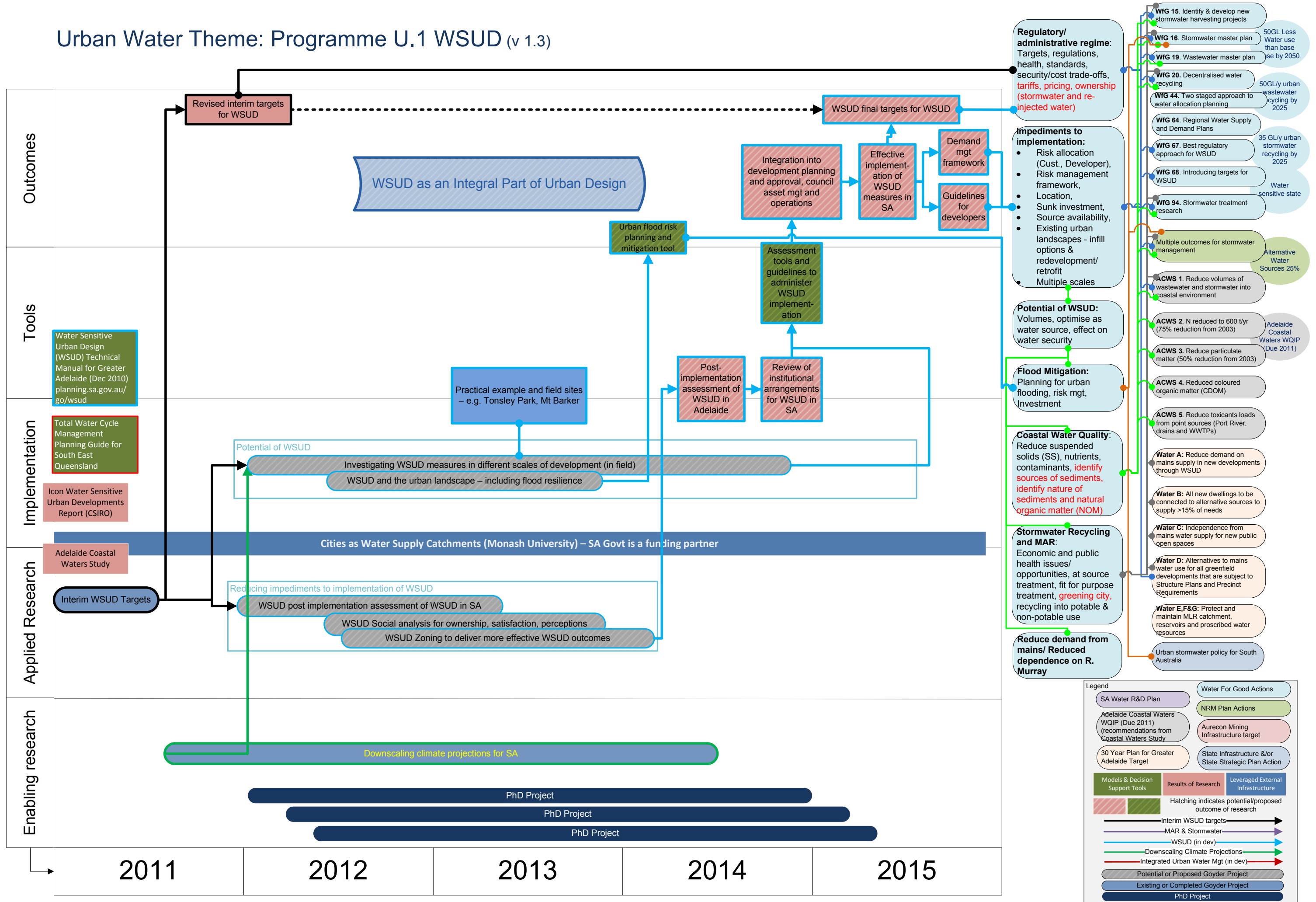
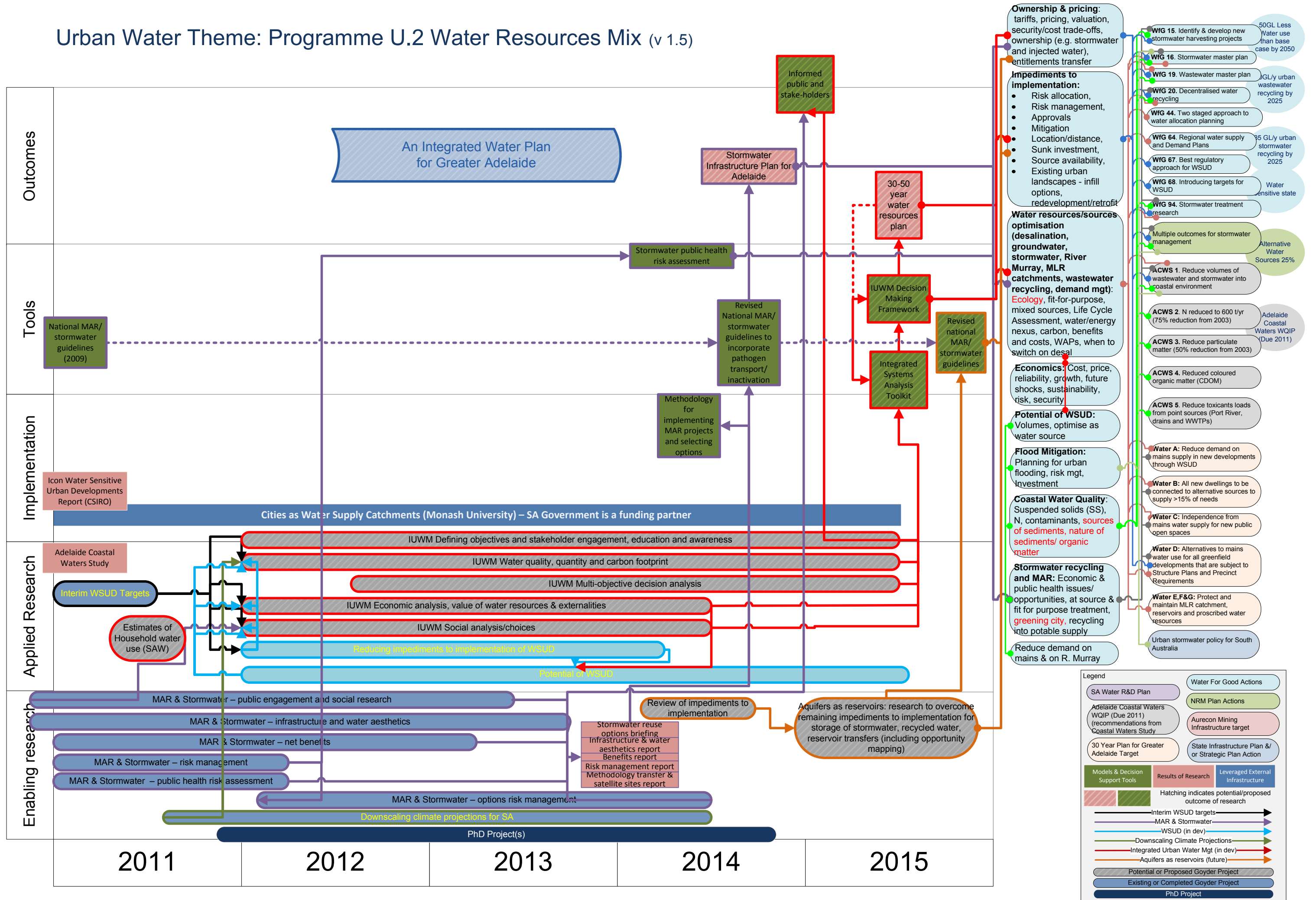


# Urban Water Theme: Programme U.1 WSUD (v 1.3)

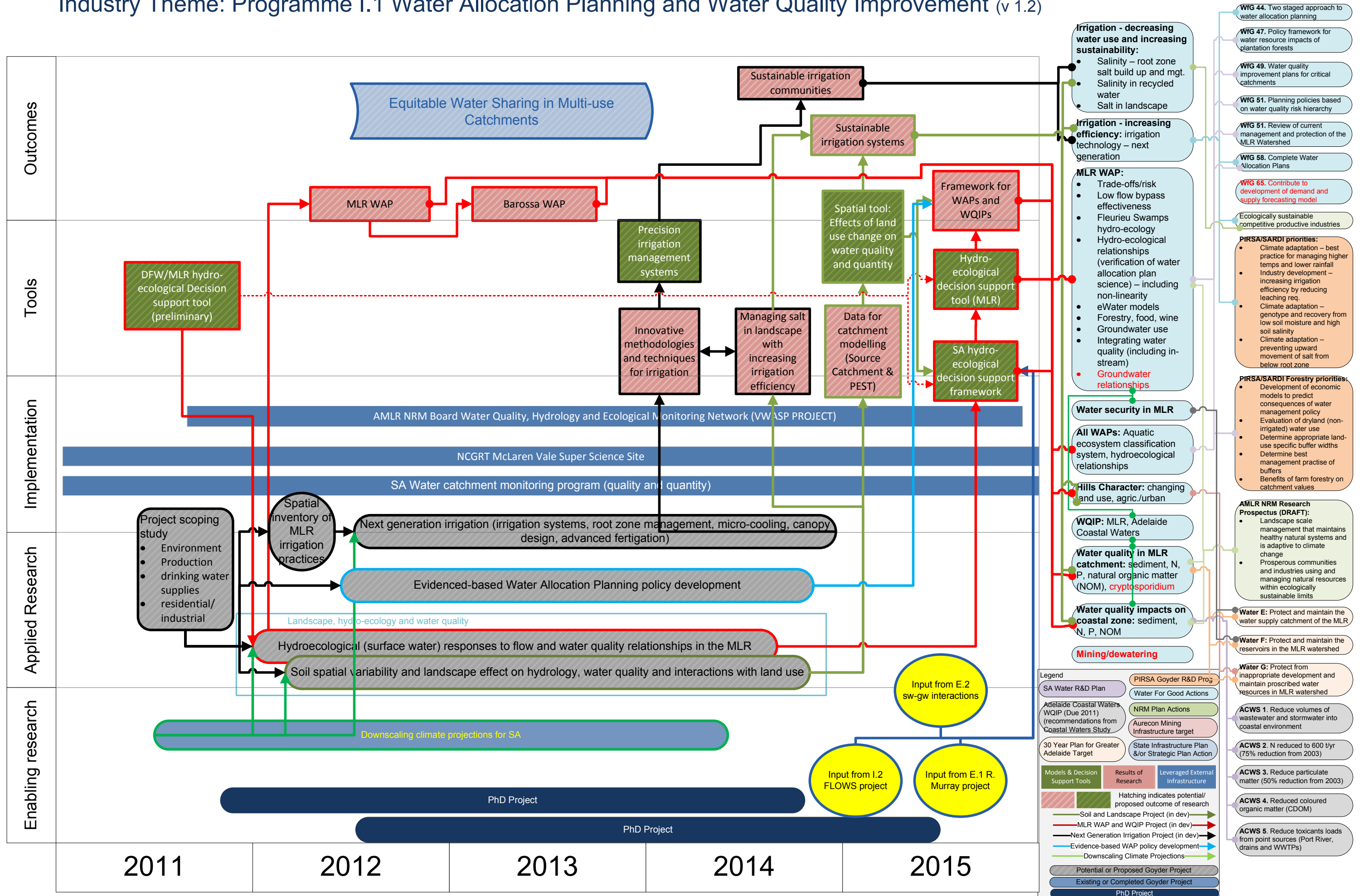


# Urban Water Theme: Programme U.2 Water Resources Mix (v 1.5)

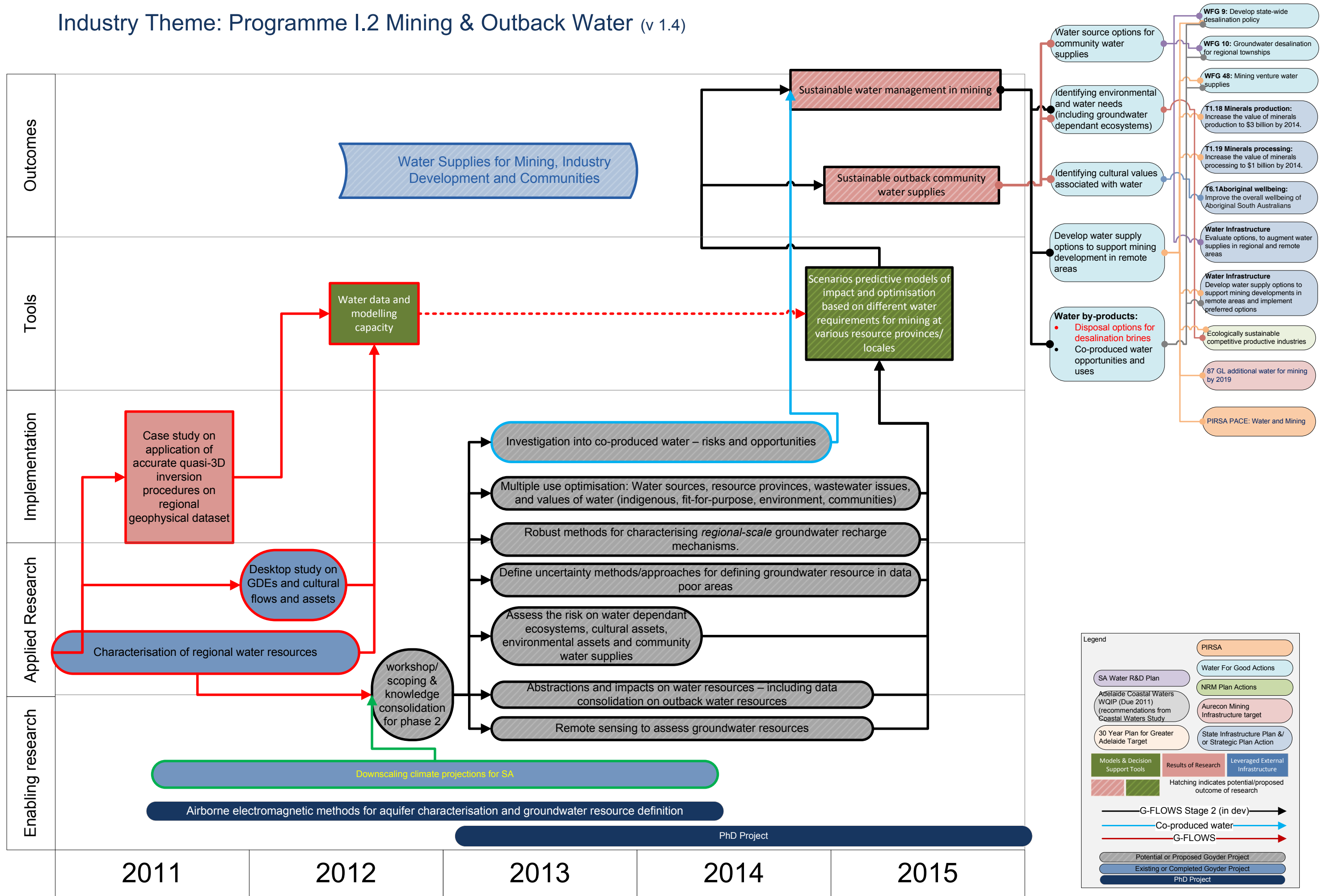


- Ownership & pricing:** tariffs, pricing, valuation, security/cost trade-offs, ownership (e.g. stormwater and injected water), entitlements transfer
- Impediments to implementation:**
- Risk allocation,
  - Risk management,
  - Approvals
  - Mitigation
  - Location/distance,
  - Sunk investment,
  - Source availability,
  - Existing urban landscapes - infill options, redevelopment/retrofit
- Water resources/sources optimisation (desalination, groundwater, stormwater, River Murray, MLR catchments, wastewater recycling, demand mgt):** Ecology, fit-for-purpose, mixed sources, Life Cycle Assessment, water/energy nexus, carbon, benefits and costs, WAPs, when to switch on desal
- Economics:** Cost, price, reliability, growth, future shocks, sustainability, risk, security
- Potential of WSUD:** Volumes, optimise as water source
- Flood Mitigation:** Planning for urban flooding, risk mgt, investment
- Coastal Water Quality:** Suspended solids (SS), N, contaminants, sources of sediments/ organic matter
- Stormwater recycling and MAR:** Economic & public health issues/ opportunities, at source & fit for purpose treatment, greening city, recycling into potable supply
- Reduce demand on mains & on R. Murray
- WFG 15. Identify & develop new stormwater harvesting projects
  - WFG 16. Stormwater master plan
  - WFG 19. Wastewater master plan
  - WFG 20. Decentralised water recycling
  - WFG 44. Two staged approach to water allocation planning
  - WFG 64. Regional water supply and Demand Plans
  - WFG 67. Best regulatory approach for WSUD
  - WFG 68. Introducing targets for WSUD
  - WFG 94. Stormwater treatment research
  - Multiple outcomes for stormwater management
  - ACWS 1. Reduce volumes of wastewater and stormwater into coastal environment
  - ACWS 2. N reduced to 600 t/yr (75% reduction from 2003)
  - ACWS 3. Reduce particulate matter (50% reduction from 2003)
  - ACWS 4. Reduced coloured organic matter (CDOM)
  - ACWS 5. Reduce toxicants loads from point sources (Port River, drains and WWTPs)
  - Water A: Reduce demand on mains supply in new developments through WSUD
  - Water B: All new dwellings to be connected to alternative sources to supply >15% of needs
  - Water C: Independence from mains water supply for new public open spaces
  - Water D: Alternatives to mains water use for all greenfield developments that are subject to Structure Plans and Precinct Requirements
  - Water E,F&G: Protect and maintain MLR catchment, reservoirs and proscribed water resources
  - Urban stormwater policy for South Australia
- 50GL Less Water use than base case by 2050
- 10GL/yr urban wastewater recycling by 2025
- 95 GL/yr urban stormwater recycling by 2025
- Water sensitive state
- Alternative Water Sources 25%
- Adelaide Coastal Waters WQIP (Due 2011)

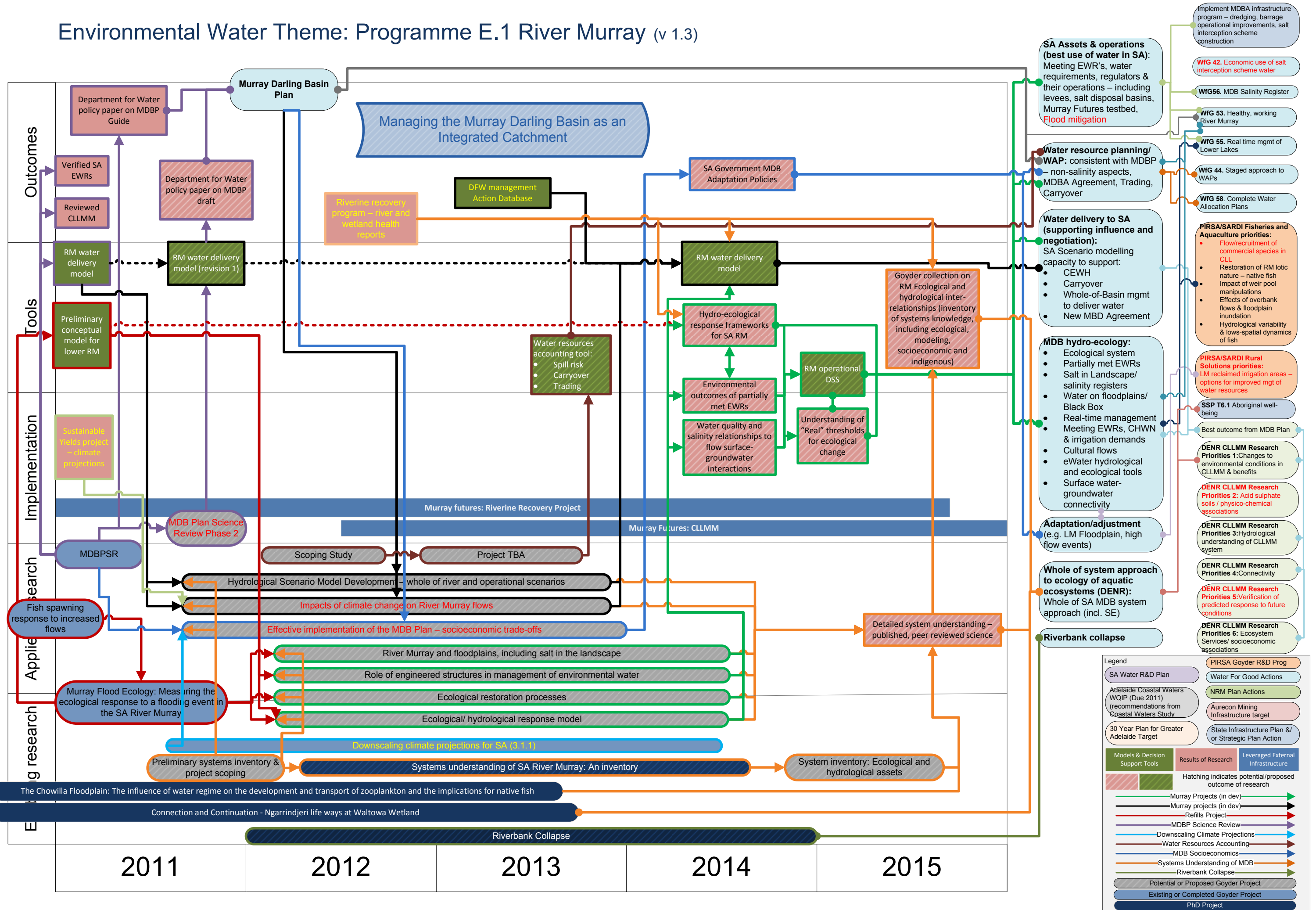
# Industry Theme: Programme I.1 Water Allocation Planning and Water Quality Improvement (v 1.2)



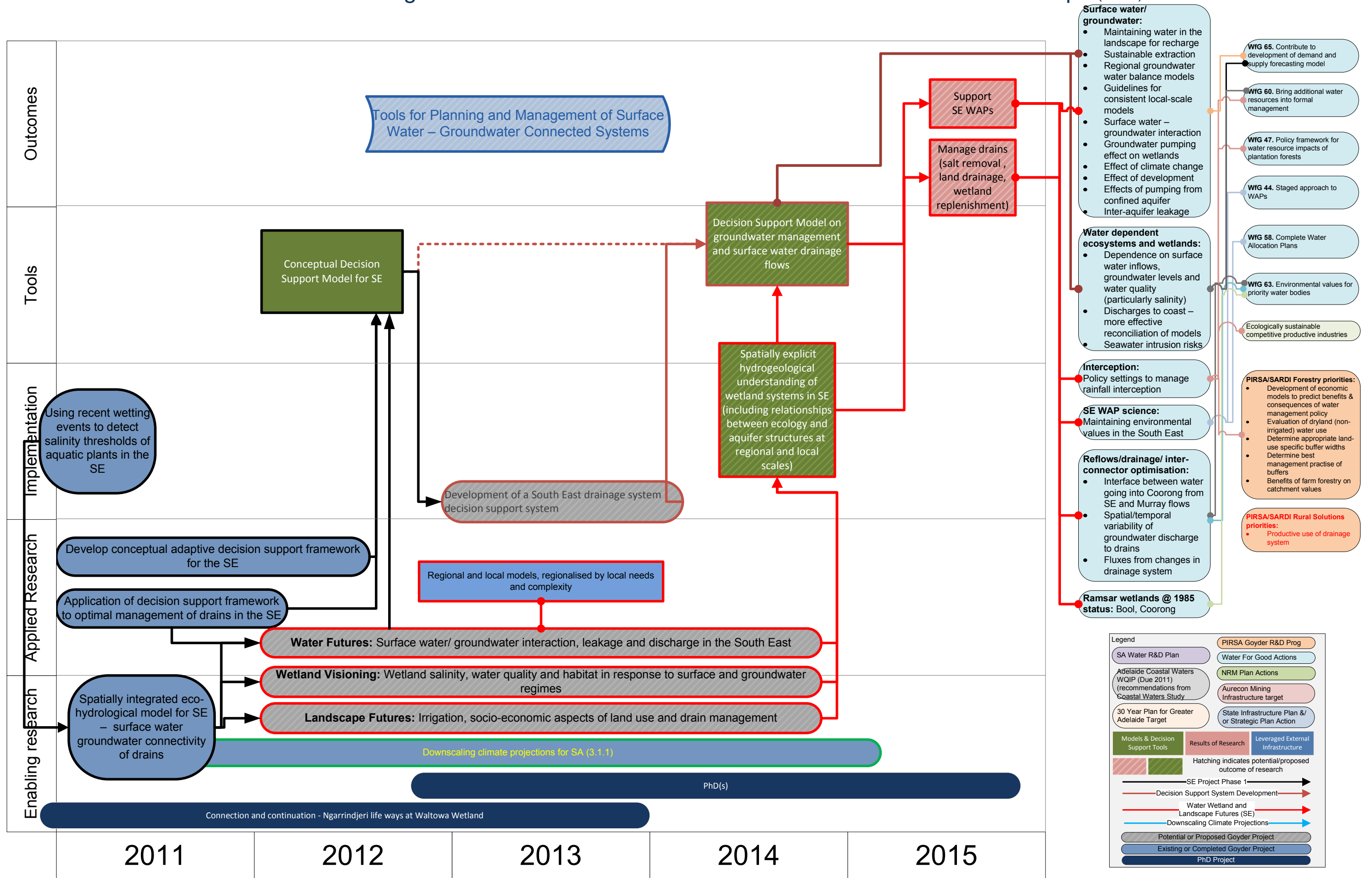
# Industry Theme: Programme I.2 Mining & Outback Water (v 1.4)



# Environmental Water Theme: Programme E.1 River Murray (v 1.3)



# Environmental Water Theme: Programme E.2 Surface Water / Groundwater / Wetland Relationships (v 1.1)



# Climate Change Theme: Programme C.1 Regional Climate Change Downscaling (v 1.1)

