

MAXIMUM EFFLUENT CONCENTRATIONS SET BY LAW
93/1962
Decree 9/1989

S	Description	Maximum Concentration	Unit
1	Temperature	40	Degree C
2	.pH	6-10	—
3	TDS	2000	mg/L
4	TSS ¹	500	mg/ L
5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	400	ppm
6	COD (Dichromate)	700	ppm
7	COD (Permanganate)	350	ppm
8	Ammonia NH ₃ ²	100	ppm
9	Oil /Grease /Resins	100	ppm
10	Heavy Metal ³	10 (Q <50 m ³ / day) 5 (Q > 50 m ³ / day)	ppm
11	Nitrates NO ₃ ⁻	30	ppm
12	Phenolates	0.005	ppm
13	Fluorides	1	ppm
14	Mercury + Silver (total)	1	ppm
15	Formaldehydes	10	ppm
16	Cyanide (CN ⁻)	0.1	ppm
17	Sulphite (SO ₃ ²⁻) ⁴	10	ppm
18	Free chlorine ⁵	10	ppm
19	Petroleum ether & other ⁶	0	—
20	Phosphates (PO ₄ ³⁻)	5	ppm
21	Sulphide (S ²⁻)	1	ppm

FOOT NOTE No.

- 1) Total suspended solids should not exceed a bottom sediment of 5 cm³ /L during the first 10 minutes and /or 10 cm³ / L after 30 minutes.
- 2) Ammonia (NH₃) is determined based on the ammonium ion (N H₄⁺).
- 3) Heavy metal are:
 *Silver (Ag⁺) Mercury (Hg ²⁺) / Copper (Cu ²⁺)/ Nickel (Ni²⁺)/ Zinc (Zn ²⁺) / Chrome (Cr³⁺) Cadmium (Cd²⁺)/ Tin (Sn²⁺).
- 4) Sulphites (SO₃²⁻) are expressed based on sulphur (S).
- 5) Free chlorine is based on the chlorine ion (Cl⁻).
- 6) The effluent should be free of petroleum ether, Calcium Carbide, Organic Solvents, and any other materials deemed by the sewage authority to be of danger to the maintenance team of the network or the network itself or the process of clarification.
 In addition the effluent should be free of pesticides or radioactive substances.

Reference: Arab republic of Egypt legislative set on environmental Pollution Abatement Law 93/1962-Executive Regulations for Effluent Discharge and Decree