to restore compliance.

- (e) If the measured Dry Weather Flow exceeds the consented Dry Weather limit because of unusual rainfall during the 12-month period, then it will not be recorded as a failure of the Dry Weather Flow limit. For the purposes of this condition, unusual rainfall shall mean rainfall that causes significantly higher sewage flows during the three-month period that normally records the lowest flows.
- (f) For unusual rainfall to be considered, the Consent Holder shall notify the Agency and provide supporting evidence as part of the normal specified data returns.

And

B. Substitution of the treated sewage effluent flow measurement condition or schedule with the following condition:

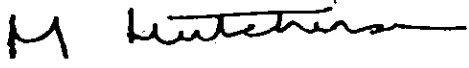
- (a) A continuous flow measurement and recording system ("the flow system") that complies with MCERTS Flow Monitoring scheme shall be provided and operated to record the total daily volume of sewage through the treatment works;
- (b) The flow system shall also measure and record the instantaneous flow at least every 15 minutes or the 15-minute average flow every 15 minutes. The Consent Holder shall provide and operate on-site visual display from which the Agency can readily obtain the instantaneous or 15-minute average flow readings;
- (c) The Consent Holder shall hold records of the total daily volume and the 15-minute flow readings;
- (d) As soon as reasonably practicable after installation of the flow system and before the expiry of any certificate issued, the Consent Holder shall employ an independent expert to clarify that the flow system complies with the MCERTS Flow Monitoring scheme;
- (e) The Consent Holder shall immediately on issue provide a copy of the MCERTS certificate to the Agency and shall provide a copy of the independent expert's report to the Agency on request;
- (f) The Consent Holder shall ensure that the flow system is always subject to a current MCERTS certificate;
- (g) The Consent Holder shall produce and maintain documented procedures for the calibration, operation and maintenance of the flow system ("maintenance procedures");
- (h) The Consent Holder shall employ an independent expert to certify that the maintenance procedures comply with the MCERTS requirements;

- (i) The Consent Holder shall calibrate, operate and maintain the flow system in accordance with the maintenance procedures. The Consent Holder shall keep a record of the maintenance procedures and maintenance records available for inspection of the Agency and provide a copy to the Agency on request;
- (j) The Consent Holder shall produce and maintain a formal Quality Management System ("QMS") for the management of the flow system and the implementation of the maintenance procedures. An appropriate independent certifier shall certify the QMS;
- (k) The Consent Holder shall record all failures of the flow system and any other breaks in the flow record. The reasons for all failures and breaks that lead to missing or suspect total daily volume records and all steps taken to prevent a re-occurrence shall be recorded;
- (l) The Consent Holder shall ensure that the flow system remains fully operational at all times and shall remedy any failures as soon as reasonably practicable;
- (m) The Consent Holder shall provide records of the flow readings and the reasons for any significant breaks in the record when requested, in a format specified by the Agency;
- (n) Flows of sewage through the treatment works shall be measured at a point(s) as is (are) agreed by the Agency.

Under the provisions of Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Schedule 10 to the Water Resources Act 1991, no notice shall be served by the Agency, which alters the effect of modifications made by this notice, without the agreement in writing of the Consent Holder, during a period of 4 years from the date this notice is served.

This consent modification is served and takes effect on 1st April 2010

Signed

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature appears to be 'M Hutchinson'.

Mark Hutchinson - Permitting Team Leader

NOTE. All other conditions of this consent remain unaltered and in force. This modification of consent should be read in conjunction with, and attached to the Schedule of Consent No. D58



WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991

**SECTION 88 - SCHEDULE 10
(AS AMENDED BY THE ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995)**

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

TO: Thames Water Utilities Limited ("the Consent Holder")
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 8DB

Following a review of the conditions of its consent, the ENVIRONMENT AGENCY ("the Agency") exercising its powers under paragraph 7(2)(b) of Schedule 10 to the Water Resources Act 1991, HEREBY MODIFIES ITS CONSENTS for making discharges

OF: Treated Sewage Effluent

with respect to the attached list of consents, (List 1)

FROM the date upon which this modification takes effect, each of the consents in the attached List 1 is modified as follows:

Addition of the following new conditions OSM 1 – OSM 13 and Annexes OSM1 and LUT1 as specified in this notice of modification

NOTE. This modification notice wholly replaces previous modification notices for Consent No. List 1, which were issued on 14th October 2008, 12th January 2009 and 26th January 2009.

All other conditions of the consents in List 1 remain unaltered and in force. This notice of modification should be read in conjunction with, and attached to each consent as specified in the attached list of consents or schedules to consents.

Where a discharge is regulated by a schedule to a consent, then the wording in these conditions shall be taken as referring to that schedule in place of the term 'consent'.

Under the provisions of Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Schedule 10 to the Water Resources Act 1991, no notice shall be served by the Agency, which alters the effect of modifications made by this notice, without the agreement in writing of the Consent Holder, during a period of 4 years from the date this notice is served.

This modification is served on 28th day of January 2009

This modification takes effect on 1st April 2009 or a later date agreed in writing by the Agency but no later than 1st January 2010.

Signed 

**Mark Hutchinson
Permitting Team Leader**

New conditions added: Operator Self Monitoring (OSM) conditions

OSM Monitoring programme

OSM 1 The Consent Holder shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Agency, undertake a monitoring programme for the parameters specified by this consent which control the effluent quality by numeric limits, at not less than the frequencies specified in Annex OSM 1 to this permit.

This does not include List 1 substances included within a consent in the General Standards Table.

OSM 2 The monitoring programme referred to in condition OSM1 shall:

(a) cover a calendar year, and

(b) be recorded and referred to in a Quality Management System before the commencement of a calendar year sample period.

QMS and MCERTS

OSM 3 The Consent Holder shall have an appropriate Quality Management System covering Operator Self Monitoring.

OSM 4 The Consent Holder shall ensure that appropriate actions and activities carried out to fulfil the requirements of condition OSM1 are recorded.

OSM 5 Any sampling or analysis carried out to fulfil the requirements of condition OSM 1 shall be managed and operated by the Consent Holder or its appointed organisation or organisations in accordance with ISO 17025 for the MCERTS Performance Standard for Organisations Undertaking Sampling and Chemical Testing of Water (Part1) to the reasonable satisfaction of the Agency.

OSM 6 (a) **For the period up to 1 July 2010**, any organisation undertaking sampling and analysis to fulfil the requirements of condition OSM1 shall have applied for accreditation to ISO 17025 for the MCERTS Performance Standard for Organisations Undertaking Sampling and Chemical Testing of Water (Part1), unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Agency, and

(b) **From 1 July 2010**, any organisation undertaking sampling and analysis to fulfil the requirements of condition OSM1 shall have gained accreditation to ISO 17025 for the MCERTS Performance Standard for Organisations Undertaking Sampling and Chemical Testing of Water (Part1), unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Agency.

OSM7 The Consent Holder shall ensure that all required records of compliance and accreditation with ISO 17025 for the MCERTS Performance Standard for Organisations Undertaking Sampling and Chemical Testing of Water (Part 1) are maintained.

Records

- OSM 8** All records required to be made by this consent shall:
- (a) be legible, and
 - (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable, and
 - (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible, or are capable of retrieval and
 - (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made, and
 - (e) where the records have been requested in writing by the Agency, copies shall be supplied to the Agency within 14 days, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Agency,

Reporting routine analysis

- OSM 9** The analytical results from the monitoring programme required by condition OSM 1 must be supplied to the Agency in an electronic format defined by the Agency, as soon as is reasonably practical for each result, and at least on a quarterly basis.

Reporting exceedances

- OSM 10** When the Consent Holder becomes aware that a sample result has exceeded a numeric water quality limit specified within this Consent, (including those covered by the Look-up Table) the Consent Holder shall, unless prior agreement has been given in writing by the Agency, notify the Agency as soon as is reasonably practicable by a reporting system and format specified by the Agency.
- OSM 11** When the Consent Holder becomes aware that the Discharge is not compliant with the Look-up Table (as set out in Annex LUT1) for a numeric water quality limit specified within this Consent, the Consent Holder shall, unless prior agreement has been given in writing by the Agency, notify the Agency as soon as is reasonably practicable by a reporting system and format specified by the Agency.

Reporting sample missed or lost

- OSM 12** After becoming aware, or following notification that, a sample has not been taken on the Monitoring Programme pre-scheduled date, or is lost, or a result for that sample can not be reported, the Consent Holder shall record the details and reschedule the sample.

Annual monitoring summary compliance report

- OSM 13** A summary report :
- (a) of compliance with the monitoring programme referred to in condition OSM1 shall be made for each calendar year, and
 - (b) shall be submitted to the Agency within two months following the end of the year and shall have the data summarised and shall be in the format required by the Agency.

Annex OSM1 – Opra Tier 3 Sampling Frequency

Determinand	Normal frequency of samples per year	Reduced Sampling frequency after 12 consecutive months of numeric consent compliance, samples per year or pro rata over the remainder of a year	On consent failure return to Normal frequency as soon as reasonably practicable, samples per 12 months	Out of hours samples
Sanitary	24	12	24	For 24 samples 2 out of hours samples per annum
Non sanitary	12	12	12	For 12 samples 1 out of hours sample per annum

Annex OSM1 relates to spot samples which must be collected at approximately equal intervals during the year, but should include samples from different days of the week and different times. Approximately 10% of samples should be outside of the normal sampling window which is 9am - 3pm, Monday to Friday.

Annex LUT 1

Series of samples taken in any period of 12 consecutive months	Maximum number of samples for a given determinand permitted to exceed limit
4-7	1
8-16	2
17-28	3
29-40	4
41-53	5
54-67	6
68-81	7
82-95	8
96-110	9
111-125	10
126-140	11
141-155	12
156-171	13
172-187	14
188-203	15
204-219	16
220-235	17
236-251	18
252-268	19
269-284	20
285-300	21
301-317	22
318-334	23
335-350	24
351-365	25



ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

**WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991
Section 88 - Schedule 10
(as amended by the Environment Act 1995)**

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

To: Thames Water Utilities Ltd.
FAO: The Secretary
Clearwater Court
Vastern Road
READING
Berkshire RG1 8DB

WHEREAS the Environment Agency (the "Agency") in pursuance of its powers under the Water Resources Act 1991 **GRANTED CONSENT** to the making of a discharge of treated sewage effluent on the 2nd day of November 1989 and subsequently modified on the 18th day of December 1998

FROM: Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works, Buckinghamshire

NOTICE IS GIVEN that all Conditions, Schedules and Annexes of the above consent are hereby deleted and replaced by the conditions set out in the following schedules:

Schedule 01	Treated Sewage Effluent
Schedule 02	Settled Storm Sewage
Schedule U	Treated Urban Waste Water

Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Schedule 10 to the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended by Schedule 22 to the Environment Act 1995), no notice shall be served by the Agency, which alters the modifications made by this notice, without the agreement in writing of the Consent Holder, during a period of 4 years from the date this notice is served.

Date Issued: 31st March 2005

Date Effective from: 1st April 2005

Signed: *[Signature]*

Team Leader, Regulatory Water Quality
West Area of Thames Region.

NOTE: Consent D58 is updated accordingly.





CONDITIONS OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

TREATED SEWAGE EFFLUENT ("the Discharge")

FROM: LITTLE MARLOW SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

1. a) The works shall be operated and the effluent shall be treated in a manner which, so far as reasonably practicable, minimises the polluting effects of the discharge made from the works on controlled waters.
b) This condition does not require:
 - i) any higher standard to be achieved in relation to any characteristic of the discharge which is specifically regulated by conditions 7, 8, 9 and 10 than is required by those conditions;
 - ii) any alteration of the works or a change in the type of treatment used.
2. The discharge shall consist solely of treated sewage effluent.
3. The discharge shall be made in the manner and at the place as specified as:
 - a) discharging by means of a pipe outlet
 - b) discharging to the River Thames
 - c) at National Grid Reference SU 8771 8696.
4. An appropriately labelled sample point shall be provided and maintained at National Grid Reference SU 8731 8740, so that a representative sample of the Discharge may be obtained. The consent holder shall ensure that all constituents of the Discharge pass through the said sampling point at all times and in any legal proceedings it shall, for the purposes of Section 10 of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961, be presumed, until the contrary is shown that any sample of the Discharge taken at the said sampling point is a sample of what was discharging into controlled waters.
5. The volume of the Discharge shall not exceed 124,600 cubic metres per day.
6. a) A continuous flow measurement and recording system, to a specification provided by the Agency, shall be provided and operated to record the total daily volume, and the instantaneous or 15-minute integrated flow every 15 minutes of the discharge. An on-site visual display from which instantaneous or 15-minute integrated flow readings can be readily obtained by the Agency shall be provided and operated. The Consent Holder shall hold records of the flow readings.

- b) As soon as practicable after completion of the flow system installation and subsequently on the expiry of any certificate issued, the Consent Holder shall employ an independent expert to certify that the installation and its quality management system complies with the Agency's specification. The independent expert shall be accredited to a competency scheme approved by the Agency. A copy of the certificate shall be sent to the Agency and the certifier's report shall be provided to the Agency on request. If a certificate issued for a flow system has no expiry date included then the certificate shall be deemed to expire five years after the issue date of the certificate.
 - c) The Consent Holder shall produce and maintain a documented quality management system, approved by the independent expert and to the satisfaction of the Agency, specifying procedures for the calibration, operation and maintenance of the flow measurement equipment. The flow measurement equipment shall be calibrated, operated and maintained by the Consent Holder in accordance with the provisions of the QMS. The Consent Holder shall keep a record of these procedures available for inspection by the Agency and provide a copy to the Agency on request.
 - d) The Consent Holder shall record all failures of the continuous flow measurement system and any other breaks in the flow record. The reasons for all significant failures and breaks, which lead to missing or suspect data, and all steps taken to prevent a re-occurrence shall be recorded and details shall be provided to the Agency on request. A failure or break is significant for the purposes of this condition if it prevents the calculation of the total daily volume to the required level of uncertainty. The Consent Holder shall ensure that as far as possible the recorder remains fully operational at all times. Any failures shall be remedied as soon as possible.
 - e) Records of the flow readings or the reasons for any breaks in the record, as described in condition d) above, shall be provided to the Agency when requested, in a format specified by the Agency.
 - f) Flows of sewage through the treatment works shall be measured at the inlet or such other point(s) as are agreed by the Agency.
7. a) Subject to paragraph (b) below the Discharge shall not contain more than;
- i) 35 milligrammes per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105° C)
 - ii) 20 milligrammes per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (measured after 5 days at 20° C with nitrification suppressed by the addition of allyl-thiourea)
 - iii) 5 milligrammes per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen (expressed as N).
- b) The limit for any of the relevant parameters set out in paragraph (a) above may be exceeded where, in any series of samples of the Discharge taken at regular but randomised intervals in any period of twelve consecutive months as listed in Column 1 of the table at Annexe 1 to this consent, not more than the relevant number of samples, as listed in Column 2 of said table, exceed the applicable limit for that relevant parameter.

8. The Discharge shall not contain more than;
- i) 56 milligrammes per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (measured after 5 days at 20° C with nitrification suppressed by the addition of allylthiourea)
 - ii) 20 milligrammes per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen (expressed as N).
9. The Discharge shall not contain more than:
- i) 5 milligrammes per litre of total iron
 - ii) 4 milligrammes per litre of total aluminium.
10. As far as is reasonably practicable, the works shall be operated so as to prevent the Discharge from containing any significant trace of visible oil or grease.
11. a) Subject to paragraph (c) below, the chemical dosing material(s) employed in the phosphorus removal process shall be of an iron or polyaluminium salt formulation as notified to the Agency in writing prior to use.
- b) The chemical dosing material shall at all times conform to the British Standards specification(s) relating to potable products or other equivalent specification as agreed in writing with the Agency prior to use. Copies of the documentation of the quality assurance system shall be made available for inspection by officers of the Agency at all reasonable times.
- c) The chemical formulation of the chemical dosing material shall not be changed without the prior written agreement of the Agency and such agreement shall only be given if the Agency considers that the relevant chemical formulation is unlikely to have an appreciable effect on controlled waters in the locality of the discharge.
12. A telemetry alarm system connected to a 24 hour response system shall be provided and maintained to provide notification of failure or breakdown of the chemical dosing plant.
13. The chemical dosing plant shall be operated and maintained in accordance with good operational practice such that:
- a) It remains fully operational except at times of unavoidable mechanical or electrical breakdown which shall be attended to, and the Agency informed of the failure, as soon as practicable after the failure;
 - b) Following a failure all equipment shall be returned to normal operation as soon as practicable;
 - c) Tanks shall be desludged at sufficient frequency and in such a manner to prevent excessive carryover of suspended solids.
14. a) No sample of the discharge, taken at a time when unusual weather conditions are adversely affecting the operation of the sewage treatment works, shall be taken into account in deciding whether or not the conditions contained in paragraphs 1, 7 and 8 of this consent have been complied with.

- b) For the purpose of this condition 'unusual weather conditions' shall include:-
 - i) low ambient temperatures as evidenced by effluent temperatures of 5°C or less, or by the freezing of mechanical equipment in the works;
 - ii) significant snow deposits;
 - iii) tidal or fluvial flooding;
 - iv) weather conditions causing unforeseen loss of power supply to the sewage treatment which could not be ameliorated by the reasonable provision and operation of standby generation facilities.
 - c) On any occasion where unusual weather conditions adversely affect the operation of the sewage treatment works, the consent holder shall use its best endeavours to mitigate that adverse affect.
 - d) For a sample of the discharge to be considered for the purposes of (a) above, the consent holder shall notify the Agency by telefax or telephone as soon as unusual weather conditions are known to have adversely affected operations and shall confirm the circumstance in writing as soon as possible thereafter (and in any event within 14 days of the occurrence of such conditions). That notification shall include a full description of the unusual weather conditions and their impact on the operation of the works.
15. a) A discharge shall not be made from the works if it would cause a significant increase in the polluting effects of the discharge on controlled waters as a result of a new or altered discharge of trade effluent into the works.
- b) A discharge of trade effluent into the works is new if:
 - i) it is made by the sewerage undertaker and is of a kind not made into the works by the undertaker immediately before the date of this consent; or
 - iii) it is made by a third party and the discharge is authorised on or after that date.
 - c) A discharge of trade effluent into the works is altered if:
 - i) it is made by the sewerage undertaker and its composition or quantity changes significantly on or after the date of this consent; or
 - ii) it is made by a third party and the alteration of the discharge is authorised on or after that date.
 - d) An increase in the polluting effects of the discharge on controlled waters is not significant for the purposes of this condition if it relates to any characteristic of the discharge which is specifically regulated by conditions 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this consent but it may be significant if it is caused by a change in some other characteristic of the discharge.

- e) For the purposes of this condition 'trade effluent' means:
- i) any discharge by a sewerage undertaker other than
 - 1) domestic sewage from premises connected directly or indirectly to the works; or
 - 2) surface water run-off;
 - ii) any discharge by a third party which is authorised under Chapter III of Part IV of the Water Industry Act 1991 or which is only accepted as a result of a contract with the sewerage undertaker.
16. a) A discharge made from the works shall not contain any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or solid waste matter which is attributable to any unauthorised discharge into the works.
- b) A discharge into the works is unauthorised if it is made by a third party and either there is no obligation to receive it or conditions subject to which there is an obligation to receive it are not observed.
- c) Nothing in this, or any other, condition of this consent prevents anyone from relying on any defence available to them under section 87 of the Water Resources Act 1991.

Consent: D58

Updated: 31 MAR 2005

ANNEXE 1

The limit for any of the relevant parameters set out in paragraph 7 of Schedule 1 of the attached consent may be exceeded where, in any series of samples of the discharge taken at regular but randomised intervals in any period of twelve consecutive months, as listed in Column 1 of the table below, no more than the relevant number of samples, as listed in Column 2 of the said table, exceed the applicable limit for that relevant parameter.

TABLE

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>
Series of samples taken in any period of twelve months	Maximum number of samples for a given determinand permitted to exceed limit
4 - 7	1
8 - 16	2
17 - 28	3
29 - 40	4
41 - 53	5
54 - 67	6
68 - 81	7
82 - 95	8
96 - 110	9
111 - 125	10
126 - 140	11
141 - 155	12
156 - 171	13
172 - 187	14
188 - 203	15
204 - 219	16
220 - 235	17
236 - 251	18
252 - 268	19
269 - 284	20
285 - 300	21
301 - 317	22
318 - 334	23
335 - 350	24
351 - 365	25



CONDITIONS OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

STORM SEWAGE ("the Discharge")

FROM: LITTLE MARLOW SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

1.
 - a) The works shall be operated and the effluent shall be treated in a manner which, so far as reasonably practicable, minimises the polluting effects of the discharge made from the works on controlled waters.
 - b) This condition does not require any alteration of the works or a change in the type of treatment used.
2. The Discharge shall consist solely of storm sewage.
3. The discharge shall be made in the manner and at the place as specified as:
 - a) discharging by means of a pipe outlet
 - b) discharging to the River Thames
 - c) at National Grid Reference SU 8771 8696
4. An appropriately labelled sample point shall be provided and maintained at National Grid Reference SU 8761 8720, so that a representative sample of the Discharge may be obtained. The consent holder shall ensure that all constituents of the Discharge pass through the said sampling point at all times and in any legal proceedings it shall, for the purposes of Section 10 of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961, be presumed, until the contrary is shown that any sample of the Discharge taken at the said sampling point is a sample of what was discharging into controlled waters.
5. The discharge shall occur when and only for as long as the storm tank(s) are full. The discharge of storm sewage to the storm tank(s) shall only occur when the rate of flow at the storm sewage separating weir is in excess of 1442 litres per second due to rainfall and/or snow melt. The storm tank(s) shall be emptied and their contents returned for full treatment as soon as practicable after cessation of the overflow to the storm tank(s).
6. The capacity of the storm tank(s) shall be at least 10,383 cubic metres.
7.
 - a) The Discharge shall not contain a significant quantity of solid matter having a size greater than 6 millimetres in more than two dimensions.
 - b) The Discharge shall not be comminuted or macerated to achieve the standard in (a) above.

8. a) A discharge shall not be made from the works if it would cause a significant increase in the polluting effects of the discharge on controlled waters as a result of a new or altered discharge of trade effluent into the works.
- b) A discharge of trade effluent into the works is new if -
- (i) it is made by the sewerage undertaker and is of a kind not made into the works by the undertaker immediately before the date of effect of this consent; or
 - (ii) it is made by a third party and the discharge is authorised on or after that date.
- c) A discharge of trade effluent into the works is altered if -
- (i) it is made by the sewerage undertaker and its composition or quantity changes significantly on or after the date of effect of this consent; or
 - (ii) it is made by a third party and the alteration of the discharge is authorised on or after that date.
- d) An increase in the polluting effects of the discharge on controlled waters is not significant for the purposes of this condition if it relates to any characteristics of the discharge which are specifically regulated by other conditions of this consent schedule but it may be significant if it is caused by a change in some other characteristic of the discharge.
- e) For the purposes of this condition "trade effluent" means -
- (i) any discharge by the sewerage undertaker other than
 - (1) domestic sewage from premises connected directly or indirectly to the works; or
 - (2) surface water run-off;
 - (ii) any discharge by a third party which is authorised under Chapter III of Part IV of the Water Industry Act 1991 or which is only accepted as a result of a contract with the sewerage undertaker.
9. a) A discharge made from the works shall not contain any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or solid waste matter which is attributable to any unauthorised discharge into the works.
- b) A discharge into the works is unauthorised if it is made by a third party and either there is no obligation to receive it or conditions subject to which there is an obligation to receive it are not observed.
- c) Nothing in this, or any other, condition of this consent prevents anyone from relying on any defence available to them under Section 87 of the Water Resources Act 1991.

31 MAR 2003



CONDITIONS OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

STORM SEWAGE ("the Discharge")

FROM: LITTLE MARLOW SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS

1. a) The works shall be operated and the effluent shall be treated in a manner which, so far as reasonably practicable, minimises the polluting effects of the discharge made from the works on controlled waters.
b) This condition does not require any alteration of the works or a change in the type of treatment used.
2. The Discharge shall consist solely of storm sewage.
3. The discharge shall be made in the manner and at the place as specified as:
 - a) discharging by means of a pipe outlet
 - b) discharging to the River Thames
 - c) at National Grid Reference SU 8772 8696
4. An appropriately labelled sample point shall be provided and maintained at National Grid Reference SU 8772 8696, so that a representative sample of the Discharge may be obtained. The consent holder shall ensure that all constituents of the Discharge pass through the said sampling point at all times and in any legal proceedings it shall, for the purposes of Section 10 of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961, be presumed, until the contrary is shown that any sample of the Discharge taken at the said sampling point is a sample of what was discharging into controlled waters.
5. The discharge shall occur when and only for as long as the storm tank(s) are full. The discharge of storm sewage to the storm tank(s) shall only occur when the rate of flow at the storm sewage separating weir is in excess of 1442 litres per second due to rainfall and/or snow melt. The storm tank(s) shall be emptied automatically and their contents returned for full treatment as soon as practicable after cessation of the overflow to the storm tank(s).
6. The capacity of the storm tank(s) shall be at least 10,383 cubic metres.
7. a) The Discharge shall not contain a significant quantity of solid matter having a size greater than 6 millimetres in more than two dimensions.
b) The Discharge shall not be comminuted or macerated to achieve the standard in (a) above.

8. a) A discharge shall not be made from the works if it would cause a significant increase in the polluting effects of the discharge on controlled waters as a result of a new or altered discharge of trade effluent into the works.
- b) A discharge of trade effluent into the works is new if -
- (i) it is made by the sewerage undertaker and is of a kind not made into the works by the undertaker immediately before the date of effect of this consent; or
 - (ii) it is made by a third party and the discharge is authorised on or after that date.
- c) A discharge of trade effluent into the works is altered if -
- (i) it is made by the sewerage undertaker and its composition or quantity changes significantly on or after the date of effect of this consent; or
 - (ii) it is made by a third party and the alteration of the discharge is authorised on or after that date.
- d) An increase in the polluting effects of the discharge on controlled waters is not significant for the purposes of this condition if it relates to any characteristics of the discharge which are specifically regulated by other conditions of this consent schedule but it may be significant if it is caused by a change in some other characteristic of the discharge.
- e) For the purposes of this condition "trade effluent" means -
- (i) any discharge by the sewerage undertaker other than
 - (1) domestic sewage from premises connected directly or indirectly to the works; or
 - (2) surface water run-off;
 - (ii) any discharge by a third party which is authorised under Chapter III of Part IV of the Water Industry Act 1991 or which is only accepted as a result of a contract with the sewerage undertaker.
9. a) A discharge made from the works shall not contain any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or solid waste matter which is attributable to any unauthorised discharge into the works.
- b) A discharge into the works is unauthorised if it is made by a third party and either there is no obligation to receive it or conditions subject to which there is an obligation to receive it are not observed.
- c) Nothing in this, or any other, condition of this consent prevents anyone from relying on any defence available to them under Section 87 of the Water Resources Act 1991.

10.

- a) The Consent Holder shall establish and operate a documented maintenance programme and record all non-routine actions undertaken that may have adversely affected the operation of the storm tank(s). Copies of the programme shall be made available for inspection by the Agency's officers at all reasonable times.
- b) On request the Consent Holder shall supply the Agency with a written report on the maintenance and all non-routine actions that may have adversely affected the operation of the storm tank(s).

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

**WATER RESOURCES ACT 1991
Section 88 - Schedule 10
(as amended by the Environment Act 1995)**

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

To: Thames Water Utilities Ltd.
Gainsborough House
Manor Farm Road
READING
Berkshire RG2 0JN

WHEREAS the Agency in pursuance of its powers under the Water Resources Act 1991 **GRANTED CONSENT** to the making of a discharge of sewage effluent on the 13th day of November 1989

FROM Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works, Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire

NOTICE IS GIVEN that for the purposes of implementing the requirements of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations 1994, the conditions specified in **Schedule U** as attached are hereby appended to the consent as Schedule U.

Dated: 18 DEC 1998 **Signed:**



Regional Water Quality Manager
Thames Region

NOTE: All other conditions of the consent remain in force.
Consent D.58 is updated accordingly.

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT TO DISCHARGE

TREATED URBAN WASTE WATER ("the Discharge")

FROM: LITTLE MARLOW SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

- U0 (a) The Consent Holder shall comply with the Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994 ("the Regulations").
- (b) For the purpose of conditions U1 and U2 below, interpretations and references to a numbered regulation or Schedule shall have the meaning as in the Regulations, unless otherwise indicated.
- U1 (a) The Discharge derives from an agglomeration with a population equivalent of between 15,000 and 150,000 discharging to fresh waters in a Sensitive Area (Eutrophic) as identified under Part I (a) of Schedule 1.
- (b) The Consent Holder shall inform the Agency in writing of any change, or proposed change, to the population equivalent such as would make a material change to the application of the Regulations and shall, on request, inform the Agency in writing of the actual population equivalent.
- (c) The Discharge shall be subject to Regulation 5(2). The Discharge shall satisfy the relevant requirements of Part I of Schedule 3 and conform to the Total Phosphorus requirements of Table 2 to that Schedule.
- U2 (a) The Consent Holder shall provide apparatus for the purpose of:
(i) measuring or recording the volume, rate of flow, nature, composition or temperature,
and (ii) collecting samples of any waste water,
as is necessary to ensure compliance with paragraph (b) below.
- (b) The Consent Holder shall monitor the Discharge to verify compliance with the requirements of condition U1(c) above in accordance with the control procedures as set out in Part II of Schedule 3.
- (c) The Consent Holder shall provide to the Agency any information collected in complying with paragraph (b) above in a manner agreed with the Agency.
- U3 (a) Condition U2 above shall apply for the purpose of verifying compliance with the Directive from the date as specified in the relevant paragraph of Regulation 5 as incorporated into this consent under condition U1(c) above.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

WATER ACT 1989

DIRECTION TO THE NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY ("THE AUTHORITY")
TO GRANT A CONSENT TO THAMES WATER UTILITIES LIMITED ("THE COMPANY")

WHEREAS:-

(a) the THAMES Water Authority submitted an application to the Secretary of State dated 28 March 1989, in accordance with section 34 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, as modified by the Control of Pollution (Discharges by Authorities) Regulations 1984, to discharge sewage effluent into the River Thames from Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works ("the proposed discharge");

(b) that application is deemed by virtue of paragraph 25(2) (a) of Schedule 26 to the Water Act 1989 to have been made by the Company to the Authority, and the Secretary of State has determined that paragraph 25(3) of that Schedule is to apply to that application;

NOW THEREFORE the Secretary of State, in exercise of his power under paragraph 4(7) and 6(4) of Schedule 12 to the Water Act 1989, hereby directs the Authority:-

- 1) to grant a consent to the Company for the proposed discharge subject to the conditions set out in the Schedule hereto; and
- 2) to revoke any previous consents in respect of the proposed discharge.

Signed on behalf of
the Secretary of State
for the Environment

2 NOV 1989

WATER ACT 1989
CONSENT TO DISCHARGE SEWAGE EFFLUENT INTO THE RIVER THAMES.

WHEREAS:-

(a) the THAMES Water Authority submitted an application to the Secretary of State dated 28 March 1989, in accordance with section 34 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974, as modified by the Control of Pollution (Discharges by Authorities) Regulations 1984, to discharge sewage effluent into the River Thames from Little Marlow Sewage Treatment Works ("the proposed discharge");

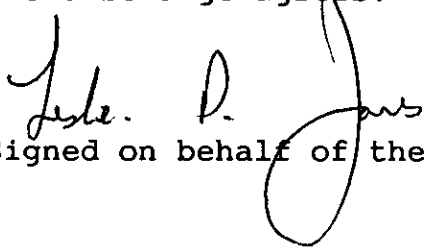
(b) that application is deemed by virtue of paragraph 25(2) (a) of Schedule 26 to the Water Act 1989 to have been made by Thames Water Utilities Limited ("the Company") to the National Rivers Authority ("the Authority"), and the Secretary of State has determined that paragraph 25(3) of that Schedule is to apply to that application;

(c) the Secretary of State, in exercise of his powers under paragraph 4(7) and 6(4) of Schedule 12 to the Water Act 1989, has directed the Authority to issue the following consent for the proposed discharge and to revoke all previous consents relating to that discharge.

NOW THEREFORE the Authority, in exercise of its powers under paragraphs 2 and 6 of Schedule 12 to the Water Act 1989:-

- (a) grants a consent to the proposed discharge subject to the conditions set out in the Schedule hereto; and
- (b) revokes all existing consents relating to the proposed discharge.

The period during which no notice by virtue of paragraph 6(2) or (4)(c) of Schedule 12 to the Water Act 1989 shall be served in respect of the consent shall be the period ending on the date two years from the date of this consent, or the date specified in paragraph C.1.i of the Schedule hereto, whichever shall be later, or such other date as the person who proposes to make or makes the discharge agrees.


Signed on behalf of the Authority

.B./..11/...1989

SCHEDULE

CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED FOR THE DISCHARGE OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT FROM LITTLE MARLOW SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS TO THE RIVER THAMES.

A. NATURE OF EFFLUENT

1. The discharge shall consist of treated sewage effluent from an outlet at National Grid Reference SU 8772 8696.

B. VOLUME OF EFFLUENT

1. (i) For the period upto and including 30 June 1991:

The volume of treated sewage effluent discharged under dry weather conditions shall not exceed 30,000 cubic metres in any period of 24 hours.

(ii) For the period from 1 July 1991:

The volume of treated sewage effluent discharged under dry weather conditions shall not exceed 40,300 cubic metres in any period of 24 hours.

C. COMPOSITION OF EFFLUENT

1. Subject to paragraph C.2 below, no sample of the treated sewage effluent taken by the Authority shall contain more than:

i. for the period up to and including 30 June 1991 :

(a) 35 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105 degrees Celsius);

(b) 20 milligrams per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (determined in the presence of 0.5 milligrams per litre of allyl-thiourea after 5 days at 20 degrees Celsius);

(c) 8 milligrams per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen expressed as nitrogen.

ii. for the period from 1 July 1991 :

(a) 35 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105 degrees Celsius);

(b) 20 milligrams per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (determined in the presence of 0.5 milligrams per litre of allyl-thiourea after 5 days at 20 degrees Celsius);

(c) 5 milligrams per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen expressed as nitrogen.

2. The limit for any of the determinands set out in paragraph C.1 above may be exceeded where, in any series of samples of treated sewage effluent taken (whether before or after the grant of this consent) by the Authority in the period of twelve months ending on the date of the discharge, as listed in column (1) of the table at Annex A to this schedule, no more than the relevant number of samples, as listed in column (2) of the said table, exceeds the applicable limit for that determinand at the time when a sample is taken, that is in respect of samples taken after the grant of this consent, the limit set out in paragraph C.1, and in respect of samples taken before the grant of this consent, the corresponding provision of the consent then in force.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs C.1 and C.2 above, for the period up to and including 30 June 1991 no sample of the treated sewage effluent shall contain more than:

(a) 105 milligrams per litre of suspended solids (measured after drying at 105 degrees Celsius);

(b) 60 milligrams per litre of biochemical oxygen demand (determined in the presence of 0.5 milligrams per litre of allyl-thiourea after 5 days at 20 degrees Celsius);

(c) 16 milligrams per litre of ammoniacal nitrogen expressed as nitrogen.

D. TAKING OF SAMPLES

1. Facilities shall be provided to the Authority's authorised representatives so as to enable samples of the effluent to be conveniently obtained.

ANNEX A

TABLE

Series of samples
taken in any year

Maximum number of samples
for given determinand
permitted to exceed limit

4 - 7	1
8 - 16	2
17 - 28	3
29 - 40	4
41 - 53	5
54 - 67	6
68 - 81	7
82 - 95	8
96 - 110	9
111 - 125	10
126 - 140	11
141 - 155	12
156 - 171	13
172 - 187	14
188 - 203	15
204 - 219	16
220 - 235	17
236 - 251	18
252 - 268	19
269 - 284	20
285 - 300	21
301 - 317	22
318 - 334	23
335 - 350	24
351 - 365	25

Station name	Compliance		% Complete			
	Year	Records	Q90	DWF Limit	%Q90/DWF	DWF Pass or Fail
LITTLE MARLOW STW_WOOBURNVALLEY	2021	100	32506.32	40300	80.66	Pass
LITTLE MARLOW STW_WOOBURNVALLEY	2020	100	37141.43	40300	92.16	Pass
LITTLE MARLOW STW_WOOBURNVALLEY	2019	100	25140.5	40300	62.38	Pass
LITTLE MARLOW STW_WOOBURNVALLEY	2018	100	26641.15	40300	66.11	Pass
LITTLE MARLOW STW_WOOBURNVALLEY	2017	98	23489.77	40300	58.29	Pass



Little Marlow Sewage Works Committee
ACTION LOG
Last updated 05/04/23

	Agency / owner	Description	Start date	Due date	Update	Status	Date of last action
1.1	TW AMK	March 2021 incident - Compliance Assessment Report (CAR)	March 21		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completed and issued to TW. Copy uploaded web directory • 17/11/21 - TW have responded to the EA. A copy has been requested for web directory • 10/1/22 – Have asked EA for copy of TW comments as per request from TW. • 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email • 11/04/22 - A copy of the TW comments to the CAR have been received and uploaded to the directory. 	Complete	11/4/22
1.2	EA	March 2021 incident - Investigation to be completed and referred to Enforcement Governance Group for decision	Aug 21		<p>2/8/21 - Ongoing as per meeting update 09/9/21 – ongoing as per email on 9 Sept 22/11/21 - ongoing as per email 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email 11/04/22 (meeting) – The investigation is ongoing. No timescales were given. 16/6/22 – chased by email 05/04/23 – chased by email</p>	Ongoing	05/4/23
1.3	EA	March 2021 incident – EA seeking reassurance regarding resilience	Aug 21		<p>2/8/21 - Ongoing as per meeting update 09/9/21 – ongoing as per email on 9 Sept 22/11/21 - ongoing as per email 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email 11/04/22 ongoing 16/6/22 – chased by email 05/04/23 – chased by email</p>	Ongoing	05/4/23

2.1	TW AMK	May 2021 incident - CAR	May 21		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> completed and issued to TW. Copy uploaded web directory TW have responded to the EA. A copy has been requested for web directory 10/1/22 – Have asked EA for copy of TW comments as per request from TW. 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email 11/04/22 (meeting) - A copy of the TW comments to the CAR have been received and uploaded to the directory. 	Complete	11/04/22
2.2	EA	May 2021 incident - Investigation to be completed and referred to Enforcement Governance Group for decision	Aug 21		<p>2/8/21 - Ongoing as per meeting update 09/9/21 – ongoing as per email on 9 Sept 22/11/21 - ongoing as per email 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email 11/04/22 (meeting) – The investigation is ongoing. No timescales were given. 16/6/22 – chased by email 05/04/23 – chased by email</p>	Ongoing	05/4/23
2.3	EA L Bee	May 2021 incident – Copy of monitoring data	Aug 21		Copy of data uploaded to web directory	Complete	9/9/21
3.1	EA	July 2021 incident – CAR	July 21		<p>2/8/21 – still to be issued. 09/9/21 – still to be issued to TW as per email of 9 Sept 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email 11/04/22 (meeting)– The EA will not be issuing a CAR form as there had been found to be no breach of the environmental permit. The incident would still be investigated by the EA</p>	Complete	11/04/22

3.2	EA	July 2021 incident – Investigation to be completed and referred to Enforcement Governance Group for decision	Aug 21		9/9/21 – CAR still to be issued as first part of investigation as per email of 9 Sept 22/11/21 – still to be issued 07/2/22 - ongoing as per email 11/04/22 (meeting) – The investigation is ongoing. No timescales were given. 16/6/22- chased by email 05/04/23 – chased by email	Ongoing	05/4/23
3.3	EA L Bee	July 2021 incident – Confirmation that sewage did not reach local water course including Spade Oaks Lake	2/8/21		as per comments in 2/8/21 minutes 9/9/21 – CAR still to be issued as first part of investigation as per email of 9 Sept 11/04/22 (meeting) - EA officers who attended the scene had not been able to substantiate if sewage had reached the lake. Investigation was ongoing. 16/6/22 – chased by email 05/04/23 – chased by email	Ongoing	05/4/23
3.4	EA J Outhwaite	July 2021 incident – Confirmation on whether Public Health were made aware of July incident	11/04/22		11/04/22 (meeting) – as per minutes J Outhwaite would confirm if the EA made 16/6/22 – chased by email 05/04/23 – chased by email	Ongoing	05/4/23
4	TW A Scott	Figures for potential site capacity if 2 new 25 metre tanks were installed as per question raised at meeting	2/8/21		as per comments in 2/8/21 minutes Email sent asking for confirmation TW responded 06/12/21 see copy of response uploaded to web directory.	Complete	6/12/21
5	TW A Scott AMK	Copies of reports Ground Water Impacted Management Plan (GISMP) and Drainage and Wastewater	2/8/21		as per comments in 2/8/21 minutes Requested from TW 9/9/21 TW have confirmed the (GSIMP) was in Phase 5 of the GSIMP programme and published on the website. See update in web directory 6/12/21	Ongoing	05/4/23

		Management Programme			https://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/regulation/drainage-plans 10/12/21 - Update to be requested at the next meeting 11/04/22 (meeting) Jake Morley was not at meeting to provide an update. Request for update sent by email. 05/04/23 – chased by email		
6	TW D Collyer	Update TW mailing lists to include new local councillors.	2/8/21		as per comments in 2/8/21 minutes AMK has supplied updated email addresses 2/8/21 Email sent asking for confirmation TW confirmed completion 6/12/21	Ongoing	6/21/21
7	TW A Scott	To pass along M Overall's comments regarding containment barriers	2/8/21		As per comments in 2/8/21 minutes email sent asking for update 8/9/21 TW confirmed receipt and stated M Overall had been in discussion with Rachael Followell-Mattin outside of the meeting and would keep him updated. Email of 6/12/21 11/04/22 (meeting) – A Scott would provide further update as per minutes.	Ongoing	11/04/22
8	TW D Collyer	To confirm the formal TW process for information local stakeholders after a site incident	2/8/21		as per comments in 2/8/21 minutes email sent asking for update 8/9/21 Answered as per statement in email of 6/12/21	Complete	6/12/21
9	TW A Scott	To provide contact details of the Thames	2/8/21		email sent asking for update 8/9/21	Ongoing	08/9/21

		Water Price Review Group					
10	TW A Scott	Temporary resilience at LMSW	11/04/22		11/04/22 (meeting) – A Scott referred to discussions with the EA regarding temporary resilience measures on site. Further update needed 16/6/22 – chase email sent	Ongoing	16/6/22
11	EA J Outhwaite	Dry weather flow The EA use “dry weather flow” as a measure of adequate capacity. J Outhwaite would provide details of current flow	11/04/22		11/04/22 (meeting) – action from minutes 16/6/22 - Chase email sent	Ongoing	16/6/22
12	TW A Scott	Spillage rates To provide details of spillage rates by month	11/04/22		11/04/22 (meeting) – action from minutes 16/6/22- chase email sent	Ongoing	16/4/22
13	TW A Scott	Population equivalency To provide details of current level of use verse 186,000 capacity	11/04/22		11/04/22 (meeting) – action from minutes 16/6/22- chase email sent	Ongoing	16/6/22

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