

# Default Guideline Values (DGVs) for Aquatic Ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment

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## Introduction

Water quality management, determination of water quality guideline values, and the setting of water quality objectives is guided by the *Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality 2018 (ANZG 2018)* and the *National Water Quality Management Strategy 1994 (NWQMS)*.

The *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997 (SPWQM)* establishes a framework that is compatible and consistent with these national guidelines.

The default guideline values (DGVs) for aquatic ecosystems presented herein have been derived for the Scamander-Douglas Catchment in accordance with the NWQMS.

## Protected Environmental Values (PEVs) – Community Values

As part of the implementation of the State Policy, protected environmental values for inland waters were determined through extensive stakeholder consultation and identification of community values and uses. The PEVs for inland waters were set for 22 areas on the basis of catchment boundary or municipal boundary. These are available via the EPA website.

The current PEVs for inland waters for the protection of aquatic ecosystems provide options for both pristine and modified systems:

### A: Protection of Aquatic Ecosystems

- (i) Pristine or nearly pristine ecosystems

(Having regard for the management objectives for nature recreation areas, conservation areas and game reserves outlined in Schedule 4 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970.)

OR

- (ii) Modified (not pristine) ecosystems
  - (i) from which edible fish, shellfish and crustacea are harvested

OR

- (ii) from which edible fish, shellfish and/or crustacea are not harvested

### B. Recreational Water Quality & Aesthetics

- (i) Primary contact water quality (specify sites)
- (ii) Secondary contact water quality
- (iii) Aesthetic water quality

### C. Raw Water for Drinking Water Supply

- (i) Subject to coarse screening plus disinfection

### D. Agricultural Water Uses

- (i) Irrigation
- (ii) Stock watering

### E. Industrial Water Supply

That is, as a minimum, water quality management strategies should seek to provide water of a physical and chemical nature to support a pristine/modified aquatic ecosystem from which edible fish, crustacea and shellfish may be harvested; that is suitable as a raw water for drinking water supply subject to coarse screening plus disinfection; that is acceptable for irrigation and stock watering purposes; which will allow people to safely engage in primary contact recreation activities such as swimming at specific sites (refer to Appendix B) and secondary contact recreation activities such as paddling or fishing in aesthetically pleasing waters; and which is suitable for industrial water supply, e.g., use by aquaculture (shellfish farms) in marine farming zones.

For a detailed explanation on the PEVs as they relate to land tenure and a spatial presentation of the land tenure refer to the [Environmental Management Goals for Tasmanian Surface Waters Dorset & Break O’Day Municipal Areas Final Paper November 2005](#) and the PEVs map,

## Default Guideline Values

Guideline values apply to key indicators and are numerical concentrations or descriptive statements recommended for the support and maintenance of the designated water use or value, i.e. the Protected Environmental Value (PEV).

Tasmania refers to the following national level guideline values for the relevant key indicators.

- [Water Quality management Framework](#)
- [Toxicant DGVs in freshwater and marine water](#)
- [Water quality for primary industries](#)
- [Australian guidelines for water recycling](#)
- [Australian Drinking Water guidelines](#)
- [Guidelines for Managing Risks in Recreational water](#)
- [Cultural and spiritual values of waterways](#)
- [Food Standards](#)

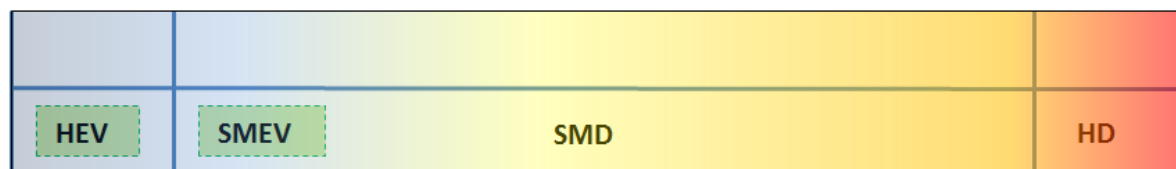
The primary focus within Tasmania has been the derivation of guideline values for Aquatic Ecosystems based on Tasmanian data for key indicators of interest. This is as the protection of aquatic ecosystems is a PEV common to all water types. In addition, the trigger values for aquatic ecosystems from the ANZECC 2000 water quality guidelines were based on a very limited quantity of Tasmanian data.

## Ecosystem Condition

The ANZG 2018 provides a framework for developing water quality guideline values based on the water type, health of aquatic ecosystems or ecosystem condition. Ecosystem condition can be viewed as a continuum ranging from natural to highly disturbed or artificial. The ANZG 2018 identifies three broad categories of ecosystem: High Ecological Value (HEV), Slightly to Moderately Disturbed (SMD) and Highly Disturbed (HD). To better characterise Tasmanian ecosystems the SMD category has been further divided into Slightly Modified Ecological Value (SMEV) and Moderately Disturbed (MD) (Figure 1).

For the decision process and selection criteria for identifying ecosystem condition refer to the EPA document, [Technical Guidance for Water Quality Objectives \(WQOs\) Setting for Tasmania](#).

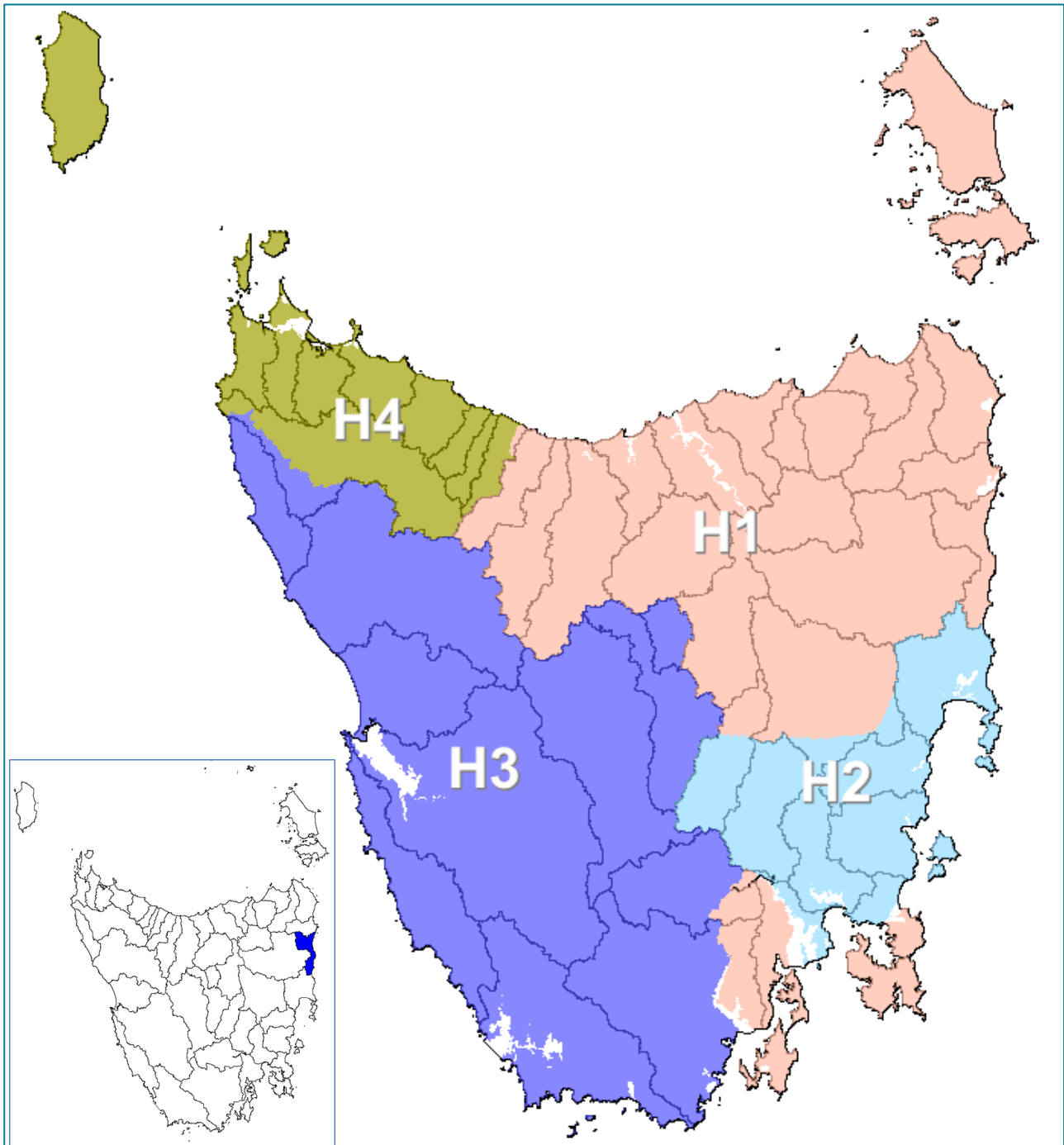
### Ecosystem condition continuum



**Figure 1.** Ecosystem condition continuum showing HEV and SMEV reference categories.

## Regionalisation of inland waters by Surface Water Catchment

The state water quality DGVs for aquatic ecosystems are based on data from across the entire state. To refine this a hydrological regionalisation approach as been adopted that is based on river flow information (Hughes, 1987). This has been further refined by regionalisation based on surface water catchment. The hydrologically distinct groupings (Figure 2). Links to regional documents are provided in and the associated surface water catchments are listed in Table I.



**Figure 2.** Hydrological regions (Hughes, 1987) and topographic catchments (Scamander-Douglas highlighted on inset).

**Table 1. Hydrological region and associated catchments**

Hydrological Region	Catchment
<u>Hydrological Region 1 (H1)</u>	The Leven, Mersey, Meander, Rubicon, Tamar Estuary, Brumbys-Lake, South Esk, North Esk, Pipers, Little Forester, Great Forester-Brid, Ringarooma, Boobyalla-Tomahawk, George, Great Musselroe-Ansons, and Scamander-Douglas catchments are entirely within the H1 hydrological region. The Macquarie, Tasman, Huon, Clyde, Lower Derwent and Derwent Estuary-Bruny catchments are deemed to be partly within the H1 and partly within the H3 or H2 Hydrological regions.
<u>Hydrological Region 2 (H2)</u>	The Swan-Apsley, Little Swanport, Prosser, Pitt water-Coal and Jordan catchments are entirely within the hydrological region. The Tasman, Derwent Estuary – Bruny, Clyde and Macquarie catchments are deemed to be partly within the H2 and partly within the H1 Hydrological region. The Lower Derwent catchment is predominantly within the H3 region, but also has river sections that have been deemed to belong to the H1 and H2 hydrological regions. The river sections of the Lower Derwent catchment belonging to the H2 hydrological region are between Upper Dromedary and Bridgewater.
<u>Hydrological Region 3 (H3)</u>	The Ouse, Great Lake, Upper Derwent, Gordon-Franklin, Port Davey, Wanderer-Giblin, King-Henty and Pieman catchments are entirely within the hydrological region. The Huon and Lower Derwent catchments are predominately within H3 but also partly within the H1 hydrological region. While the Arthur catchment is only partly within H3 and predominantly within the H4 hydrological region.
<u>Hydrological Region 4 (H4)</u>	The Blythe, Emu, Cam, Inglis-Flowerdale, Black-Detention, Duck, Montagu, Welcome and King Island catchments are entirely within the hydrological region. The Arthur catchment is deemed to be predominantly within the H4 and only partly within the H3 hydrological region.

## Deriving DGVs for aquatic ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment

For the development of water quality DGVs two sites were available within the Scamander-Douglas Catchment. One site was available within the HEV ecosystem category and one within the SMD ecosystem category (Table 2). For the development of biological DGVs three sites were available within the catchment that were within the HEV ecosystem category (Table 2). No sites were available within the catchment for the SMD ecosystem category. For this reason biological information from 47 sites within the SMD ecosystem category from across Hydrological Region 1 was used.

**Table 2. Sites used to develop water quality and biological DGVs within the Scamander-Douglas Catchment**

Site	HEV WQ	HEV BIOL	SMD WQ	SMD BIOL
Douglas River upstream of Tasman Highway	✓	✓		
Scamander River at Hogans Road		✓		
Catos Creek at Catos Creek Road		✓		
Scamander River upstream of Scamander Water Supply			✓	

The parameters or indicators measured at a site are dependent on the water type and the question being asked by the monitoring program. For inland water the indicators that were widely monitored (spatially and temporally) were selected for the derivation of DGVs for aquatic ecosystems (Table 3.).

**Table 3. Indicators for which DGVs were derived for inland waters**

Water Type	Indicator
Inland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physico-chemical: Dissolved Oxygen, Conductivity pH, Turbidity and, Water Temperature.</li> <li>• Nutrients: TAN (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>), Nitrate, Nitrite, Total Nitrogen, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus, Total Phosphorus and, Total Suspended Solids (TSS).</li> <li>• Biological: AUSRIVSA Band, OE50, OE50Signal, Signal Index, Taxon Diversity, EPT Diversity, and Macroinvertebrate Composition, Fish O/E, Fish O/P, Proportion native fish abundance, proportion native fish species, proportion native biomass, Chlorophyll a, algal cover and riparian shading*</li> </ul>

Where possible water quality data collected at times of no flow or during times of flood (over bank full) have been excluded in the derivation of the water quality DGVs. On this basis it can be taken that the WQ DGVs represent base flow conditions, i.e. flow conditions that occur 98 percent of the time within waterways. For the decision process and selection criteria for identifying flow conditions refer to the EPA document, [Technical Guidance for Water Quality Objectives \(WQOs\) Setting for Tasmania](#).

The minimum sample number required to determine percentile values with at least 95% confidence for WQ DGVs are as follows: 6 samples for 50<sup>th</sup> percentile; 14 samples for 20<sup>th</sup> and 80<sup>th</sup> percentiles; 29 samples for 10<sup>th</sup> and 90<sup>th</sup> percentiles; and 35 samples for 5<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles. In instances where there is insufficient data for a given key indicator the national WQ DGVs can be used.

For biological indicators a minimum of six combined season AUSRIVAS outputs have been used to generate percentile values to provide a level of statistical robustness for biological DGVs. For details on biological indicators for inland waters refer to the EPA document, [Technical Guidance for Water Quality Objectives \(WQOs\) Setting for Tasmania](#)

The tables overleaf of physico-chemical indicators report the DGVs for aquatic ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment (shaded values) for HEV and SMD ecosystem categories on an annual and seasonal basis. Additional percentile values have been included for comparative purposes. The DGVs are summarised in Appendix A.



## HEV DGVs for aquatic ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment

The HEV water quality DGVs (Tables 4 to 8 shaded values) have been derived from 1 HEV site within the catchment.

**Table 4 Full year**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	8.3	8.9	9.3	10.5	11.6	12.2	12.6	62
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	87.8	90.4	94.4	102.1	106.5	111.7	113.6	62
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	71.2	77.6	87.5	110.0	122.1	131.6	135.1	63
pH field - sensor TC	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.2	63
Turbidity NTU	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.3	6.4	10.0	64
Temperature (Celsius)	6.0	6.5	8.6	13.2	19.0	22.0	22.7	64
TAN as N mg/L	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.010	0.013	0.014	64
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.014	0.020	0.037	0.118	0.185	0.207	0.229	64
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	64
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.108	0.119	0.151	0.200	0.263	0.315	0.337	64
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.007	63
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.009	0.011	0.013	63
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L*	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	15
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.000	7.000	10.150	358

\* State derived values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 5 Summer**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.2	14
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	89.4	91.4	95.6	103.3	111.7	115.8	118.0	14
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	76.5	86.1	108.0	122.1	134.1	135.6	137.5	14
pH field - sensor TC	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	14
Turbidity NTU	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.2	3.3	3.7	14
Temperature (Celsius)	13.9	15.0	17.2	21.8	22.8	23.8	25.2	14
TAN as N mg/L	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.011	0.012	14
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.011	0.020	0.086	0.179	0.217	0.228	0.232	14
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	14
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.183	0.221	0.228	0.252	0.325	0.344	0.356	14
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.007	13
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.010	0.011	0.012	13
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L*	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	4
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.000	7.000	8.000	101

\* State derived values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 6 Autumn**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	7.3	8.8	9.8	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.7	17
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	79.6	89.7	96.0	104.1	106.5	112.5	114.5	17
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	83.4	85.8	97.8	114.0	123.2	129.3	131.0	17
pH field - sensor TC	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	8.1	8.2	8.2	17
Turbidity NTU	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.1	4.4	18
Temperature (Celsius)	9.7	10.0	11.2	13.9	15.9	18.0	18.3	18
TAN as N mg/L	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.007	0.010	0.012	0.013	18
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.029	0.036	0.047	0.131	0.188	0.207	0.231	18
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	18
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.120	0.142	0.152	0.205	0.244	0.293	0.309	18
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.007	0.010	18
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.017	18
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L*	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	3
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	5.000	7.600	17.300	95

\* State derived values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 7 Winter**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.9	12.5	12.9	13.3	17
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	88.0	88.8	93.1	99.6	103.6	106.1	109.6	17
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	72.9	77.4	84.3	91.0	108.6	119.2	120.0	17
pH field - sensor TC	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	17
Turbidity NTU	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	6.4	9.9	10.1	17
Temperature (Celsius)	5.4	5.6	6.0	7.1	8.8	9.3	9.4	17
TAN as N mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.011	0.011	0.012	17
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.020	0.022	0.025	0.057	0.104	0.159	0.191	17
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	17
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.102	0.106	0.110	0.156	0.220	0.252	0.286	17
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	17
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.007	0.010	0.012	17
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L*	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.000	4.700	8.350	74

\* State derived values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 8 Spring**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	8.6	8.9	9.6	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.2	14
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	92.2	93.5	95.4	101.7	105.2	106.5	107.7	14
Field Cond @ TRef25 $\mu$ S/cm	64.3	67.8	90.6	109.1	118.7	125.3	132.5	15
pH field - sensor TC	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	15
Turbidity NTU	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.8	8.7	10.8	15
Temperature (Celsius)	10.3	10.7	11.5	14.4	17.8	22.3	22.6	15
TAN as N mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.011	0.014	0.015	15
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.013	0.016	0.058	0.111	0.148	0.161	0.170	15
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	15
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.130	0.143	0.154	0.190	0.238	0.257	0.284	15
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	15
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.009	0.011	0.012	15
Total Suspended Solids (1.5 $\mu$ m) mg/L*	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	3
Total Suspended Solids (0.45 $\mu$ m) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.000	6.000	9.650	88

\* State derived values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

The HEV biological DGVs detailed in Table 9 have been derived from 3 HEV sites within the catchment.

**Table 9 Data Summary and biological DGVs (shaded) for HEV ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
AUSRIVAS Band#	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	21
OE50#	0.80	0.80	0.93	1.05	1.10	1.11	1.11	21
OE50Signal#	0.91	0.93	0.95	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	21
Signal Index	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	21
Taxon Diversity	26	26	28	31	32	35	35	21
EPT Diversity	10	10	10	13	14	15	15	21
Macroinvertebrate composition	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.46	21

# Based on combined season AUSRIVAS outputs.

## SMD DGVs for aquatic ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment

The SMD water quality DGVs (Tables 10 to 14 shaded values) have been derived from one SMEV site within the catchment.

**Table 10 Full year**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.7	11.5	12.4	13.1	57
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	84.3	87.4	90.4	97.9	101.5	104.0	106.7	57
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	106.9	108.5	111.5	128.0	138.7	142.8	143.7	59
pH field - sensor TC	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	58
Turbidity NTU	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.9	4.4	59
Temperature (Celsius)	5.5	6.1	7.5	14.4	19.5	20.5	22.3	58
TAN as N mg/L	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.011	0.015	0.019	0.021	59
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.036	0.061	0.092	0.185	0.282	0.318	0.344	59
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	59
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.171	0.200	0.258	0.363	0.456	0.507	0.549	59
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	58
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.009	0.011	0.014	58
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L <sup>^</sup>	0.500	0.500	2.000	5.000	5.000	6.000	10.000	59
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.000	11.000	20.700	33.750	134

\* State derived values, <sup>^</sup>Hydrological region values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 11 Summer**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.9	13
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	85.5	86.7	91.1	96.6	102.0	105.4	107.2	13
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	108.0	109.5	110.7	128.0	136.7	141.6	152.6	13
pH field - sensor TC	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	13
Turbidity NTU	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.7	3.2	13
Temperature (Celsius)	18.1	18.8	19.4	20.3	22.7	23.0	23.0	13
TAN as N mg/L	0.010	0.011	0.013	0.015	0.019	0.021	0.023	13
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.028	0.031	0.049	0.133	0.205	0.298	0.349	13
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	13
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.142	0.197	0.252	0.346	0.408	0.472	0.600	13
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	12
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.013	12
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L <sup>^</sup>	0.500	0.500	1.100	5.000	5.000	5.000	7.000	13
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.650	1.600	3.000	9.000	15.200	20.400	42.900	27

\* State derived values, <sup>^</sup>Hydrological region values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 12 Autumn**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.6	11.0	11.4	11.7	17
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	88.2	89.2	93.7	97.8	100.2	101.5	102.2	17
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	107.0	110.1	112.3	129.3	140.2	141.3	142.2	18
pH field - sensor TC	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	17
Turbidity NTU	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	18
Temperature (Celsius)	7.9	8.6	9.7	14.3	16.0	17.5	19.2	18
TAN as N mg/L	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.010	0.015	0.021	0.024	18
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.049	0.061	0.088	0.143	0.238	0.264	0.294	18
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	18
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.125	0.182	0.228	0.309	0.394	0.424	0.440	18
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	18
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.009	0.012	18
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L <sup>^</sup>	0.401	0.800	2.200	5.000	5.000	5.000	6.800	17
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	5.000	12.000	16.600	25.650	28

\* State derived values, <sup>^</sup>Hydrological region values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 13 Winter**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	9.8	10.1	10.6	12.0	12.8	13.8	14.0	13
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	80.7	82.8	89.4	96.4	100.9	110.0	112.0	13
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	109.5	111.9	113.0	133.0	141.0	143.1	143.5	13
pH field - sensor TC	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.9	13
Turbidity NTU	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	13
Temperature (Celsius)	4.4	4.7	5.3	6.2	7.2	7.8	8.2	13
TAN as N mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.012	0.013	0.013	13
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.213	0.239	0.268	0.284	0.338	0.346	0.362	13
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	13
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.340	0.392	0.414	0.455	0.508	0.513	0.527	13
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	13
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.007	13
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L <sup>^</sup>	1.700	2.600	3.200	5.000	5.800	7.600	14.800	17
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	3.000	7.000	15.200	22.100	39

\* State derived values, <sup>^</sup>Hydrological region values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

**Table 14 Spring**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	8.5	8.9	9.3	10.3	11.3	11.5	41.2	14
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	60.1	87.4	93.4	99.3	101.9	103.8	104.2	14
Field Cond @ TRef25 µS/cm	107.7	108.2	110.5	120.5	136.0	139.0	142.1	15
pH field - sensor TC	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.6	15
Turbidity NTU	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.7	9.0	11.5	15
Temperature (Celsius)	10.0	10.5	11.3	14.6	16.7	18.9	19.7	14
TAN as N mg/L	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.011	0.014	0.017	0.018	15
Nitrate as N mg/L	0.060	0.075	0.116	0.218	0.263	0.275	0.293	15
Nitrite as N mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003	15
Total Nitrogen as N mg/L	0.193	0.200	0.256	0.368	0.447	0.528	0.582	15
Phosphorus, Dissolved Reactive as P mg/L	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	15
Total Phosphorus as P mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.015	0.024	15
Total Suspended Solids (1.5µm) mg/L <sup>^</sup>	0.775	1.200	3.200	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.450	12
Total Suspended Solids (0.45µm) mg/L*	0.500	0.500	0.500	2.250	8.200	22.100	41.400	40

\* State derived values, <sup>^</sup>Hydrological region values, TAN=Total Ammonia Nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>).

The SMD biological DGVs detailed in Table 15 have been derived from 47 SMEV sites across hydrological region I.

**Table 15 Data Summary and biological DGVs (shaded) for SMD ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment**

Parameter	5 <sup>th</sup> %ile	10 <sup>th</sup> %ile	20 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Median	80 <sup>th</sup> %ile	90 <sup>th</sup> %ile	95 <sup>th</sup> %ile	Sample Number
AUSRIVAS Band# <sup>^</sup>	B	B	A	A	A	A	A	137
OE50# <sup>^</sup>	0.77	0.84	0.90	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.12	137
OE50Signal# <sup>^</sup>	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.03	137
Signal Index <sup>^</sup>	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	137
Taxon Diversity <sup>^</sup>	21	22	24	27	29	32	34	137
EPT Diversity <sup>^</sup>	9	10	11	12	14	14	15	137
Macroinvertebrate composition <sup>^</sup>	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.54	137

# Based on combined season AUSRIVAS outputs, <sup>^</sup> Hydrological region values.

The SMD DGVs may represent aspirational DGVs for moderately disturbed ecosystems, but apply when site-specific guideline values consistent with the NWQMS are not available.

Information from the Tasmanian River Condition Index (TRCI) project has been incorporated into the biological DGVs in order to provide guideline values for key biological indicators relating to invertebrate abundance, native fish, and algae. Details are provided in the EPA document, [Technical Guidance for Water Quality Objectives \(WQOs\) Setting for Tasmania](#).

A summary of the HEV and SMD DGVs from Table 4 to Table 15 are provided in Appendix A.

## Appendix A: DGVs summary for aquatic ecosystems of the Scamander-Douglas Catchment.

HEV	Physico-chemical indicators and water quality DGVs for Aquatic Ecosystems																	
	DO (mg/L)		DO (% sat)		Cond	pH		Turb	Temp (°C)		TAN as N	NO <sub>3</sub> as N	NO <sub>2</sub> as N	Total N as N	DRP as P	Total P as P	TSS* (1.5 µm)	TSS* (0.45 µm)
	lower	upper	lower	upper	(µs/cm)	lower	upper	NTU	lower	upper	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
Annual	9.3	11.6	94.4	106.5	122.1	7.0	7.8	3.3	8.6	19.0	0.010	0.185	0.001	0.263	0.005	0.009	5.00	3.00
Summer	9.0	9.5	95.6	111.7	134.1	7.0	8.0	2.2	17.2	22.8	0.009	0.217	0.001	0.325	0.005~	0.010~	5.00~	3.00
Autumn	9.8	11.3	96.0	106.5	123.2	7.2	8.1	0.8	11.2	15.9	0.010	0.188	0.001	0.244	0.005	0.007	5.00~	5.00
Winter	11.1	12.5	93.1	103.6	108.6	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.0	8.8	0.011	0.104	0.001	0.220	0.004	0.007	5.00~	3.00
Spring	9.6	10.8	95.4	105.2	118.7	6.9	7.8	2.8	11.5	17.8	0.011	0.148	0.001	0.238	0.005	0.009	5.00~	3.00

NB: DO (dissolved oxygen), Cond (electrical conductivity), Turb (turbidity), TAN (total ammonia nitrogen), DRP (dissolved reactive phosphorus), TSS (total suspended solids) filtered through, e.g., 1.5 µm. \* State derived values, ^ Hydrological region values, ~ <95% confidence. Figures shown above are based on data from 3 HEV sites within the Scamander-Douglas Catchment unless noted otherwise in the table.

SMD	Physico-chemical indicators and water quality DGVs for Aquatic Ecosystems																	
	DO (mg/L)		DO (% sat)		Cond	pH		Turb	Temp (°C)		TAN as N	NO <sub>3</sub> as N	NO <sub>2</sub> as N	Total N as N	DRP as P	Total P as P	TSS^ (1.5 µm)	TSS* (0.45 µm)
	lower	upper	lower	upper	(µs/cm)	lower	upper	NTU	lower	upper	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
Annual	8.8	11.5	90.4	101.5	138.7	6.7	7.5	1.8	7.5	19.5	0.015	0.282	0.001	0.456	0.004	0.009	5.00	11.00
Summer	8.1~	9.2~	91.1~	102.0~	136.7~	6.7~	7.3~	1.8~	19.4~	22.7~	0.019~	0.205~	0.001~	0.408~	0.004~	0.011~	5.00~	15.20
Autumn	8.9	11.0	93.7	100.2	140.2	6.6	7.6	1.7	9.7	16.0	0.015	0.238	0.001	0.394	0.004	0.007	5.00	12.00
Winter	10.6~	12.8~	89.4~	100.9~	141.0~	6.7~	7.4~	2.5~	5.3~	7.2~	0.012~	0.338~	0.001~	0.508~	0.004~	0.007~	5.80	7.00
Spring	9.3	11.3	93.4	101.9	136.0	6.9	7.5	2.7	11.3	16.7	0.014	0.263	0.002	0.447	0.004	0.010	5.00~	8.20

NB: DO (dissolved oxygen), Cond (electrical conductivity), Turb (turbidity), TAN (total ammonia nitrogen), DRP (dissolved reactive phosphorus), TSS (total suspended solids) filtered through, e.g., 1.5 µm. \* State derived values, ^ Hydrological region values, ~ <95% confidence. Figures shown above are based on data from 3 SMEV sites within the Scamander-Douglas Catchment unless noted otherwise in the table.

Biological Condition	Biological indicators and biological DGVs for Aquatic Ecosystems													
	AUSIVAS band		OE50		OE50 Signal		Signal Index		Taxon Diversity		EPT Diversity		Macroinvertebrate Composition	
	lower	upper	lower	upper	lower	upper	lower	upper	lower	upper	lower	upper	lower	upper
HEV	A	A	0.93	1.10	0.95	1.01	5.5	6.3	28	32	10	14	0.37	0.45
SMD <sup>^</sup>	A	A	0.90	1.05	0.97	1.01	5.9	6.3	24	29	11	14	0.42	0.50

<sup>^</sup> Hydrological region values. Figures shown above are based on data from 3 HEV sites within the Scamander-Douglas Catchment and 47 SMEV sites across the HI Hydrological Region.



## **Appendix B: Precautionary approach for recreational waters microorganisms**

For recreational waters microorganisms are used as a regulatory parameter of public health significance. The indicator organism used for microbiological water quality assessment is intestinal enterococci and is related to a risk matrix which uses sanitary inspection of potential faecal contamination sources and 95th percentile levels of enterococci/100mL. The Public Health Act 1997 Recreational Water Quality Guidelines (Tasmania 2007) for a general water body (where no sanitary risk assessment has been undertaken) has determined microbial levels for investigation and action to informing the public of the elevated public health risk. These levels are at enterococci counts in a single water sample greater than 140 enterococci/100mL and when two consecutive water samples results are greater than 280 enterococci/100mL.

A precautionary approach is however recommended by the EPA, being that microbial levels should be at 40 enterococci/100mL or less and this should be the DGV for this key indicator. Refer to the Australian Government Guidelines for Managing Risk in Recreational Water for more detail on the classification matrix for faecal pollution of recreational water and other key indicators DGVs.



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