Objectives for environmental management of stormwater

Pollutant	Receiving water objective:	Current best practice performance objective:
Post construction phase:		
Suspended solids (SS)	comply with SEPP (e.g. not exceed the 90th percentile of 80 mg/L) (1)	80%retention of the typical urban annual load
Total phosphorus (TP)	comply with SEPP (e.g. base flow concentration not to exceed 0.08 mg/L) (2)	45%retention of the typical urban annual load
Total nitrogen (TN)	comply with SEPP (e.g. base flow concentration not to exceed 0.9 mg/ L) (2)	45%retention of the typical urban annual load
Litter	comply with SEPP (e.g. No litter in waterways) (1)	70%reduction of typical urban annual load (3)
Flows	Maintain flows at pre-urbanisation levels	Maintain discharges for the 1.5 year ARI at predevelopment levels
Construction phase:		
Suspended solids	comply with SEPP	Effective treatment of 90%of daily run-off events (e.g. <4 months ARI). Effective treatment equates to a 50%ile SS concentration of 50 mg/L.
Litter	comply with SEPP (e.g. No litter in waterways) (1)	Prevent litter from entering the stormwater system.
Other pollutants	comply with SEPP	Limit the application, generation and migration of toxic substances to the maximum extent practicable

1. An example using *SEPP (Waters of Victoria* 1988), general surface waters segment.
2. SEPP Schedule F7-Yarra Catchment-urban waterways for the Yarra River main stream.
3. Litter is defined as anthropogenic material larger than five millimetres.

SEPP – State Environment Protection Policy | ARI – annual recurrence interval | mg/L – milligram per litre

This table can be found on page 15 of Urban Stormwater – Best-Practice Environmental Management Guidelines made available by **CSIRO**PUBLISHING