What is claimed is:

1. A method of creating a biofiltration reactive filter media (RFM) to remove or reduce dissolved contaminants contained in wastewater through physical, biological and chemical processes, the method including:

analysing the wastewater in order to determine the concentration of toxic contaminants present in the wastewater, and determining volume of the wastewater to be treated;

creating a RFM including components that specifically target the toxic contaminants present in the wastewater in order to remove or reduce the toxic contaminants in the wastewater, when the wastewater passes through the RFM in order to meet predetermined threshold decontamination values and/or a preferential level of decontamination;

wherein creating the RFM includes selecting the components, from a catalogue of components characterised by their properties and performance efficacy; and

wherein the components include one or more recycled organic materials in organic form.

2. The method of claim 1, further including assessing performance of a test RFM using batch testing and/or column testing and/or field sampling to measure the test RFM's ability to achieve the predetermined threshold decontamination values and/or preferential level of decontamination, desired flow rate through the RFM, and desired performance of the physical, chemical and biological processes.

3. The method of any one of the preceding claims, further including identifying and assessing performance of the components and/or test RFM, including establishing characteristics of the components and/or test RFM including one or more of: specific pollutant removal per unit of water, surface area, lifespan of the RFM’s ability to remove or reduce one or more specific pollutant(s), pH, particle size grading, CeC, Porosity, EC, Dispersion (Emerson class), Chemical analysis, Maturity, Microbial population, Carbon, CHN analysis, C:N ratio, bulk density, Water holding capacity, and flow rate.

4. The method of claim 2, including generating functional and predictive algorithms, using environment data and/or results from the batch and/or column testing and/or field sampling, to model performance of the test RFM and/or the components under chosen environmental conditions in order to determine formulations for the created RFM.

5. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein a plurality of RFMs are created in order to remove or reduce different dissolved contaminants present in the wastewater, wherein the RFMs are configured to be used in series and/or parallel to treat the wastewater in a stepwise process.

6. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the components of the RFM are selected based on criteria including contaminants present in the wastewater, desired flow rate of fluid through the RFM, facilitation of plant growth, and avoiding pollution of surrounding waterways.

7. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the RFM removes or reduces contamination in the wastewater by one or more of the following chemical and/or biological processes: sorption, absorption, ion exchange, precipitation, volatilisation, microbial biodegradation, phytoremediation, inoculation, electrostatic effect, kinetic control, sedimentation, chelation, flocculation.

8. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the RFM is configured to remove or reduce contaminants including at least one of BOD, CBOD5, TKN (NH4 & N03), TP (Particles, dissolved, soluble), E. coli, TSS, metals, hydrocarbons, Btex, Rhodococcus rhodochrous, Pseudomonas putida, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Sphingomonas herbicidovorans, Bacillus subtillis and Escherichia coli.

9. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the components of the RFM further include recycled mineral materials and/or microbial innoculants, wherein the recycled mineral materials in one or more of the following: soil, foundry sand, basalt dust, glass fines.

10. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the wastewater is at least one of stormwater, runoff, or industrial by-product water.

11. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein treatment of the wastewater enables reuse of the wastewater.

12. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the performance efficacy includes one or more of the following factors: component selection & proportions, particle size/surface area, carbon fraction content, moisture holding capacity/porosity, cation exchange capacity and/or charge density, sorption, nitrogen drawdown, pH, stability/structural integrity, leachability, flow rate of influent, permeability, hydraulic conductivity (residence time, reaction time), dispersability, bulk density, wettability, toxicity, maintenance, availability & cost, safety, phytoremediation.

13. The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the recycled organic material includes one or more of the following: sawdust, coir peat, bio char, bark fines, timber/wood fines, charcoal.

14. An RFM biofiltration system for removing or reducing dissolved contaminants contained in wastewater through physical, biological and chemical processes, comprising:

a malleable cartridge defining an interior compartment;

a permeable fabric forming an exterior of the malleable cartridge and having a joining system to reversibly seal the exterior of the malleable cartridge, the permeable fabric having a handle affixed to the exterior of the malleable cartridge for orienting the exterior of the malleable cartridge to at least partially face a source of contaminated wastewater; and

a reactive filter media (RFM) contained within the interior compartment of the malleable cartridge;

wherein the RFM includes components, selected from a catalogue of components characterised by their properties and performance efficacy, to specifically target toxic contaminants identified to be present in the wastewater in order to remove or reduce the toxic contaminants in the wastewater, when the wastewater passes through the RFM in order to meet predetermined threshold decontamination values and/or a preferential level of decontamination; and

wherein the components include one or more recycled organic materials in organic form.

15. The RFM biofiltration system of claim 14, wherein the cartridge defines a first interior compartment and a second interior compartment, the second interior compartment containing a different RFM than the first interior compartment.

16. The RFM biofiltration system of claim 14 or claim 15, wherein the RFM is configured to remove or reduce contaminants including at least one of BOD, TKN (NH4 & N03), TP (Particles, dissolved, soluble), E. coli, TSS, metals, hydrocarbons, Btex, Rhodococcus rhodochrous, Pseudomonas putida, Pseudomonas fluorescens, Sphingomonas herbicidovorans, Bacillus subtillis and Escherichia coli.

17. The RFM filtration system of any one of claims 14 to 16, wherein the handle is an anchor to fixedly position the cartridge to an external surface.

18. The RFM filtration system of any one of claims 14 to 17, further including a containment means configured to receive the cartridge therein.