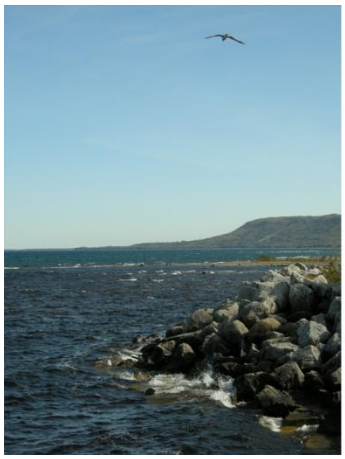
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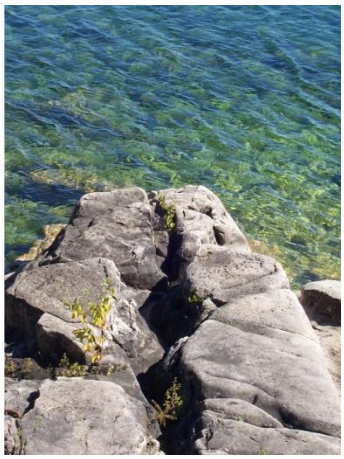
Explanatory Document:

A Rationale for Policies in the Approved Source Protection Plan

- **Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area**
- **Grey Sauble Source Protection Area**
- **Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Area**







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Important Notice

This document contains one Explanatory Document in support of one Source Protection Plan for the following Source Protection Areas:

- Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area;
- Grey Sauble Source Protection Area; and
- Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Area.

Information contained in this document generally applies to all three Source Protection Areas unless otherwise stated.

PREFACE

This document was prepared by the Source Protection Committee for the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region.

The objective of this document is to provide the rationale for the policies that the Source Protection Committee has developed to protect municipal drinking water sources.

If you have any questions about this document or the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region, please contact the Source Protection office at:

519-470-3000 or 877-470-3001

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www.waterprotection.ca.

Ontario

Made possible through funding support from the Government of Ontario.

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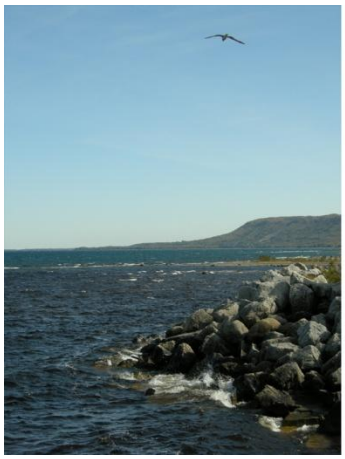
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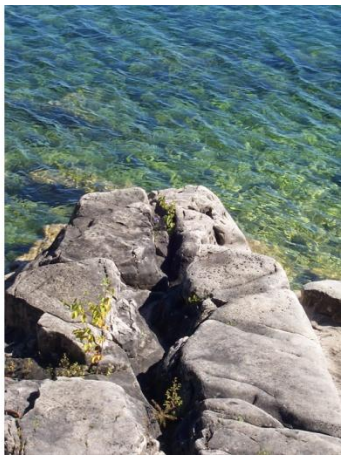
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Chapter 1

Background







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1.0 Background

1.1 Introduction

This Explanatory Document explains how the policies in the Source Protection Plan (SPP) were developed. As well, there is a detailed rationale for the policy options that were selected and how these work together to address the various categories of drinking water threats. The comments from agencies that were received during consultation have been summarized and the manner in which these comments affected policies in the Source Protection Plan is also documented.

The Explanatory Document adheres to guidelines from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change and the requirements outlined in Ontario Regulation 287/07 under the *Clean Water Act (CWA)*. The following information must be included in the Explanatory Document:

- an explanation of the Source Protection Committee's policy decisions
- the reasons that section 57 Prohibition is used to address the risk of an existing activity
- a statement indicating that the Committee is of the opinion that non-regulatory measures are sufficient to address significant threats, when used as a standalone policy tool
- a summary of comments received and an explanation of how they were considered
- consideration of financial implications
- consideration of climate change

The Explanatory Document is meant to accompany the Source Protection Plan. However, the Explanatory Document is not considered part of the Source Protection Plan and does not go through the same consultation process. Disclosing the underlying rationale that was used to select specific policy approaches supports a transparent decision-making process. The Explanatory Document provides stakeholders, the general public and other interested parties, as well as the Source Protection Authorities, implementing agencies and the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, with the information that influenced policy decisions.

1.2 Source Protection Plans

Source Protection Plans (SPP) enable Ontario communities to effectively protect their drinking water sources. The locally-developed plans are based on scientific studies and involve a collaborative approach with many opportunities for public input. The Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Committee developed one draft Source Protection Plan for its three Source Protection Areas: Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area; Grey Sauble Source Protection Area; and Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Area. The Source Protection Plan follows the requirements of the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006* and has been developed in accordance with Ontario Regulation 287/07.

Within the Source Protection Plan is a series of policies that address activities and land uses. The policies reduce or eliminate risks within designated zones around water intakes or municipal wells that are the source of water for local municipal drinking water systems.

1.3 Policy Development

The Source Protection Committee undertook an extensive process to arrive at the policies contained in the Source Protection Plan. From 2009 onward, the Source Protection Committee received presentations, reports and materials about the drinking water systems, drinking water threats and available policy tools. Considerable discussion about policy options then occurred resulting in various rounds of revisions to draft policies.

The first step was to convene a policy discussion group for each threat category. The discussion groups involved two or three Source Protection Committee members plus source protection staff. The key task was to determine the policy tools that would be used to address the threat category. A matrix and scoring system was used to help focus the discussion. In selecting policy options to address a particular drinking water threat, consideration was given to the following criteria:

1. **Effectiveness**: will the policy option help to achieve the desired objective?

2. **Appropriateness:** can the policy option be implemented and does it match the scope of the threat?

3. **Cost/Benefit:** are the potential costs to implement the policy option reasonable?

Scoring was conducted using a simple scale: **H** = high; **M** = moderate; **L** = low. Each criterion was evaluated for both existing activities and future activities under each of the available policy tools. The policy directions were then formed into drafts of policies that were presented to the Source Protection Committee and working groups. Two working groups were involved in the policy development process: the Planning Officials Working Group and the Agricultural and Rural Working Group.

A series of policy packages was developed with one for each of the threat categories considered in drinking water source protection. The policy packages provided an overview of the threat category and gave details on how the threat was viewed in the Tables of Drinking Water Threats (Threats Tables) that are part of the *Clean Water Act* regulations. As well, the package included the preliminary versions of policies.

1.4 Consultation Process

In November 2011, pre-consultation with potential implementing agencies began on these preliminary policies. The pre-consultation was a requirement under the *Clean Water Act* and gave an initial opportunity for these agencies to comment on preliminary Source Protection Plan policies.

The development of the policies was an open and consultative planning process. There were extensive opportunities for municipalities, community organizations, businesses, residents, and provincial ministries to provide input to the development of the policies throughout the process.

These consultation opportunities included:

1. Pre-consultation on draft policies with the public and designated implementation bodies
2. Municipal workshops
3. Presentations to municipal councils
4. Consultation on the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan (April 2012)
5. Consultation on the Proposed Source Protection Plan (June 2012)

Comments that were received during this consultation period are presented in a summary format in Appendix B, including comments from agencies and the general public during consultation on the Proposed Source Protection Plan and the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan.

In February 2015, a public consultation began on the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan. This consultation is a requirement under the *Clean Water Act* due to the updates and changes in policies. This consultation period allows municipalities, community organizations, businesses, residents, and provincial ministries to provide input into the updated policies. Comments received during consultation are presented in a summary format in Appendix A, including comments from agencies and the general public during consultation on the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan.

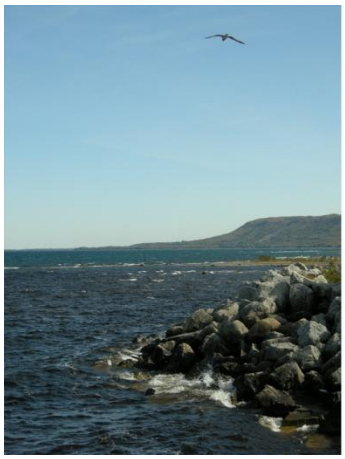
The Source Protection Plan is the third major document produced by the Source Protection Committee. In 2009, the Terms of Reference was produced. At that time, the public had an opportunity to comment on a draft of the Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference helped to outline the workplan for the preparation of the Assessment Report and the Source Protection Plan. The draft version of the Assessment Report underwent two rounds of consultation in 2010. A subsequent update of the Assessment Report had a further public consultation opportunity prior to its submission for approval in June 2011. Another update of the Assessment Report was completed and had a public consultation beginning in February 2015 prior to its submission for approval in June 2015. The Assessment Report provides a wealth of technical information about local water sources. It forms a basis for the policy discussions.

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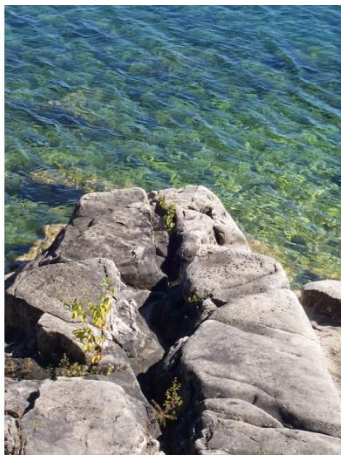
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Chapter 2

Policy Considerations







EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT *Effective July 1, 2016*

A Rationale for Policies in the Approved Source Protection Plan

Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region

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2.0 Policy Considerations

2.1 Overview

The *Clean Water Act* and its regulations require that policies be written by the Source Protection Committee to address significant drinking water threats with the goal that existing threats cease to be significant threats and new significant threats never occur. The Source Protection Committee may also write policies for moderate or low drinking water threats.

2.2 Mission Statement and Guiding Principles of the Source Protection Committee

The Source Protection Committee adopted the following mission statement and guiding principles in December 2007.

Mission Statement:

Providing leadership to engage the entire community in developing comprehensive, responsible solutions to protect water resources.

Guiding Principles:

We value:

- Comprehensive, science-based research
- Recognizing and engaging all members of the community as valued stakeholders
- Informed decision making through communication, education and responsiveness to community enquiries
- Being open and transparent
- Sustainable and long-term decision making

2.3 Terms of Reference

The first major documents created by the Source Protection Committee were the Terms of Reference. These were approved by the Minister of the Environment in August 2009. Below is an excerpt from the Introduction section of the approved Terms of Reference. The main values expressed in the Terms of Reference helped to guide the policy decisions of the Source Protection Committee.

> "The Source Protection Committee will exercise its local decision-making powers, while at the same time adhering to applicable legislation, regulations, Director's rules, and guidance currently in effect or as these materials are developed. In the development of policies for the Source Protection Plan, the Source Protection Committee will consider the impacts and implications for both the activities that may be affected and the protection of drinking water sources. Recommendations may be made with regard to the establishment of incentive programs, cost-share programs or other financial instruments that may assist property owners in their compliance with the requirements of Source Protection Plan policies.

Implementation of Source Protection Plan Policies

The Source Protection Committee (SPC) is committed to producing the best Source Protection Plans (SPP) possible to protect the quality and quantity of drinking water sources in the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region. The implementation of SPP policies will have financial implications on the agencies or individuals responsible for, or affected by, implementation; however, it is acknowledged that the policies should be sufficiently rigorous to address the significant threats and should not be diminished in any way in an attempt to make them less onerous.

The success of the implementation of SPP policies is directly linked to the availability of provincial funding through programs such as the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program (ODWSP). The SPC expects a level of financial commitment from the Province of Ontario to ensure the successful implementation of SPP policies. The SPC also expects that landowners will not be unduly affected by the implementation of these policies.

The Source Protection Committee will provide advice to those responsible for implementation of Source Protection Plans, that the implementation of measures required by Source Protection Plan policies be contingent upon the availability of funding to support affected landowners in implementation.

The Source Protection Committee strongly recommends that money be made available locally in the stewardship fund to address implementation and affected landowners when Source Protection Plans are completed.

Following the completion of the Source Protection Plans, policies will be prioritized and implemented as sustainable long-term funding is available."

Approved Terms of Reference, Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area
August 17, 2009

2.4 Financial Implication Considerations

The Source Protection Committee has been mindful of the potential financial implications of Source Protection Plan implementation. This can be seen in the Terms of Reference as noted in section 2.3 above.

Financial assistance has been made available to those whose activities and properties may be affected by the implementation of the Source Protection Plan. Through Section 97 of the *Clean Water Act*, the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program was established. The program also provides for outreach and education programs to provide opportunities and highlight the importance of individual actions to protect sources of drinking water.

The Early Actions program and the Early Response program, funded by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, have already been directing grants to landowners within close proximity to municipal wells or surface water intakes to undertake projects to reduce existing potential contamination sources, in advance of approved Source Protection Plans. The Early Actions program concluded in 2010 and the Early Response program concluded in 2013. The

Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Committee will continue to request that the province funds the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program to provide financial assistance to property owners affected by new policies and risk reduction strategies that may result from approved Source Protection Plans.

The financial implications for Source Water Protection implementation in the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region was strongly considered in the development of the Source Protection Plan policies. Several comments were received during consultation on the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan regarding implementation funding. As a result, the Source Protection Committee made revisions to the policies. Further discussion is provided later in the Explanatory Document in Section 4.2 under policies G-10 and G-11.

2.5 Climate Change Considerations

The Assessment Report has a chapter specifically on climate change. It includes a discussion of both global and regional scenarios and an analysis of local meteorological data for any trends. The expected impacts of climate change on the water cycle in Southern Ontario are presented, including those on the Great Lakes and groundwater. These two water sources combined provide the water supply for nearly all water users in this Source Protection Region.

The key outcomes or implications related to Drinking Water Source Protection are as follows:

a) the amount and availability of municipal drinking water is not expected to be significantly impacted by changes in climate in the next few decades

b) no deterioration in the ability of the intakes to provide water can be reasonably projected

c) the pressure on existing drinking water resources might increase significantly because other sectors increase their demand for water

d) climate change may cause or trigger water quality issues and health issues in drinking water systems related to the decrease of water quantity (decrease of dilution effects), new and invasive pathogens under a new temperature regime, and extreme events such as water intrusions caused by flooding and stormwater runoff

Water quantity stress assessments for subwatersheds in the Source Protection Region (SPR) found only one area that warranted further study. Technical work is continuing for the Hanover subwatershed, which includes the Hanover and Lake Rosalind Wellhead Protection Areas, to determine if a water quantity threat exists. No threats have been determined with regards to water quantity at this time. As well, high growth rates are not expected in the SPR and a modest level of growth has already been accounted for in the technical work for water quantity. Although the Source Protection Committee has not included policies that address water quantity threats in this Source Protection Plan, the subject will be reviewed in the next round of source protection planning.

The Source Protection Committee considered all potential significant threats, whether they existed now or could in the future, based on circumstances currently in the provincial Tables of Drinking Water Threats. To ensure that water quality threats were appropriately addressed, the

Source Protection Committee has used a comprehensive set of policies for each threat category and in no instances has it relied on non-regulatory ("soft") tools as stand-alone policies.

2.6 Policy Tools

There is a spectrum of tools and approaches that the Source Protection Committee may rely upon to address significant drinking water threats. This includes:

1. Prohibition
2. Risk Management Plans
3. Restricted Land Uses
4. Prescribed Instruments
5. Planning Approaches (e.g. official plan, zoning, site plan control)
6. Education and Outreach
7. Incentive Programs
8. Other, including policies that:
    - specify the actions to be taken to implement the Source Protection Plan or to achieve the plan's objectives
    - establish stewardship programs
    - specify and promote best management practices
    - establish pilot programs
    - govern research

These policy approaches may be applied alone or in combination with other policy approaches to deal with a particular drinking water threat. A description of the various policy tools and examples can be found in the Source Protection Plan in sections 4.3 and 4.5, respectively.

The policies in the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan are arranged in four different policy packages within Chapter 6, which consists of the following:

6.1 Policies relating to significant drinking water threats: these policies describe the required actions related to particular categories of prescribed drinking water threats. For each threat category a list of policies is provided.

6.2 Policies relating to mixed threats: these policies describe the required actions related to multiple categories of prescribed drinking water threats. One policy may apply to several different threat categories as specified in the policy text.

6.3 Policies to address the various circumstances related to transport pathways. Transport pathways have the potential to increase the susceptibility of contamination in a vulnerable area.

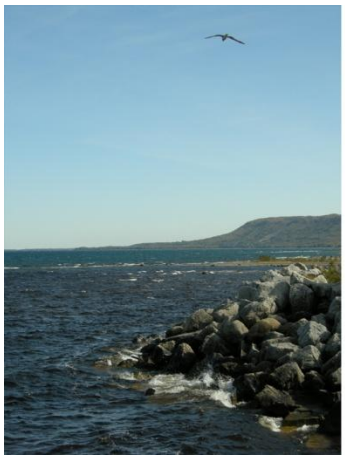
6.4 Policies to provide monitoring requirements. In particular, the monitoring policies direct that the implementing body for a Source Protection Plan policy is to provide a report on activities taken to fulfill obligations under the policy. The numbers located at the end of each monitoring policy are the Policy Text ID numbers to which the monitoring policy applies.

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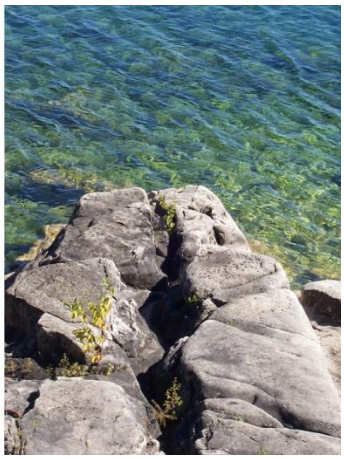
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Chapter 3

Policies Applying to Prescribed Drinking Water Threat Categories







EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT *Effective July 1, 2016*
A Rationale for Policies in the Approved Source Protection Plan
Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region

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3.0 Policies to Address Prescribed Drinking Water Threats

3.1 Overview

This section lists the policy sets that have been developed to address prescribed drinking water threats. Each policy set and each individual policy has an explanation of why the Source Protection Committee made the decisions regarding the policy outcome, as well as comments and changes that were incorporated into the development of the policies.

3.2 Policy Discussion by Prescribed Threat

Each of the 21 prescribed drinking water threats is described below in relation to the policy set used to address activities under that threat category.

3.2.1 Threat 1. The establishment, operation or maintenance of a waste disposal site within the meaning of part V of the *Environmental Protection Act*

There are seven specific policies and nine general policies in the Source Protection Plan to address Threat 1 from the list of prescribed drinking water threats.

The SPC determined that future occurrences of some disposal sites are not desirable. Existing activities may continue and may be allowed to expand or have approvals renewed subject to adequate management measures being in place.

Table 3.2.1 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 1. The Establishment, Operation or Maintenance of a Waste Disposal Site Within the Meaning of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act*

Threat 1. The Establishment, Operation or Maintenance of a Waste Disposal Site Within the Meaning of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act*				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
01-01	Risk Management Plan for Hazardous or Liquid Industrial Wastes with Environmental Compliance Approval	s. 58 Risk Management Plan	RMO (Risk Management Official)	Existing, Future
01-02	Risk Management Plan for Hazardous or Liquid Industrial Wastes without Environmental Compliance Approval	s. 58 Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
01-03	Review of Environmental Compliance Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Existing

Threat 1. The Establishment, Operation or Maintenance of a Waste Disposal Site Within the Meaning of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act*				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
01-04	Constraint on Environmental Compliance Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Future
01-05	Siting of PCB Waste Storage	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Existing, Future
01-06	Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment for Waste Disposal Sites	Land Use Planning	Municipality	Future
01-07	Waste Diversion	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-08 Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunity* *G-09 Hazardous Waste Collection Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Prescribed Instrument Compliance Monitoring*			

01-01

Most of the waste categories addressed by the Tables of Drinking Water Threats are regulated under other provincial legislation and require a permit, such as an environmental compliance approval. However, there are instances when the handling and storage of hazardous waste or liquid industrial waste do not need one of these prescribed instruments from a provincial ministry. For these cases, the Source Protection Committee determined that the best approach would be to utilize the Part IV tools under the *Clean Water Act*. The use of s. 57 prohibition was considered to be too restrictive in these circumstances. Therefore, the activity has been addressed by s.58 risk management, which will require adequate measures be put in place and contingency plans be made for spill response.

Approved

01-02

The activities covered under this policy are comparatively small amounts of waste, residues and containers, and clean-up materials. These have been exempted under a clause of the *Environmental Protection Act* from requiring a provincial instrument. The Source Protection Plan policy uses s. 58 risk management to require a plan that address storage, containment and spills response. The Source Protection Committee determined that it would be unreasonable to use prohibition given the possible high number of commercial and industrial businesses that may have this activity, since it can involve even the short term storage of materials in on-site waste bins. The small quantity of contaminants can be adequately addressed through the Risk Management Plan.

Policy updates as part of Section 36 update 2021 – The policy text was revised and it will still cover the waste threat subcategory "(p), (q), (r), (s), (t) or (u)"and this revision will better align the policy wording with the language as defined in Regulation 347 (General - Waste Management) made under the Environmental Protection Act for small quantity exemption (SQE) wastes and to reflect the associated 2021 amendments to the Technical Rules. Circumstances that explicitly recognize the risks of both waste storage sites that require generator registration under the Environmental Protection Act and those that do not. Significant drinking water threats would be identified for sites requiring generator registration in IPZs/WHPAs with a vulnerability score 10. For sites excluded from generator registration significant threats would be identified in WHPAs with a score of 10.

01-03

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)issues Environmental Compliance Approvals for waste disposal sites. Among other things, these specify the water quality that is permitted for leachate and runoff. The policy calls for any existing approvals to be reviewed and ensure that adequate measures are in place. Based on a comment from the MECP, the wording was changed so that it speaks of ensuring the activity "ceases to be a significant threat." The timeframe has been revised to three years or another date determined by the MECP Director to address operational concerns expressed by the MECP.

01-04

The SPC feels that waste disposal sites should be restricted in the affected vulnerable areas so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. The policy ensures new waste disposal sites will be located outside of vulnerable areas. An allowance was made so that existing sites could receive approvals necessary for continued operations or expansions. Based on a comment from the MOECC, wording was changed so that the policy would constrain the issuance of an approval except under certain conditions.

01-05

The storage of PCBs should be restricted so as to ensure these significant drinking water threats do not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. The policy prevents any expansion of existing sites and the establishment of any new sites. Some discretion was provided on the relocation of existing materials to avoid a situation where the process of moving the material would pose a greater risk than just leaving it in the current location.

01-06
The SPC feels that waste disposal sites can cause significant interruptions to water supplies and clean-up efforts are extremely difficult. New activities related to waste disposal systems should thus not be permitted where they would be significant drinking water threats. Changes were made to the policy as a result of comments about the ability of official plans to control land uses, as opposed to specific activities. Activities related to application or storage of waste were removed. These can be covered by Policy Text ID 01-03 and 01-04.

01-07
Waste diversion or the reduction of waste quantities can help to minimize the potential for contaminant release. It also alleviates the pressure to create new waste disposal sites.

3.2.2 Threat 2. The establishment, operation or maintenance of a system that collects, stores, transmits, treats or disposes of sewage

There are a total of fourteen specific policies and seven general policies to address Threat 2. Of the fourteen specific policies, six relate to on-site sewage systems and eight relate to other sewage works.

Table 3.2.2 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 2. The establishment, operation or maintenance of a system that collects, stores, transmits, treats or disposes of sewage

Threat 2. Sewage System or Sewage Works				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
On-site Sewage Systems				
02-01	Sewer Connection By-law	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing
02-02	Review of Environmental Compliance Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Existing
02-03	Constraint on Environmental Compliance Approvals for On-site Sewage Systems	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Future
02-04	Maintenance Inspection Program	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
02-05	Discretionary Maintenance Inspections – Lake-Rosalind	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
02-06	Sewer Requirement for New Lots	Land Use Planning	Municipality	Future

Threat 2. Sewage System or Sewage Works				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
02-07	Building Code Changes Related to On-site Sewage Systems	Strategic Action	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	Future
Other Sewage Works				
02-08	Review of Environmental Compliance Approvals for Sewage Works	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Existing
02-09	Constraint on Environmental Compliance Approvals for Sewage Works	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Future
02-10	Sewer Maintenance	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
02-11	Sewer Locating Program	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
02-12	Stormwater Management Review	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing
02-13	Separation of Combined Sewers	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing
02-14	Infiltration Prevention	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
02-15	Design Principles for New Development	Land Use Planning	Municipality	Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

On-site Sewage Systems

02-01
Connection to a municipal sewer line will eliminate the circumstances for this threat. A distance and expense test have been included to ensure the requirement is reasonable. The five-year time frame allows for budgeting and construction seasons to accomplish the work.

02-02
This policy is for existing activities. The policy applies to approvals from the MOECC related to on-site sewage systems regulated under *Ontario Water Resources Act.* It is recommended that the Ministry review all Environmental Compliance Approvals for on-site sewage to determine whether;
a) the system contain design standards that provide reductions in the level of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the treatment unit effluent;
b) the conditions include requirements for an emergency plan in the event of a failure of the system; and
c) the conditions include requirements for onsite monitoring to ensure that the system is functioning as designed and require the proponent to have the system inspected regularly using a standard equal to or greater than the inspection protocols of the "On-Site Sewage Maintenance Inspection" document dated March 2011 as amended from time to time, developed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

Priorities for the compliance monitoring program should include areas where known septic failures have been identified and areas where older systems have not recently been inspected. Systems found to be deficient are required to undertake improvements to be in compliance (see G-13).

02-03
The policy sets out the preferred treatment options for on-site sewage systems that are subject to the *Ontario Water Resources Act*. Connection to a municipal sewer line will eliminate the circumstances for this threat (conformity with Policy 02-01). For on-site sewage systems, treatment unit and leaching bed systems must be designed so as not to be a significant drinking water threat. Holding tanks are allowed under limited circumstances as spelled out in policy text. These measures will minimize the risk while still allowing development. This policy applies to future activities only.

The Tables of Drinking Water Threats list nitrogen and phosphorous as two chemical parameters that would make on-site sewage systems a significant drinking water threat. The policy recommends that the system contain design standards that provide reductions in the level of nitrogen and phosphorus in the treatment unit effluent. As a condition an emergency plan in the event of a failure of the system, onsite monitoring to ensure that the system is functioning as designed and require the proponent to have the system inspected regularly using a standard equal to or greater than the inspection protocols of the "On-Site Sewage Maintenance Inspection" document dated March 2011 as amended from time to time, developed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. As a result of comments received by the SPC, the policy text was updated. The same approach is used for Policy Text ID 02-06.

02-04
The policy utilizes a program already required under the Building Code. A moderate or higher risk category is defined as a system that is ten years or older. This is outlined in the "Septic Reinspection Information Document" by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, dated June 2001 and is also consistent with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation guidelines. Repair or decommissioning of deficient systems would be consistent with the intent of related policies. The recommendation to verify the connection of greywater and blackwater pipes is intended to ensure that inappropriate disposal of waste is not occurring in these vulnerable areas.

02-05
This policy applies to the Wellhead Protection Area 'E' (WHPA-E) around Lake Rosalind/Marl Lake to address increased concerns over higher levels of pathogens in the Lakes. This policy applies to Moderate/Low risk septic threats, whereby the Municipality and Local Board of Health would work in collaboration to help prioritize systems that should be inspected. This policy would be a non-mandatory policy but would give authority to implementing bodies to take appropriate action if they become aware of issues with individual septic systems.

02-06
Limiting treatment options to municipal sewer lines for new lots will prevent the establishment of additional locations where the creation of new on-site sewage systems could occur in these vulnerable areas. In reviewing policies for approval and submission to the Minister, the Source Protection Committee reinforced the need to limit development in areas with a vulnerability score of10. The SPC carefully considered consultation comments received that expressed concerns about this policy limiting development. The SPC felt strongly that it was appropriate to limit development within the vulnerable areas closest to their sources of drinking water, and made this decision consciously with the intent of ensuring that no new septic systems be permitted in these most sensitive areas. Concerns were also expressed at Agricultural Working Group meetings and they were comfortable limiting development in order to protect drinking water sources.

02-07
The policy sets out the preferred treatment options for on-site sewage systems that are subject to the *Building Code*. This policy suggests that consideration be given to make changes to the Ontario Building Code and other such legislation related to on-site sewage systems. Changes would include setting standards to define advanced systems, which can include standards for Nitrate and Phosphorous effluent levels using the CAN/BNQ 3680-600 standard "Onsite Residential Wastewater Treatment Technologies". Additionally, requiring that advanced septic systems be required for new installations in vulnerable areas where an on-site sewage system is or would be a significant drinking water threat.

Other Sewage Works

02-08
Sewage works are regulated under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*. The policy seeks to use the existing approvals process and expertise of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change as the review agency to ensure that the approvals have appropriate measures and consider the

proximity of a municipal well. The existing sewage works can be sufficiently managed in this way.

Based on a comment from the MOECC, the wording was changed so that it speaks of ensuring the activity "ceases to be a significant threat." The timeframe has been revised to three years or another date determined by the MOECC Director to address operational concerns expressed by the MOECC. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines submitted a comment suggesting controlling mine tailings through approvals for industrial sewage works.

02-09

The SPC feels that the four types of sewage works named in the policy should be restricted in the affected vulnerable areas so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. The policy ensures sewage works will be located outside of vulnerable areas. An allowance was made so that existing sites could receive approvals necessary for continued operations or expansions. Based on a comment from the MOECC, wording was changed so that the policy would constrain the issuance of an approval except under certain conditions.
Based on a comment from the MOECC, the wording was changed so that it speaks of ensuring the activity "ceases to be a significant threat." The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines submitted a comment suggesting controlling mine tailings through approvals for industrial sewage works.

02-10

Leakage from sewage lines has the potential to release chemicals and pathogens into the affected vulnerable areas. Regular maintenance and inspection is particularly important in the vulnerable areas. Measures other than replacement can be used to extend the life of the infrastructure while minimizing the risk of leaks. Reduction of overall sewage leakage will help protect sources of municipal drinking water. Inspection to include inspecting municipal sanitary sewers (main lines) and municipal connections of laterals, junctions and intersections of main line. Inspection doesn't necessarily mean camera inspection. Other methods exist for inspecting municipal sewer lines that would be acceptable and useful for this task.

02-11

Sanitary sewers and related pipes have the potential to be significant drinking water threats in affected vulnerable areas. Improved information on where these pipes are located and the approximate volume of water transported is necessary for managing these better.

02-12

Storm water discharges may result from historic designs that do not meet modern standards. While updating to modern standards may not be feasible in all cases, retrofitting these to the extent possible can minimize the risk for drinking water sources. It is noted that prescribed instrument policies under source protection plans for eligible EASR activities will no longer be necessary because significant drinking water threats would be managed by the stormwater management regulation on the EASR rather than through a prescribed instrument.

02-13
Combined sewers carry sanitary sewage together with stormwater runoff. During runoff events, caused by rainfall or snow melt, discharge may exceed the treatment capacity of sewage works, causing untreated sewage to be discharged into surface water. Municipalities are encouraged to minimize these situations wherever possible.

02-14
For drinking water systems that rely on groundwater, infiltration of waste water may pose a long-term risk to water quality of the underlying aquifer. Many end-of-pipe control options for stormwater management discharge water to groundwater aquifers via infiltration (especially dry ponds and infiltration basins, but also wet ponds and constructed wetlands). While infiltration is a strategy to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge, the water quality concerns from contaminants in the stormwater make infiltration undesirable above vulnerable aquifers that supply drinking water.

02-15
The MOECC distinguishes basic, normal and enhanced storm water management facilities for sediment control. The SPC felt that in areas that impact on sources of drinking water, new facilities should be located and designed in a manner that minimizes this impact. Based on comments by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and municipal planners, some terminology used in the draft policy was changed. Generally, infiltration from the stormwater management system is to be minimized where possible. Certain structures that directly infiltrate stormwater in the subsurface are prohibited.

3.2.3 Threat 3. The application of agricultural source material to land

There are two specific policies and seven general policies to address Threat 3. The SPC determined after consultation that the activity would be managed by applying prohibition for future activities and Risk Management Plans in all other situations. This threat has been considered for the WHPA-E with a vulnerability score of 9 in Durham (Municipality of West Grey). However, the threat is not being managed by this policy as the location of the WHPA-E 9 zone falls entirely within the urban are, where the application of agricultural source material is not likely to occur. The zone was reviewed and the area is predominantly residential/commercial, so only salt, fertilizer and pesticide threats that may be used on lawns and parking lots were included in the Chapter 5 tables for this area.

Table 3.2.3 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 3. The application of agricultural source material to land

Threat 3. The Application of Agricultural Source Material to Land				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
03-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future

03-02	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

03-01
A new policy was added as a result of a comment from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs during consultation on the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan. The policy is consistent with setback requirements from municipal wells as outlined in the *Nutrient Management Act* regulations, which states that "no person shall apply nutrients to land closer than 100 metres to a municipal well" (O. Reg. 338/09, s.43).

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

03-02
The application of agricultural source material should be managed to ensure a balance of nutrient inputs with crop requirements. Using an approach similar to that under the *Nutrient Management Act* fosters consistency. The clause that allows a Nutrient Management Plan to be accepted in lieu of a Risk Management Plan avoids duplication for properties already under the *Nutrient Management Act*. The responsibility for having the Risk Management Plan would generally fall to the property owner applying material in an affected vulnerable area.

Impact: The Source Protection Committee opted not to apply prohibition in the WHPA-B zones to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

3.2.4 Threat 4. The handling and storage of agricultural source material

There are four specific policies and seven general policies to address Threat 4. The SPC determined that certain activities should be prohibited in WHPA-A. In other locations the activities could be managed through Risk Management Plans or Nutrient Management Strategies if applicable to a property. Policies are applied differently for temporary and permanent sites.

Table 3.2.4 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 4. The storage of agricultural source material

Threat 4. The Handling and Storage of Agricultural Source Material				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
04-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Existing, Future
04-02	Risk Management Plan – Permanent Nutrient Storage Facility	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
04-03	Risk Management Plan – Temporary Field Nutrient Storage Site	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Future
04-04	Constraint on Nutrient Management Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

04-01

Expanding or establishing new storage facilities should be prohibited in order to prevent a significant drinking water threat from becoming established in the vulnerable areas. The policy is consistent with O. Reg. 267/03, s. 63(1)(b), which states that such sites are not permitted within 100 metres of a municipal well. Existing temporary sites, while prohibited, are allowed to remain for up to 240 days from the effective date.

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

04-02

The storage of agricultural source material in permanent facilities should be managed to ensure appropriate measures are in place to contain the material. Using an approach similar to that under the *Nutrient Management Act* fosters consistency. The measures required by the policy are consistent with current requirements and best management practices. The clause that allows a Nutrient Management Strategy to be accepted in lieu of a Risk Management Plan avoids duplication for properties already under the *Nutrient Management Act*.

Impact: The SPC opted not to apply prohibition in the WHPA-B zones to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

04-03
The storage of agricultural source material in temporary facilities should be managed to ensure appropriate measures are in place to contain the material. Proper siting is a requirement for the Risk Management Plan. The policy restricts the use of sites to a maximum of 30 days to limit potential leaching of contaminants. The measures required by the policy will help manage the activity while not unduly impacting agricultural operations. The clause that allows a Nutrient Management Strategy to be accepted in lieu of a Risk Management Plan avoids duplication for properties already under the *Nutrient Management Act*.

Impact: The SPC opted not to apply prohibition in the WHPA-B zones to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

04-04
The storage of agricultural source material should be managed to ensure appropriate measures are in place to contain the material. The policy reinforces the requirement for a Nutrient Management Strategy for properties that already fall under the *Nutrient Management Act*. It also places conditions on those Nutrient Management Strategies that would include the prohibition from Policy Text ID 04-01 and measures similar to 04-02 and 04-03.

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

3.2.5 Threat 5. The management of non-agricultural source material

In the Tables of Drinking Water Threats, there are no circumstances under which Threat 5, the management of agricultural source material, is considered a significant drinking water threat. The Source Protection Committee has not developed policies to address this activity at this time.

Table 3.2.5 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 5. The management of agricultural source material

Threat 5. The Management of Agricultural Source Material				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
No policies apply				

3.2.6 Threat 6. The application of non-agricultural source material to land

There are two specific policies and seven general policies to address Threat 6. The SPC determined that the activity should be prohibited for both existing activities and future activities.

Table 3.2.6 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 6. The application of non-agricultural source material to land

Threat 6. The Application of Non-agricultural Source Material to Land				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
06-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Existing, Future
06-02	Non-agricultural Source Material Plan Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

06-01

The rationale for this policy was that the application of non-agricultural source material should be prohibited so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. Using a setback approach similar to that under the *Nutrient Management Act* fosters consistency. Prohibition in WHPA-A is consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act* and the vulnerability of other areas. A statement was added to the policy regarding being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.
Impact on landowners – there would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

06-02

The SPC rationale was that the application of non-agricultural source material should be restricted in WHPA-A so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. In other vulnerable areas, the application of non-agricultural source material should be managed to ensure a balance of nutrient inputs with crop requirements.

The policy reiterates the requirement for a Nutrient Management Plan for properties that already fall under the *Nutrient Management Act.*

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* in the WHPA-A zone.

3.2.7 Threat 7. The handling and storage of non-agricultural source material

There are two specific policies related to the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material. There are also seven general policies to cover Threat 7.

Table 3.2.7 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 7. The handling and storage of non-agricultural source material

Threat 7. The Handling and Storage of Non-agricultural Source Material				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
07-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Existing, Future
07-02	Non-agricultural Source Material Plan Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

07-01

The handling and storage of non-agricultural source material should be prohibited so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*. There have been no comments submitted regarding this policy.

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

07-02
The rationale for this policy involves that the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material should be restricted in WHPA-A so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. In other vulnerable areas, the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material should be managed. The policy reiterates the requirement for a Nutrient Management Plan for properties that already fall under the *Nutrient Management Act.*

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

3.2.8 Threat 8. The application of commercial fertilizer to land

There are two specific policies related to the application of commercial fertilizer to land. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 8.

Table 3.2.8 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 8. The application of commercial fertilizer to land

Threat 8. The Application of Commercial Fertilizer to Land				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
08-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future
08-02	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

08-01
A new policy was added as a result of a comment from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs during consultation on the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan. The policy is consistent with setback requirements from municipal wells as outlined in the *Nutrient Management Act* regulations.

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

08-02

The application of commercial fertilizer should be managed to ensure a balance of nutrient inputs with crop requirements. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs recommended that agricultural best management practices be followed.

Impact: The SPC opted not to apply prohibition in the WHPA-B zones to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

3.2.9 Threat 9. The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer

There is only one specific policy related to the handling and storage of commercial fertilizer. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 9.

Table 3.2.9 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 9. The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer

Threat 9. The Handling and Storage of Commercial Fertilizer				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
09-01	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

09-01

The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer should be managed to ensure proper practices, safeguards and spills response are in place. Problems associated with the storage of commercial fertilizers are leaks and spills as a result of aging infrastructure or improper storage. Expanding existing storage facilities or establishing new storage facilities should also be managed to ensure that sufficient measures are in place to prevent the release of contaminants in the vulnerable areas.

Impact: The SPC opted not to apply prohibition to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

3.2.10 Threat 10. The application of pesticide to land

There are two specific policy related to the application of pesticide to land. There are also seven general policies to cover Threat 10.

Table 3.2.10 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 10. The application of pesticide to land

Threat 10. The Application of Pesticide to Land				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
10-01	Environmental Compliance Approvals	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Existing, Future
10-02	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

10-01

The rationale for this policy is that in general, pesticide applications that may pose a higher risk to human and environmental health require a permit from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Permits are specific to a particular application and may impose further site specific restrictions/requirements on the use of the pesticide. The policy reiterates the requirement for a permit to apply pesticide under the *Pesticides Act and* Ontario Regulation 63/09.

10-02

This Risk Management Plan policy is needed to address potential gaps that may occur in the permitting process under the *Pesticides Act and* Ontario Regulation 63/09 to ensure that municipal drinking water sources are protected.

Impact: The SPC opted to use a Risk Management Plan as they felt it would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures. Many farmers would already apply these practices on their farms and many custom applicators require licenses to conduct these activities.

3.2.11 Threat 11. The handling and storage of pesticide

There are two specific policies related to the handling and storage of pesticide. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 11.

Table 3.2.11 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 11. The handling and storage of pesticide

Threat 11. The Handling and Storage of Pesticide				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
11-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future
11-02	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

11-01

The rationale for this policy is that expanding existing storage facilities or establishing new storage facilities should be prohibited in order to prevent a significant drinking water threat from becoming established in the vulnerable areas. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Why Prohibition: As per the Pesticides Act "(1) No person shall store a pesticide in such a manner that the pesticide is likely to come into contact with food or drink intended for human or animal consumption" (O. Reg. 63/09, s. 107 (1)). To be consistent with this legislation, the SPC felt that the list of chemicals that apply to this policy were sufficiently toxic to prohibit their storage in WHPA-A.

Impact: The SPC, when looking at the WHPA-A areas within this region, felt that the number of impacted landowners would be small and that they could make alternate arrangements for storage to avoid potential contamination of municipal water sources.

11-02

The handling and storage of pesticide should be managed to ensure proper practices, safeguards and spills response are in place. Problems associated with the storage of pesticides are leaks and spills as a result of aging infrastructure or improper storage. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*.
Impact: The SPC opted not to apply prohibition in the WHPA-B zones to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures. Many farmers would already be using these types of actions on their farms as part of the stewardship of the land.

3.2.12 Threat 12. The application of road salt

There is one specific policy related to the application of road salt. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 12.

Table 3.2.12 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 12. The application of road salt

Threat 12. The Application of Road Salt				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
12-01	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
12-02	Salt Management Plan	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
12-03	Salt Management Plan – Ministry of Transportation Roads	Specify Action	MTO	Existing, Future
12-04	Salt Application – Education & Outreach	Education & Outreach	Municipality/ Public Health Unit	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

To clarify language for this policy set the following definition is now included in the policy chapter: Definition of Road Salt - means any solid or liquid chloride-based chemical used to melt ice, provide traction and / or ice / snow control.

This policy complies with the amended 2021 Technical Rules, which identified the option to change impervious surface area calculations where this activity could be considered a significant

drinking water threat (e.g. from 80% to 30% impervious surface area). Previously, the application of road salt was considered a significant threat when the percentage of impervious areas is at least 80% for groundwater sources. This percentage threshold was considered too high when compared with existing systems were being impacted by sodium and/or chloride (e.g. Grand River SPA).

In 2018, Staff conducted a GIS review of impervious surface area calculations (using 30% impervious surface area) to determine additional areas where salt application threat policies could apply with updated calculations. Based on this review it was determined that with the revised threshold of 30%, a total of 14 drinking water systems have the potential to be affected by road salt application (WHPA areas in Durham were previously captured). A review of drinking water inspection reports for these systems revealed that sodium levels were increasing slightly, however remained below the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standard of 20 mg/l (well below the aesthetic standard of 200 mg/l). Also, the Source Protection Committee received a request from Lake Erie Source Protection Region seeking support for actions to address over-application of winter maintenance chemicals to protect municipal drinking water sources. The report highlighted the issues with increasing sodium and chloride concentrations at groundwater wells within the Grand River watershed.

12-01

Road salt application should be managed in the affected vulnerable areas. The policy will help municipalities and other road authorities to better manage their use of road salts. Under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, 1999, the Government of Canada published a Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salts on April 3, 2004. The Code is designed to help municipalities and other road authorities better manage their use of road salts in a way that reduces harm they cause to the environment while maintaining road safety.
This policy text was updated with clearer details of where the policy applies as part of Section 36 updates in 2021.

12-02

New policy added Salt Management Plan directed at Municipalities for existing and future activities, municipalities shall review and, if necessary, revise or issue new Salt Management Plans for the application of salt on roadways in all Wellhead Protection Areas. The policy includes a list of minimum required measures.

12-03

New policy added, Salt Management Plan (MTO as implementer) this policy only applies in wellhead protection areas and does not apply in IPZ-1 scoring of 10 (where it would be significant) for this region due the fact that there aren't any Provincial Roads managed by MTO where this would apply . Education and Outreach Policy 12-04 would apply in the IPZ-1(10).

12-04

New policy added, Salt Application – Education and Outreach this policy directed at municipalities and Public Health Unit for existing and future activities to develop and implement an education initiative addressing the application of road salt. The education program shall encourage the implementation of best management practices that form the core of the Smart About Salt or similar accreditation program to reduce the impact of winter de-icing activities.

3.2.13 Threat 13. The handling and storage of road salt

There is one specific policy related to the handling and storage of road salt. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 13.

Table 3.2.13 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 13. The handling and storage of road salt

Threat 13. The Handling and Storage of Road Salt				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
13-01	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
13-02	Salt Handling and Storage – Education & Outreach	Education & Outreach	Municipality/ Public Health Unit	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

To clarify language for this policy set the following definition is now included in the policy chapter: Definition of Road Salt - means any solid or liquid chloride-based chemical used to melt ice, provide traction and / or ice / snow control.

In 2019 the Source Protection Committee determined that there is a potential policy gap in terms of the effectiveness of salt handling and storage policy to address potential sodium threats to groundwater sources. The 2019 Tables of Circumstances states that the storage of road salt needs to be at least 5,000 tonnes for WHPA- score 10 (in a manner that may result in its exposure to precipitation or runoff from precipitation or snow melt) before it is considered a significant threat, which meant that uncovered salt storage could occur in close proximity to a municipal well and was not considered a significant threat.
This policy complies with the amended 2021 Technical Rules whereby for storage of road salt require policy wording changes whereby a significant drinking water threat would be considered for:
(1) ≥10 kg for IPZs scored 10 and ≥ 20 kg WHPAs scored 10 for uncovered storage;
(2) ≥ 100 kg for partially covered storage in WHPAs and IPZ scoring 10; and
(3) Facilities not exposed to precipitation or runoff are either moderate or low threats

13-01

Salt storage that is exposed to precipitation should not be allowed in order to prevent a significant drinking water threat from becoming established in the affected vulnerable areas. Siting of such an activity should occur outside of the affected vulnerable areas. This policy was updated to provide additional details about the circumstances to which the policy applies, and a statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

With the 2021 Technical Rule amendments this policy was replaced with a risk management plan policy. The previous policy was created to address the uncovered storage of salt in quantities greater than 5,000 tonnes, in the areas where the threat was considered a Significant Drinking Water Threat. With the approved changes to the Technical Rules, the use of prohibition would be too restrictive, and it was felt by the SPC members that RMP policy would be more suitable. Also, RMP policies overall seem to be a better tool to manage SDWT, as they encourage the person engaged in the activity to follow best management practices and allow for engagement with the Risk Management Official to better understand the risks associated with and monitor the activity in a source protection area.

13-02
New policy added, Salt Handling and Storage – Education & Outreach this policy is directed at municipalities and Public Health Unit for existing and future activities to develop and implement an education initiative addressing the handling and storage of road salt. The education program shall encourage the implementation of best management practices that form the core of the Smart About Salt or similar accreditation program to reduce the impact of winter de-icing activities.

3.2.14 Threat 14. The storage of snow

There are two specific policies related to the storage of snow. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 14.

Table 3.2.14 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 14. The storage of snow

Threat 14. The Storage of Snow				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
14-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Existing, Future
14-02	Risk Management Plan for Snow Storage	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future

see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*

14-01

The storage of snow should be prohibited for specified sites to prevent a significant drinking water threat from occurring in close proximity to the municipal source of drinking water. Problems associated with the storage of snow are: sources of sodium, chloride and cyanide in road salt; other contaminants are generally from vehicle fluids, exhaust, brake linings, and tire and engine wear. This policy was updated to provide additional details about the circumstances to which the policy applies, and a statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of *Clean Water Act*.

14-02

The storage of snow at specified sites should be managed in certain circumstances to ensure proper practices and safeguards are in place. This policy was updated to more clearly differentiate between requirements for snow storage in relation to surface water systems and groundwater systems. Problems associated with the storage of snow are: sources of sodium, chloride and cyanide in road salt; other contaminants are generally from vehicle fluids, exhaust, brake linings, and tire and engine wear. This policy was updated to provide additional details about the circumstances to which the policy applies, and a statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of *Clean Water Act*.

3.2.15 Threat 15. The handling and storage of fuel

There are five specific policies related to the storage of fuel. There are also eight general policies to cover Threat 15.

Table 3.2.15 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 15. The handling and storage of fuel

Threat 15. The Handling and Storage of Fuel				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
15-01	Prohibition of Certain Fuel Facilities	Prohibition	RMO	Future
15-02	Risk Management Plan for Small Fuel Facilities	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
15-03	Risk Management Plan for Certain Fuel Facilities	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing

15-04	Prohibition of Fuel Near Great Lakes Intakes	Prohibition	RMO	Future
15-05	Risk Management Plan for Fuel Near Great Lakes Intakes	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-02 Restricted Land Use - Residential* *G-03 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential for Fuel Near Intakes* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

15-01

While existing operations are allowed to continue under a Risk Management Plan, the expansion or establishment of facilities should not be permitted so as to prevent additional significant drinking water threats within the affected vulnerable areas. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

15-02

The rationale to support this policy is that the handling and storage of fuel should be managed to ensure proper practices, safeguards and spills response are in place. Problems associated with the handling and storage of fuel are leaks and spills as a result of aging infrastructure or improper storage. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*. This policy was amended to comply with the updated 2021 Technical Rule changes whereby above and below grade handling and storage of 250 litres of fuel is considered a significant drinking water threat.

15-03

The rationale for this policy is that the handling and storage of fuel should be managed to ensure proper practices, safeguards and spills response are in place. Problems associated with the handling and storage of fuel are leaks and spills as a result of aging infrastructure or improper storage. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*. The rationale for the portion of this policy that applies to Intake Protection Zones is included below.

Rationale for Events-based Area policies

The Technical Rules anticipated that, at certain intake protection zones, there may be activities both outside and inside the IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 which, during an extreme weather event, may result in a contaminant reaching the intake in such quantities as could interrupt its use. Such potential risks could be identified and an extreme (i.e. 100 Year) event modeled to determine if this type of contamination could occur. This event-based delineation is called the IPZ-3 and is intended to

identify activities which have the potential to interrupt normal operation of the Intake, and is required under Rules 68, 69, 70 and 71. If any impact is determined, the activities which have been modeled will be considered significant drinking water threats.

Intake Protection Zone 3 for Lake Huron-based intakes were developed using an analytical modeling process. The process used and the results are included in an updated section in Chapter 4 of the Assessment Report. The threat activity – handling and storage of fuel and specifically the chemical benzene was modeled for the intakes.

A Technical Advisory Working Group with representation from all the municipalities with intakes from the Great Lakes in this Source Protection Region was assembled to look at these events-based areas. Together with Drinking Water Source Protection staff and Source Protection Committee members, the Working Group reviewed the technical work and drafted policies to manage the activities so that they cease to be significant drinking water threats to municipal drinking water sources.

With support of the Technical Advisory Working Group, local knowledge of municipal storm sewer networks and outfalls was used to help determine if on-land delineations were reflective of possible connections and pathways to the Lake. The comparison of this additional information validated the original delineation perimeters that were used.

Furthermore, a risk based analysis was used to compare the modelling results and volumes to develop the various EBA zones. Using this approach it was determined that a few higher risk areas (e.g. Meaford and Kincardine) would still require a smaller prohibition zone where modelling results demonstrated very high exceedances and close proximity to the drinking water intakes. This approach also supported the increase or grouping of minimum threshold volumes for some of the EBA zones and related policies (i.e. Wiarton EBA-5000, Lion's Head EBA-5000 and Southampton EBA-13000). Based on this analysis and discussions with the Technical Advisory Working Group and Source Protection Committee it was determined that these adjustments to the EBA policies were reasonable to address fuel storage threats near Great Lakes intakes.

15-04

The policy prohibits new fuel storage in specific areas for future activities that would be significant drinking water threats:

1. for Events-based Area for the Kincardine Drinking Water System (as shown on Map 5.1.K.K.1) where fuel is stored in a quantity of 3,000 L or more (EBA-3000);
2. for Event-based Area for the Meaford Drinking Water System (as shown on Map 5.2.M.M.1) where fuel is stored in a quantity of 2,000 L or more (EBA-2000)

The expansion or replacement of existing fuel storage is permitted, and shall be governed by Policy 15-05, if it can be demonstrated to the Risk Management Official's satisfaction that the expansion or replacement will provide greater integrity. The establishment of any new fuel storage at a new location in the Meaford EBA-2000, which is being constructed to replace any existing storage to service the marina in Meaford is not prohibited and is therefore designated for the purposes of s.58 of the *Clean Water Act* and governed by Policy 15-05

15-05
This policy outlines specific fuel storage quantities for each Great Lakes Intake where a Risk Management Plan would be required for existing and future fuel storage. It directs those reading the policy to where to find applicable maps. It outlines when capacity of existing fuel storage should be determined. The expansion or replacement of existing fuel storage is permitted, if it can be demonstrated to the Risk Management Official's satisfaction that the expansion or replacement will provide greater integrity. The minimum contents of the Risk Management Plan are also outlined.

Update as part of Section 36 Update 2021 - The SPC requested a review of the Events-Based Area (EBA) desktop model analysis for the Owen Sound and East Linton intakes. As the Ontario Drinking Water Standard was recently changed from 0.005 mg/L to 0.001 mg/L, the modeled impacts to the East Linton intake would now be designated a Significant Drinking Water Threat. Policy item 8 - for Events-based Area for the East Linton Drinking Water System (as shown on Map) where fuel is stored in a quantity of 2,500L or more (EBA-2500) 5,000L or more (EBA-5000), and 10,000L or more (EBA-10000). Maps and content were also added to Assessment Report documents.

3.2.16 Threat 16. The handling and storage of a dense non-aqueous phase liquid

There are three specific policies related to handling and storage of a dense non-aqueous phase liquid. There are also eight general policies to cover threat 16.

The Threats Tables do not provide a quantity under the circumstances where handling and storage of a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) is or would be considered a significant drinking water threat. The Source Protection Committee has chosen to set 25 litres as a threshold for establishing certain policies. For quantities up to 25 litres, the policies focus on providing proper disposal opportunities and prohibiting disposal into sewer systems, in conjunction with education about the hazards of these chemicals and suggestions for alternative products. The SPC is of the opinion that both handling activities and storage activities of these smaller quantities can be successfully managed in this way, particularly as it addresses the fact that certain household products may have trace amounts of DNAPLs as a component in very low concentrations. For quantities over 25 litres, the use would be more of a commercial or industrial type. The policies require Risk Management Plans for existing activities and prohibit future activities where quantities are more than 25 litres.

Table 3.2.16 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 16. The handling and storage of a dense non-aqueous phase liquid

Threat 16. The Handling and Storage of a Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL)				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
16-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future
16-02	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing

16-03	Sewer Use By-law	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-08 Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunity* *G-09 Hazardous Waste Collection Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

16-01

The rationale for this policy is that planned activities that handle or store more than 25 litres of any liquid product containing these chemicals should be prohibited within WHPA-A, WHPA-B or WHPA-C. Large quantities of these products are known to have caused significant interruptions to water supplies and clean-up efforts are extremely difficult. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

16-02

The SPC rationale for this policy is that existing activities that handle or store more than 25 litres of any liquid product containing these chemicals should be managed within the WHPA-A, WHPA-B or WHPA-C. Large quantities of these products are known to have caused significant interruptions to water supplies and clean-up efforts are extremely difficult. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*.

16-03

The SPC felt that eliminating the sewer as a disposal option supports the proper management of these chemicals as required under the prohibition policy and helps prevent discharges of these chemicals. Therefore, this policy will help address inappropriate disposal of stored chemicals. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing commented that there are sample by-laws available.

3.2.17 Threat 17. The handling and storage of an organic solvent

There are three specific policies related to the handling and storage of an organic solvent. There are also eight general policies to cover Threat 17.

Table 3.2.17 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 17. The handling and storage of an organic solvent

Threat 17. The Handling and Storage of an Organic Solvent				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)

17-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future
17-02	Risk Management Plan	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing
17-03	Sewer Use By-law	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-08 Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunity* *G-09 Hazardous Waste Collection Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

17-01

Planned activities that handle or store these quantities of organic solvents should not be permitted within the affected vulnerable areas. Spills of large quantities of these products are known to have caused impacts on water supplies and clean-up efforts are extremely difficult. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

17-02

Existing activities that handle or store liquid product containing these organic solvents should be managed within the affected vulnerable areas. Spills of large quantities of these products are known to have caused impacts on water supplies and clean-up efforts are extremely difficult. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*.

17-03

The rationale to support this policy is that eliminating the sewer as a disposal option supports the proper management of these chemicals as required under Policy Text ID 17-01 and helps prevent discharges of these chemicals. Therefore, this policy will help address inappropriate disposal of stored chemicals. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing commented that there are sample by-laws available.

3.2.18 Threat 18. The management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft

There is one specific policy related to the management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft. There are also six general policies to cover Threat 18. No airports currently exist in the Source Protection Region that would meet the circumstances to be a significant threat. Therefore, no policies were developed that apply to existing activities.

Table 3.2.18 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 18. The management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft

Threat 18. The Management of Runoff that Contains Chemicals Used in the De-icing of Aircraft				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
18-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance*			

18-01

The management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft should not be permitted within the affected vulnerable areas. A statement was added about being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

3.2.19 Threat 19. An activity that takes water from an aquifer or a surface water body without returning the water taken to the same aquifer or surface water body

A total of twelve policies apply to the prescribed drinking water threat "Threat 19. An Activity That Takes Water From an Aquifer or a Surface Water Body Without Returning the Water Taken to the Same Aquifer or Surface Water Body." Of these, four are particular to this threat category and are detailed below, while eight other general policies apply to Threat 19.

Table 3.2.19 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 19. An activity that takes water from an aquifer or a surface water body without returning the water taken to the same aquifer or surface water body

Threat 19. An Activity That Takes Water From an Aquifer or a Surface Water Body Without Returning the Water Taken to the Same Aquifer or Surface Water Body				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
19-01	Review of Permits to Take Water	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Existing/Future

19-02	Ongoing Tier 3 Model Maintenance	Strategic Action	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Existing/Future
19-03	Water Management Plan	Land Use Planning	Municipality	Future
19-04	Collaboration with Other Agencies	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing/Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-02 Restricted Land Use - Residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

A Tier 3 Water Budget study was conducted to determine the local area risk assessment and WHPA-Q delineation for the community of Lake Rosalind (Municipality of Brockton). WHPA-Q is associated with an area that has a water quantity threat; WHPA-Q1 is mapped as the combined area of the cone of influence of the well and the whole of the cones of influence of all other wells that intersect that area.

19-01

This policy calls for review of Permits to Take Water. In the past, the municipality has had to pour water down the well to ensure sufficient water supply for the residents. The goal of the policy is to have no new large water takings in WHPA-Q1. The area impacted is a very small area and municipal water takings are exempted.

19-02

This policy directs the Province to continue to fund the water budget process and provide any information they collect through other projects to this Region and the municipality to improve the models.

19-03

This policy directs the Municipality of Brockton to develop and implement a water quantity management plan using the Tier 3 water budget findings and any other available data to ensure that consumptive demand does not become a significant drinking water threat. The plan shall address; issues with water supply; future development; new water supply options; and water conservation.

The intent of this policy is to support the need for an additional hydrogeological or technical study to be undertaken to characterize groundwater levels and flows, and to estimate the hydraulic properties within the WHPA-Q1 to assist in determining options to address the water

quantity supply issues for the community. This would help to improve the understanding of the seasonal and inter-annual variability in the groundwater flow system within and surrounding the Lake Rosalind Wells.

This further study is needed to help determine if the existing well conditions (at Well 3) can be improved through rehabilitation or retrofitting, drilling and installation of additional well(s), or if other new supply options may be required to address the threat. This study can also provide cost estimates of the various options for consideration by the Municipality of Brockton to help make a determination on the best course of action and would support the development of a water quantity management plan.

The municipal Official Plan must be updated or amended with the water quantity management plan. The update or amendment to the Official Plan must be initiated within three years and completed within five years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan.

19-04
This policy directs the Municipality of Brockton to give due consideration to collaborating with other agencies for, but not limited to, the following purposes: incentive/financial assistance programs; education programs/materials; scientific research; policy implementation; and communication with the public. In the development of the water quantity management plan, it is recommended that the Municipality of Brockton take advantage of other programs, education material and information available to address the significant drinking water quantity threat. Examples of collaboration includes, provincial financial assistance programs, partnerships with adjacent municipalities regarding water supply options, as well as with Conservation Ontario and Conservation Authorities for water conservation and public education materials.

3.2.20 Threat 20. An activity that reduces the recharge of an aquifer

At the time of writing the Source Protection Plan, technical work to complete a Tier III water budget was still on-going. Thus, no significant threats have been identified for Threat 20, an activity that reduces the recharge of an aquifer. The SPC has not developed policies to address this activity at this time.

Table 3.2.20 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 20. An activity that reduces the recharge of an aquifer

Threat 20. An Activity That Reduces the Recharge of an Aquifer				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
No policies apply				

3.2.21 Threat 21. The use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing land, an outdoor confinement area or a farm-animal yard

There are four specific policies related to the use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing land, an outdoor confinement area or a farm-animal yard. There are also seven general policies to cover Threat 21.

Table 3.2.21 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Threat 21. The use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing land, an outdoor confinement area or a farm-animal yard

Threat 21. The Use of Land as Livestock Grazing or Pasturing Land, an Outdoor Confinement Area or a Farm-Animal Yard				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
21-01	Prohibition	Prohibition	RMO	Future
21-02	Risk Management Plan - Grazing or Pasturing	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
21-03	Risk Management Plan - Confinement Area or Yard	Risk Management Plan	RMO	Existing, Future
21-04	Constraint on Nutrient Management Approvals - Confinement Area or Yard	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing, Future
see also General Policies:	*G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential* *G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law* *G-05 Incentive Program* *G-06 Education Program* *G-11 Financial Support Fund* *G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance* *G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments*			

21-01

The policy prohibits new outdoor confinement areas or a farm-animal yards in a WHPA-A so as to ensure that a significant drinking water threat does not become established in close proximity to the municipal well. Using a setback approach similar to that under the *Nutrient Management Act* fosters consistency.

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

21-02

The use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing land should be managed for both existing and future activities to ensure appropriate measures are in place to minimize the potential for movement of contaminants from the site. Using best management practices as the basis of the Risk Management Plan fosters consistency.

Impact: The SPC felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

21-03
The use of land as an outdoor confinement area or a farm-animal yard should be managed to ensure appropriate measures are in place to minimize the potential for movement of contaminants from the site. Using an approach similar to that under the *Nutrient Management Act* fosters consistency.

Impact: The SPC opted not to apply prohibition in the WHPA-B zones to avoid any large scale impact on agricultural operations. They also felt that a Risk Management Plan would adequately manage the situation through the use of best management practices and other mitigation measures.

21-04
The policy requires the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs to ensure any approvals of Nutrient Management Strategies have adequate measures in place to minimize the potential for movement of contaminants from the site. The policy uses a regulatory approach already under the *Nutrient Management Act*.

Impact: There would be no additional impact on landowners in the WHPA-A since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

3.2.22 Threat 22. Establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline

During the first round of source protection planning, pipelines were not included as a prescribed drinking water threat; however, five other source protection committees included pipelines in their plans as local threats. The *'establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline'* was added as a Prescribed Drinking Water Threat through an amendment made to the General Regulation (O. Reg. 287/07) under the *Clean Water Act* on July 1, 2018 to consistently require the assessment of the risk that pipelines pose to sources of drinking water across all source protection areas.

This new prescribed threat captures pipelines designated for transmitting or distributing liquid hydrocarbons to terminals and distribution centers; it does not capture pipelines that move liquefied natural gas or liquid petroleum gas. It also does not capture pipelines operated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) as defined in the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, or those that operate within a property such as a refinery. Pipelines that convey liquid fuel within a single property would fall under the prescribed threat 'handling and storage of fuel.'

At the Source Protection Committee Meeting #84 on November 27, 2020, Report #8a LIQUID HYDROCARBON PIPELINE THREAT was presented to the committee and discussed. The following motion was carried, "THAT Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipeline Threat Report 8a be

accepted for information and discussion purposes, and further; THAT the appropriate changes will be made to the assessment reports, with a reasonable rationale provided in the explanatory document as to why significant threat policies associated with hydrocarbon pipelines will not be included." The rationale to support not including significant threat policies is as follows:

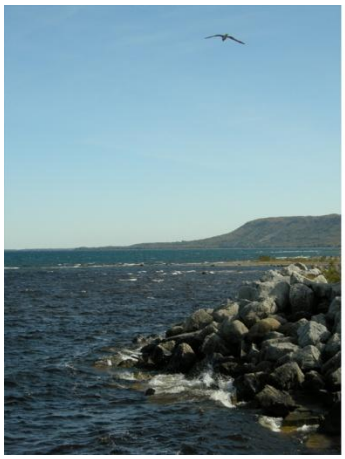
Regulation amendments in 2018 (Ontario Regulation 206/18) provides an exemption from including policies when there are no existing pipelines nor any reasonable prospect that pipelines would be established in the future. As it relates to the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region (SPR), this threat activity does not currently exist, and based on the location of the Region, there is no likelihood that a pipeline could be located here in the future, as the Region is surrounded by Lake Huron/Georgian Bay. A further review of future hydrocarbon pipeline projects demonstrates no projects planned in the Region. Staff reviewed the Canada Energy Regulator (CER) mapping tool which shows the location of existing pipelines as well as any future planned pipeline projects. Furthermore, current environmental and socio-economic concerns associated with the development of new hydrocarbon pipelines would significantly limit the potential for any new pipeline projects to be considered within the Region. The full report is included in the agenda package posted for Meeting #84 at http://home.waterprotection.ca/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/SPC_Mtg_No_84_27Nov20_Agenda_Package.pdf, Chapter 4 of the assessment reports will be updated with the tables included in this report as per legislated requirement.

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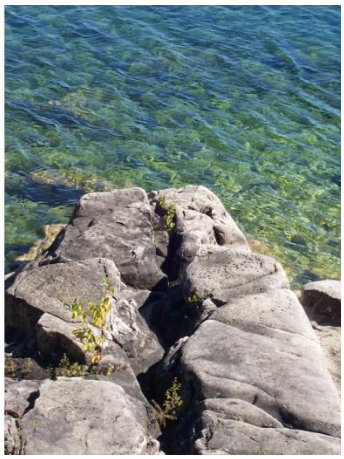
Approved

Chapter 4

Policies Applying to Multiple Threat Categories







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4.0 Policies Applying to Multiple Threat Categories

4.1 Overview

Policies in this section describe the required actions related to multiple categories of prescribed drinking water threats. One policy may apply to several different threat categories as specified in the policy text. The policies in this section complement those found in section 6.2.

4.2 Policy Discussion

A total of twelve policies are included in this section.

Table 4.2.1 – Summary of Policies that Apply to Multiple Threat Categories

Policies Applying to Multiple Threat Categories				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
G-01	Restricted Land Use – Non-residential	Restricted Land Use	RMO/ Municipality	Existing, Future
G-02	Restricted Land Use - Residential	Restricted Land Use	RMO/ Municipality	Existing, Future
G-03	Restricted Land Use – Non-Residential for Fuel Near Intakes	Restricted Land Use	RMO/ Municipality	Existing, Future
G-04	Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law	Land Use Planning	Municipality	Future
G-05	Incentive Program	Incentive Program	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change/ Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing
G-06	Education Program	Education and Outreach	Conservation Authorities	Existing, Future
G-07	Vulnerable Area Road Signs	Specify Action	Ministry of Transportation/ Municipality	Existing, Future
G-08	Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunity	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
G-09	Hazardous Waste Collection Program	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future

Policies Applying to Multiple Threat Categories				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
G-10	Transition Provisions	Specify Action	All those named in other Source Protection Plan policies	Existing, Future
G-11	Financial Support Fund	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change/ Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing
G-12	Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Existing, Future
G-13	Update of Municipal Emergency Response Plans	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
G-14	Compliance Monitoring of Prescribed Instruments	Prescribed Instrument	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change/Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs/Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests	Existing

G-01 Restricted Land Use - Non-residential

The policy applies the Restricted Land Use policy tool as authorized under section 59 of the *Clean Water Act*. It accompanies each of the s. 57 prohibition policies and s. 58 Risk Management Plan policies used in the Source Protection Plan. This policy is for non-residential. As part of Section 36 Update 2021 - Wording was added to this policy at the request of neighbouring municipal Risk Management Staff: A Risk Management Official may issue written direction specifying the situations under which a planning authority or building official may be permitted to make the determination that a site specific land use is not designated for the purposes of section 59. Where such direction has been issued, a site specific land use that is the subject of an application for approval under the Planning Act or for a permit under the Building Code Act is not designated for the purposes of Section 59, provided that the planning authority or building official, as applicable, is satisfied that:

a. The application complies with the written direction issued by the Risk Management Official; and

b. The applicant has demonstrated that a significant drinking water threat activity designated for the purposes of section 57 or 58 will not be engaged in, or will not be affected by the application.

G-02 Restricted Land Use – Residential

The policy applies the Restricted Land Use policy tool as authorized under section 59 of the *Clean Water Act*. It accompanies each of the s. 57 prohibition policies and s. 58 Risk Management Plan policies used in the Source Protection Plan. This policy is for residential handling and storage of fuel and the handling and storage of DNAPLs. As part of Section 36 Update 2021 - Wording was added to this policy at the request of neighbouring municipal Risk Management Staff: A Risk Management Official may issue written direction specifying the situations under which a planning authority or building official may be permitted to make the determination that a site specific land use is not designated for the purposes of section 59. Where such direction has been issued, a site specific land use that is the subject of an application for approval under the Planning Act or for a permit under the Building Code Act is not designated for the purposes of Section 59, provided that the planning authority or building official, as applicable, is satisfied that:

a. The application complies with the written direction issued by the Risk Management Official; and

b. The applicant has demonstrated that a significant drinking water threat activity designated for the purposes of section 57 or 58 will not be engaged in, or will not be affected by the application.

G-03 Restricted Land Use – Non-Residential for Fuel Near Intakes

This policy applies the Restricted Land Use policy tool as authorized under section 59 of the *Clean Water Act*. It accompanies each of the s. 57 prohibition policies and s. 58 Risk Management Plan policies used in the Source Protection Plan. This policy is for non-residential handling and storage of fuel near intakes in events-based areas.

G-04 Amend Official Plan and Zoning By-law

The policy directs that amendments be made to official plans and zoning by-laws. Substantial changes were made in this policy area based on comments from various agencies and the Planning Officials Working Group. Maps and text must be added to official plans and zoning by-laws that will indicate where Source Protection Plan policies may apply to properties. It is essentially a 'flag' for property owners, developers, potential purchasers, realtors, planning bodies, and any member of the public that there may be other constraints on a parcel of land that they may need to consider in their decisions regarding a property. The policy applies to all land uses instead of just a select group.

G-05 Incentive Program

As noted in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the Explanatory Document, the Source Protection Committee feels very strongly that some form of financial assistance is warranted to assist landowners in implementing the Source Protection Plan policies. The policy identified ten of the prescribed drinking water threat categories where existing activities should be eligible for an incentive program. The list of potential projects are provided as a recommendation but should not be considered an exhaustive list. The choice of what to include in the incentive program is left to the funding agency or its delivery agent.

G-06 Education Program
The policy requires Conservation Authorities to establish an education program that covers a wide range of topics about nearly all of the prescribed drinking water threat categories. The details of how to carry out and fund this responsibility will need to be determined by the Conservation Authorities. The Source Protection Committee recommends that partnerships be explored with other agencies with expertise in certain fields and who may have educational materials or programs that would help achieve the Source Protection Plan goals. The SPC feels that education and outreach are satisfactory to address Category 1 NASMs that are not captured by NASM plans, there is legislation that applies to them and they are such low risk material that the SPC feels comfortable with this approach to managing these products. Application of pesticides not covered by provincial instruments - The SPC reviewed the policies that are available to manage application of pesticides and felt that those circumstances not covered by provincial instruments could be managed using education and outreach.

G-07 Vulnerable Area Road Signs
The concept of having road signs to identify vulnerable areas was brought forward as a province-wide initiative. Some municipalities in the province already have such signs. Under the policy, there would be a common design across the province. The Ministry of Transportation will place signs along provincial highways. Municipalities and counties in the Source Protection Region will post the same kind of signs on roads under their respective jurisdictions. As a result of consultation comments, the policy was revised to more closely match sample policy wording provided by the Ministry of Transportation.

G-08 Hazardous Waste Disposal Opportunity
The policy addresses both the handling and storage activities related to certain threat categories, such as organic solvents and dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs). The policy establishes some minimum standards for hazardous waste disposal opportunities. Providing disposal opportunities reduces the chance of people inappropriately disposing of these wastes, such as on their property, down the drain or into landfills. It should be noted that many municipalities in the region already meet or exceed the policy requirements. Through policy discussions it was acknowledged that months with cold or below-freezing temperatures present a challenge for collection programs. The maximum timeframe of 210 days will spread these opportunities over the warmer part of the year. Flexibility is given to municipalities to determine the best way of meeting the policy requirements.

G-09 Hazardous Waste Collection Program
Having a year-round method of hazardous waste collection would reduce the likelihood of improper disposal because of lack of a timely opportunity to dispose of these wastes. The policy encourages municipalities to work together to develop a feasible solution.

G-10 Transition Provisions
Under the Source Protection Plan, policies may be applied differently to existing activities and future activities. Consideration was given to the impact of policies, such as a prohibition, on activities that may have been awaiting an approval or were in the process of being developed when the Source Protection Plan takes effect. The transition provision policy helps to distinguish

between an existing activity and a future activity. A reasonable timeframe was set so that these partially developed activities could come under the policies for existing activities.

This policy applies to all other policies in the Source Protection Plan. Implementing bodies must use the definition of existing activity and future activity contained in Policy Text ID G-09 when implementing Source Protection Plan policies.

G-11 Financial Support Fund
This policy was added as a result of comments received during the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan consultation process. The concept of providing financial support to landowners impacted as a result of the implementation of Source Protection Plan policies is widely supported by municipal councils, farm organizations, and individual landowners in this Source Protection Region. This position has been held by many in the Region since the inception of the Drinking Water Source Protection Program.

G-12 Municipal/Conservation Authority Implementation Assistance
This policy was added as a result of comments received during the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan consultation process. Municipalities and Conservation Authorities will require financial assistance to fulfill their policy implementation responsibilities. Municipalities and Conservation Authorities have passed motions in the past to this effect. They generally support the program and have been actively involved in the development of Source Protection Plans. The success of the program will depend on the continued support of municipalities and Conservation Authorities. Financial assistance to these agencies for implementation will help to ensure this support.

G-13 Update of Municipal Emergency Response Plans
This policy was added to ensure spills are properly managed in vulnerable areas. It is recommended that all municipalities that contain a Wellhead Protection Area or an Intake Protection Zone update their Emergency Response Plans. Updated Emergency Response Plans should include maps showing wells and vulnerable areas as well as emergency contact numbers, spill contingency and containment measures. This information should also be shared with first responders to ensure all information is available in the event of a spill. This information will allow staff and responders to contain the spill as quickly and efficiently as possible to prevent contamination of drinking water.

G-14 Compliance Monitoring for Prescribed Instruments
This policy was added to address compliance monitoring of Prescribed Instruments by various Ministries.

The Source Protection Committee requested that this portion of the Terms of Reference be included again here as it applies to G-04 and G-11, (Excerpt from the Approved Terms of Reference Implementation of Source Protection Plan Policies)

The Source Protection Committee (SPC) is committed to producing the best Source Protection Plans (SPP) possible to protect the quality and quantity of drinking water sources in the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region. The

implementation of SPP policies will have financial implications on the agencies or individuals responsible for, or affected by, implementation; however, it is acknowledged that the policies should be sufficiently rigorous to address the significant threats and should not be diminished in any way in an attempt to make them less onerous.

The success of the implementation of SPP policies is directly linked to the availability of provincial funding through programs such as the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program (ODWSP). *The SPC expects a level of financial commitment from the Province of Ontario to ensure the successful implementation of SPP policies. The SPC also expects that landowners will not be unduly affected by the implementation of these policies.*

The Source Protection Committee will provide advice to those responsible for implementation of Source Protection Plans, that the implementation of measures required by Source Protection Plan policies be contingent upon the availability of funding to support affected landowners in implementation.

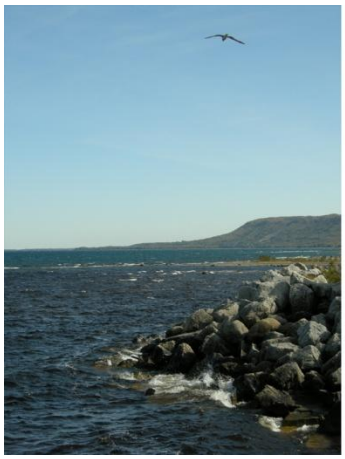
The Source Protection Committee strongly recommends that money be made available locally in the stewardship fund to address implementation and affected landowners when Source Protection Plans are completed.

* *The italicized portion of this section has been amended by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.*

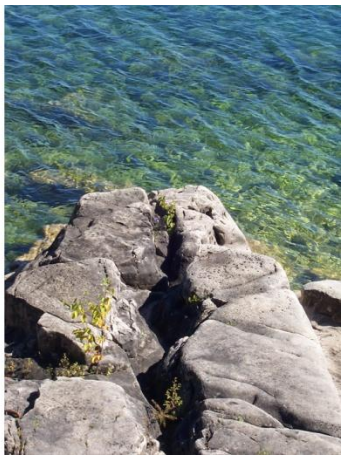
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Chapter 5

Policies Applying to Transport Pathways







EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT

Effective July 1, 2016

A Rationale for Policies in the Approved Source Protection Plan

Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region

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5.0 Policies Applying to Transport Pathways

5.1 Overview

Transport pathways have the potential to increase the susceptibility of contamination in a vulnerable area.

5.2 Policy Discussion

A total of 11 policies address these activities.

Table 5.2.1 – Policies that Apply to Transport Pathways

Transport Pathways				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
TP-01	Municipal By-law for Geothermal Systems	Specify Action	Municipality	Future
TP-02	Municipal By-law for Water Connection	Specify Action	Municipality	Existing, Future
TP-03	Circulation of Proposals with New Transport Pathways	Specify Action	Municipality	Future
TP-04	Water Services for New Lots	Specify Action	Municipality	Future
TP-05	Provincial Legislation for Geothermal Systems	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Future
TP-06	Provincial Permitting System for New Wells	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Future
TP-07	Building Code Changes Related to Wells	Specify Action	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	Future
TP-08	O. Reg. 903 Changes Constraining Well Location	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Future

Transport Pathways				
Policy Text ID	Policy Name	Policy Approach	Implementing Body	Activity Type (Existing/Future)
TP-09	Pilot Project to Locate Unidentified Wells	Establish Pilot Program	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change / Municipality/ Conservation Authority	Existing
TP-10	Incentive Program for Wells	Specify Action	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change / Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Existing
TP-11	Education Program – Transport Pathways	Specify Action	Conservation Authorities	Existing, Future

TP-01
Improperly designed and installed geothermal energy systems can provide pathways for surface contamination to the aquifer. Closed loop systems are preferred, while certain system designs should not be allowed. Requiring licenced well drillers to perform the drilling will help ensure proper protocols are followed. Excluding geothermal systems in WHPA-A will prevent the establishment of potential contaminant pathways in close proximity to municipal wells.

TP-02
Connection to a municipal water line will minimize transport pathway threats. A distance and expense test have been included to ensure the requirement is reasonable. The five year time frame allows for budgeting and construction seasons to accomplish the work.

TP-03
The policy is intended to make municipalities, as well as proponents, aware of the legal obligation for municipalities to provide information about projects with potential transport pathways to the Source Protection Authority and Source Protection Committee.

TP-04
Limiting servicing options to municipal water lines for new lots will eliminate the creation of new transport pathways in these vulnerable areas. The Source Protection Committee wants to limit development in areas that have a vulnerability score of 10 in order to protect municipal

drinking water sources. In reviewing policies for approval and submission to the Minister, the Source Protection Committee reinforced the need to limit development in these areas. The SPC carefully considered consultation comments received that expressed concerns about this policy limiting development. The SPC felt strongly that it was appropriate to limit development within the vulnerable areas closest to their sources of drinking water, and made this decision consciously with the intent of ensuring that no new wells be permitted in these most sensitive areas. Concerns were also expressed at Agricultural Working Group meetings and they were comfortable limiting development in order to protect drinking water sources.

TP-05

Improperly designed and installed geothermal energy systems can provide pathways for surface contamination to the aquifer. Closed loop systems are preferred, while certain system designs should not be allowed. Requiring licenced well drillers to perform the drilling will help ensure proper protocols are followed. Excluding geothermal systems in WHPA-A will prevent the establishment of potential contaminant pathways in close proximity to municipal wells.

TP-06

While current regulations require well records to be submitted after a well is completed and the drilling and maintenance are governed, there is no requirement or system in place to regulate the siting of wells prior to their construction. The permitting system would allow for setbacks and construction methods to be documented and approved prior to a well being drilled. The permitting system would also provide a framework for following up on the actual construction, give additional documentation, and facilitate compliance and enforcement activities.
The MOECC recommended and the SPC agreed to addition of following text to policy - *"To ensure that any drinking water threat in the vicinity of a transport pathway ceases to be or will not become a significant drinking water threat; or that a transport pathway ceases to endanger the raw water supply of a drinking water system.."*

TP-07

Having wells included with other structures under the Building Code would allow building officials to better integrate standards and give better scope when considering building permits.

TP-08

Additional wells in proximity to the municipal well should not be permitted so as to protect the well from potential contaminants utilizing a transport pathway.
The MOECC recommended and the SPC agreed to addition of following text to policy - *"To ensure that any drinking water threat in the vicinity of a transport pathway ceases to be or will not become a significant drinking water threat; or that a transport pathway ceases to endanger the raw water supply of a drinking water system.."*

TP-09

The pilot project would identify numerous unused and abandoned wells that are direct transport pathways to a water source. Identifying these wells in combination with an incentive program to decommission wells would reduce the number of transport pathways, subsequently reducing potential significant drinking water threats.

The MOECC recommended and the SPC agreed to addition of following text to policy - *"To ensure that any drinking water threat in the vicinity of a transport pathway ceases to be or will not become a significant drinking water threat; or that a transport pathway ceases to endanger the raw water supply of a drinking water system.."*

TP-10

Incentive programs help to alleviate some the costs associated with implementation of related policies for this activity and encourage early compliance.

The MOECC recommended and the SPC agreed to addition of following text to policy - *"To ensure that any drinking water threat in the vicinity of a transport pathway ceases to be or will not become a significant drinking water threat; or that a transport pathway ceases to endanger the raw water supply of a drinking water system.."*

The Source Protection Committee requested that this portion of the Terms of Reference be included again here as it applies to TP-10, (Excerpt from the Approved Terms of Reference Implementation of Source Protection Plan Policies)

The Source Protection Committee (SPC) is committed to producing the best Source Protection Plans (SPP) possible to protect the quality and quantity of drinking water sources in the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region. The implementation of SPP policies will have financial implications on the agencies or individuals responsible for, or affected by, implementation; however, it is acknowledged that the policies should be sufficiently rigorous to address the significant threats and should not be diminished in any way in an attempt to make them less onerous.

The success of the implementation of SPP policies is directly linked to the availability of provincial funding through programs such as the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program (ODWSP). *The SPC expects a level of financial commitment from the Province of Ontario to ensure the successful implementation of SPP policies. The SPC also expects that landowners will not be unduly affected by the implementation of these policies.*

The Source Protection Committee will provide advice to those responsible for implementation of Source Protection Plans, that the implementation of measures required by Source Protection Plan policies be contingent upon the availability of funding to support affected landowners in implementation.

The Source Protection Committee strongly recommends that money be made available locally in the stewardship fund to address implementation and affected landowners when Source Protection Plans are completed.

***** *The italicized portion of this section has been amended by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change.*

TP-11

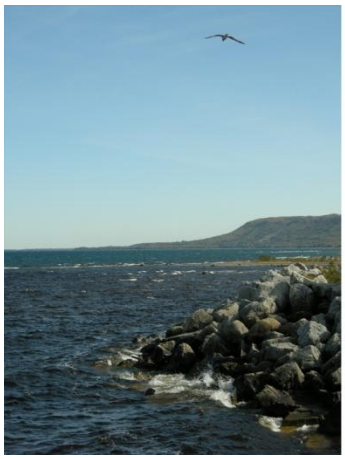
Education is important for communicating legal obligations and best management practices in relation to this activity.

The MOECC recommended and the SPC agreed to addition of following text to policy - *"To ensure that any drinking water threat in the vicinity of a transport pathway ceases to be or will not become a significant drinking water threat; or that a transport pathway ceases to endanger the raw water supply of a drinking water system.."*

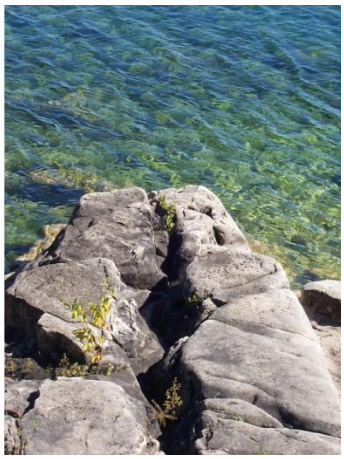
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Chapter 6

Prohibition Policies







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6.0 Section 57 Prohibition of Existing Activities

Prohibition is a policy tool used for those activities that the Source Protection Committee decides cannot be managed through other policy tools, such as risk management planning, or that do not require approval under a Prescribed Instrument. The intent of the prohibition policies is to protect municipal sources of drinking water from contamination that could result from specific activities if they were permitted.

There are fourteen Source Protection Plan policies that use Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act* to prohibit an activity. Of these, five seek to prohibit an existing activity as described below.

6.1 Agricultural Source Material – Storage (Policy Text ID 04-01)

Policy: The policy applies in all WHPA-A vulnerable areas where the storage of agricultural source material in a temporary field nutrient storage site is or would be a significant drinking water threat (existing activity or future activity).

For clarity, the policy allows existing permanent nutrient storage facilities to remain. These are addressed through a Risk Management Plan. However, expansion of the existing permanent facility is prohibited.

Why Prohibition: Policy Text ID 04-01 requires that existing temporary field nutrient storage sites cease to exist within 240 days of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan. The timeframe allows for sites to remain for a period of time up to what would be allowed under *Nutrient Management Act* guidelines.

These sites present a potential drinking water threat due to leaching and should not be located in close proximity to a municipal well. Possible mitigating measures, such as covers or liners, were discussed by the Agriculture and Rural Working Group and were thought to be impractical from an operational perspective. The policy ensures that material from the sites will be removed within the allowed timeframe. There are provisions in the related Risk Management Plan policies to allow for these sites to be brought back in under a Risk Management Plan if guidelines are met.

Expanding or establishing new storage facilities should be prohibited in order to prevent a significant drinking water threat from becoming established in the vulnerable areas. The policy is consistent with O. Reg. 267/03, s. 63(1)(b), which states that such sites are not permitted within 100 metres of a municipal well. Existing temporary sites, while prohibited, are allowed to remain for up to 240 days after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan.

Impact: There are seven properties in the Grey Sauble Source Protection Area and five in the Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area or twelve properties total where this policy may apply. However, there would be no additional impact on landowners because temporary field sites are already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

6.2 Non-agricultural Source Material – Application to Land (Policy Text ID 06-01)

Policy: The policy applies in all WHPA-A vulnerable areas where the application of non-agricultural source material to land is or would be a significant drinking water threat (existing activity or future activity).

The application of non-agricultural source material to land shall be prohibited. Therefore, the application of non-agricultural source material to land is designated for the purposes of s.57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Monitoring policy MP-24 applies.

Why Prohibition: The policy uses an approach that is consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act*. The setbacks currently under the *Nutrient Management Act* would not allow application of non-agricultural source material in the affected vulnerable area. The policy ensures the activity does not occur and should not be different than what is in existing approvals unless they do not meet current regulatory standards.

The rationale for this policy was that the application of non-agricultural source material should be prohibited so as to ensure that this significant drinking water threat does not occur in close proximity to a municipal well. Using a setback approach similar to that under the *Nutrient Management Act* fosters consistency. Prohibition in WHPA-A is consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act* and the vulnerability of other areas. A statement was added to the policy regarding being prescribed for purposes of section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Impact: There are seven properties in the Grey Sauble Source Protection Area and five in the Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area or twelve properties total where this policy may apply. However, there would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

6.3 Non-agricultural Source Material – Handling and Storage (Policy Text ID 07-01)

Policy: The policy applies in all WHPA-A vulnerable areas where the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material is or would be a significant drinking water threat (existing activity or future activity). The handling and storage of non-agricultural source material shall be prohibited. Therefore, the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material is designated for the purposes of s.57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Why Prohibition:
The policy uses an approach that is consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act*. The setbacks currently under the *Nutrient Management Act* would not allow the storage of non-agricultural source material in the affected vulnerable area. The policy ensures the activity does not occur and should not be different than what is in existing approvals unless they do not meet current regulatory standards.

Impact: There are seven properties in the Grey Sauble Source Protection Area and five in the Saugeen Valley Source Protection Area or twelve properties total where this policy may apply.

However there would be no additional impact on landowners since this activity is already regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act* with a setback similar in extent to the WHPA-A zone.

6.4 Handling and Storage of Road Salt (Policy Text ID 13-01)

As part of Section 36 updates in 2021, in response to 2021 Technical Rule changes this policy was replaced with a risk management plan policy. The previous policy was created to address the uncovered storage of salt in quantities greater than 5,000 tonnes, in the areas where the threat was considered a Significant Drinking Water Threat. With the approved changes to the Technical Rules, where partially cover salt storage greater than 100 kg or any quantity greater than 10 kg is considered a SDWT, the use of prohibition would be too restrictive, and it was felt by the SPC members that RMP policy would be more suitable. Also, RMP policies overall seem to be a better tool to manage SDWT, as they encourage the person engaged in the activity to follow best management practices and allow for engagement with the Risk Management Official to better understand the risks associated with and monitor the activity in a source protection area.

6.5 Snow Storage (Policy Text ID 14-01)

Policy: Policy Text ID 14-01 prohibits snow storage under particular circumstances. However, exceptions are allowed so as to not impact upon the normal plowing operations on road corridors.

Why Prohibition: Snow removed from streets and parking lots can be contaminated with various chemicals, of which more than ten are identified in the Tables of Drinking Water Threats as significant drinking water threats. The leaching of this material into groundwater presents a significant risk.

Examples of sites would include snow piles in large commercial parking lots and sites where snow is trucked and dumped onto the land, such as snow removed from city streets. Exemptions are given for snow within the road right-of-way. The storage of snow is not prohibited where:

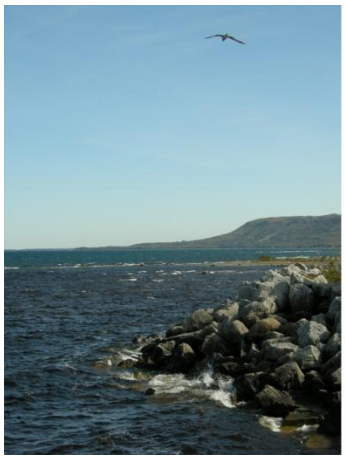
a) the snow storage constitutes the snow banks immediately adjacent to a travelled roadway; and

b) the snow storage is contained within the road allowance for the travelled roadway.

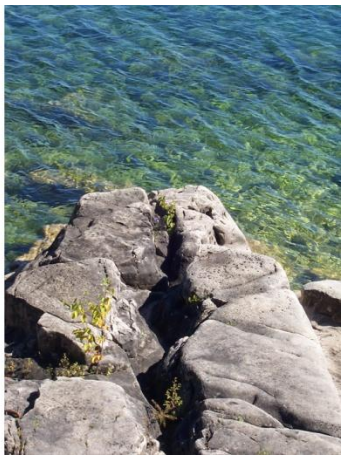
Impact: The eight month delay in implementation is intended to make allowance for snow that may have been stored to melt with the spring weather, should the Source Protection Plan be approved during the winter. Alternative sites could then be selected before the start of the next winter. The impact should be minimal and may entail some additional trucking distance depending on where alternate storage locations are situated. Zero threats in this region at present. This page intentionally left blank.

Chapter 7

Monitoring Policies







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7.0 Monitoring Policies

Monitoring policies have been applied to each of the Source Protection Plan policies. The monitoring policies direct that the implementing body for a Source Protection Plan policy shall provide a report on activities taken to fulfill obligations under the policy. The *Clean Water Act* requires monitoring for any policy that addresses a significant drinking water threat.

The Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan includes policies that require information from implementing bodies be given to each Source Protection Authority. This information is required in order to construct the annual progress reports to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. As well, monitoring will help to document the progress of implementation.

Where a policy has a one-time period of implementation, then the monitoring policy generally stipulates that a summary report be produced within a few months following the implementation period. The more common scenario is that implementation is an on-going responsibility. Here, the implementing body is required to submit a report by February 15 for the preceding calendar year. This date was selected because it allows a reasonable time for the implementing body to compile their report and also gives the Source Protection Authority enough time to have their report reviewed locally and then submitted to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

There are a total of 31 monitoring policies. These have been broadly grouped into three sectors as shown below.

Table 7.0.1 – Agencies named in monitoring policies.

Policy Text ID	Implementing Body
M-01 to M-10, MP-30, MP-31, MP-32	Provincial Ministry
M-11 to M-29	Municipalities and Other Agencies

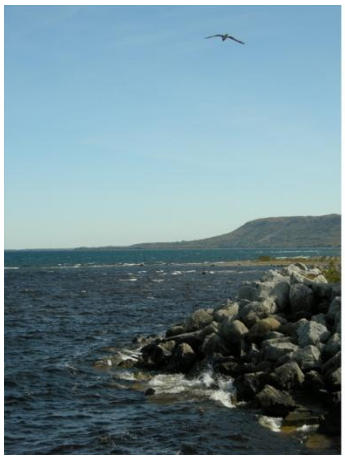
During the consultation process for the Proposed Source Protection Plan, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change requested that monitoring policies related to the Ministry's reporting requirements be streamlined. The Source Protection Committee combined two monitoring policies, but left the others unchanged because it felt the wording was simpler when applied to the particular implementation actions. The level of detail required for reports from implementing bodies was also left in the policies so that the Source Protection Committee can be assured of receiving sufficient data to evaluate the effectiveness of policy implementation.

At the May 8, 2015 SPC meeting the Committee identified the need for the MOECC to provide the SPC a semi-annual progress report on the actions taken to achieve the outcomes listed under the monitoring policies (MP-01 to MP-06). SPC has taken the responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place through the implementation of the Monitoring Policies. The goal of the

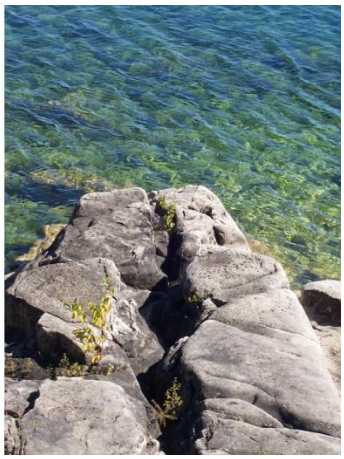
SPC is to receive the most complete reports possible from the MOECC to ensure that Plan implementation meets objectives of the Drinking Water Source Protection program. Semi-annual reporting and continued communication with MOECC will allow for the continued progress of this monitoring framework (MP-30).

Appendix A

Summary of Comments Received during Consultation on the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan







EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT *Effective July 1, 2016*
A Rationale for Policies in the Approved Source Protection Plan
Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region

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Appendix A

A.1 – Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan

Consultation Comments Received and Response

A total of 17 written comments were received. The following table summarizes these comments received from agencies and individuals during consultation on the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan. Beside the comments in the table are responses to the comments and/or minor text clarifications to the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan. Since the tables only reflect the key comments, reference should be made to the individual documents for the full text or complete set of comments.

Table A.1.1 Response to Comments Received During Consultation on the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan

Name	Comments – more detailed comments can be found in Appendix A.2 Copies of correspondence can be found in Appendix A.3	Response
Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula, received March 9, 2015	• Have been following the process and are willing to attend meetings regarding intakes and EBAs	EBA technical and policy work have been deferred at the request of the SPC. Technical Advisory Working Group (TAWG) will be established to allow for discussion on these topics.
Town of Minto, Township of Wellington North and County of Wellington received March 6, 2015	• 29 Comments on policies contained within the UPSPP, the Risk Management Official for this area has five different Source Protection Plans to follow and many comments targeted at opportunities to streamline process or be consistent with plans from other Source Protection Regions that apply to Wellington County.	See detailed comment chart in Appendix A.2
Municipality of Meaford, received March 6, 2015	• Concerned with prohibition of fuel storage facilities in the EBA • Would like to work with Source Protection Committee to manage concerns and may submit future comments as they explore options for fuel services	TAWG has been formed to work with staff on IPZ-3 work. Staff met with municipal staff.

City of Owen Sound, received March 4, 2015	• New policies and technical work regarding Events-based areas that impact the City were unexpected and Consultation period was insufficient • Did not have a chance to apply for MOECC funding programs	TAWG has been formed to work with staff on IPZ-3 work. Staff met with municipal staff.
Town of Saugeen Shores, received March 5, 2015	• One month to review and assess Source Protection Plan without previous involvement in process and understanding that policies would not impact them • Events-based areas (EBA) work needs more consideration • Would like more direct consultation with affected municipalities and property owners	TAWG has been formed to work with staff on IPZ-3 work. Staff met with municipal staff.
Niagara Escarpment Commission, received March 3, 2015	• Five comments received, most in support of Source Protection Plan • The NEC is the planning authority in NEPDA areas and this should be a footnote in Table 7.1.1	Footnote to be added to Chapter 7
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, received March 6, 2015	• Sewer requirements for new lots and water services for new lots, policies may prevent development in the relevant agricultural and rural areas • Design standards and official plan documents, municipalities could use other tools to meet spirit of policy	Comments were reviewed by SPC and modification made to individual policies. See Appendix A.2 for comment chart and individual policies for changes.
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural affairs, received March 26, 2015	• Ministry does not want to be listed to provide financial support for financial assistance • Offered materials for Education and Outreach programs	SPC reviewed comments, will not change policy. Education materials are appreciated.
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC), received March 6, 2015	• Adoption of standardized wording appreciated • Changes to Plan for readability and clarity are reasonable • Enhance the Explanatory Document to provide clear rationale for policies • Inconsistencies with policy lists	See detailed comment chart in Appendix A.2
Ministry of Transportation,	• Vulnerable area road signs, supportive of this policy	See detailed comment chart in Appendix A.2

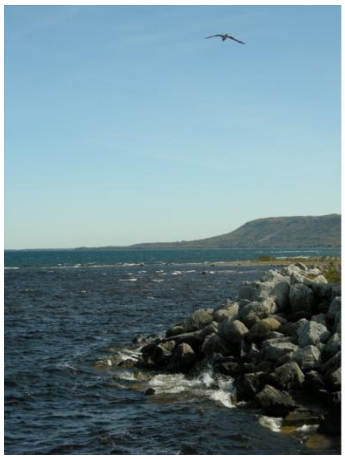
received March 6, 2015	• Monitoring of signs via annual summary report, supportive of this policy	
Carolin Banjavčić, received March 5, 2015	• Concerns regarding how and when they were notified about their properties inclusion and the inclusion of the entire property in this potential protected area, and the changes to their livelihood this inclusion would incur • Received mailing too late to attend local public meetings • Would like less of property included in WHPA-E maps so they can earn enough money to pay property taxes	Response letter sent
Brian Laporte, Cliff Richardson Boats Ltd., received March 4, 2015	• Unsure of how plan will affect them now and in future • Are currently following inspection protocols of Federal and Provincial regulations	Response letter sent
Shirley E. Bell, received March 5, 2015	• Concerned that farmers are being targeted, disapproval of project • Willing to discuss issues including well placement and dump • A cease and desist letter was also sent to office on March 28, 2015 • A follow up letter regarding March 5, 2015 letter was received April 28, 2015 • Staff contacted landowner with positive response	Staff spoke with Mrs. Bell directly, a revised map and response letter were sent
Elisabeth McConaghy and Al Woodward, received March 5, 2015	• Take exception to the inclusion of their properties (3 in total) in the Updated Source Protection Plan • Wanted written assurances that "normal" practices (no grazing or pasturing) would be allowed to continue, spoke to staff at Public Meeting at February 25, 2015 in Walkerton. • Attached copies of documents stating that they will not implement policy/plan without full compensation.	Response letter sent

Edward Stechly and Valerie Laing, received March 5, 2015	• Sent a copy of their Wetland Habitat Canada – Conservation Agreement for a wetland project on their property • Letter indicated that no fertilizers or pesticides are used on their land, hay is harvested and fed to horses housed 50 yards from water source. They are involved in waterway bank stabilization and temperature control. • They have an ANSI area and participate in Managed Forest Tax Incentive Plan	Response letter sent
Paul D. Cook, received February 26, 2015	• no agricultural activities on property since 1954 • 98% of property is part of MFTIP program, Environmental Farm Plan deemed appropriate 2005 • Septic system regularly pumped every 7 years • No NASM or ASM application or storage • Limited commercial fertilizer use, storage of about 3bags at one time • Small quantity glyphosate application used between 1988-2008 for establishment of seedlings • Landowner has a valid Forestry Exterminator Licence that only used on his property to comply with Pesticide Act, small quantity of pesticides stored in compliance with provincial requirements • Diesel fuel stored less than 1000L, for snow removal • No livestock grazing, pasturing, confinement or animal yards on property	Response letter sent
Dr. M. J. Risk, received February 18, 2015	• Requested access to data	Staff spoke to Dr. Risk to resolve questions he had and a response letter sent

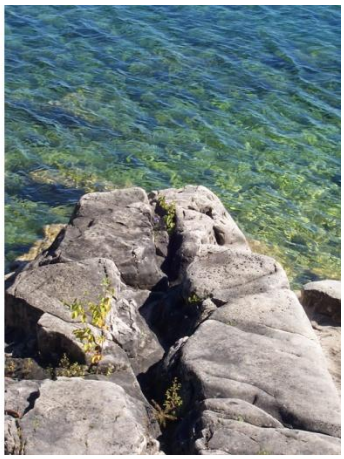
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Appendix B

Summary of Comments Received during Consultation on the Draft Proposed and Proposed Source Protection Plans







EXPLANATORY DOCUMENT *Effective July 1, 2016*

A Rationale for Policies in the Updated Proposed Source Protection Plan

Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region

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Appendix B

B.1 – Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Proposed Source Protection Plan

Consultation Comments Received and Response

A total of ten agencies and individuals submitted comments during consultation on the Proposed Source Protection Plan. The following table summarizes these comments. Beside the comments in the table are responses to the comments and/or minor text clarifications to the Proposed Source Protection Plan. Since the tables only reflect the key comments, reference should be made to the individual documents for the full text or complete set of comments.

Table B.1.1 Response to Comments Received During Consultation on the Proposed Source Protection Plan

1. Town of Minto ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• Resolution calling for: - Source Protection Plan to be part of Provincial Policy Statement and implemented through Official Plan and Zoning By-law - municipalities to develop educational material using Provincial templates for those in vulnerable areas - Province and municipalities develop cost effective streamlined Risk Management Plans	- Resolution would require extensive legislative changes - Beyond the purview of the SPC ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

2. Les Nichols ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• Motion passed by Source Protection Committee being ignored • Municipalities and OMAFRA supposed to be the implementing bodies for education and research • Need more research into best management practices of manure and fertilizer utilization to minimize risk to groundwater	- Motion SPC-12-183: ▪ Paragraph numbers 1 and 2: Municipalities of South Bruce and Brockton are the responsible implementing bodies for Risk Management Plan policies in the Issue Contributing Area. The designated nutrient management course for the area coinciding with WHPA-C and WHPA-D will be set by the Risk Management Official(s), who will be appointed by the two municipalities. They can work with OMAFRA or other agricultural agencies as stated in the Motion. Educational materials on best management practices and nitrate sources can be developed by the municipalities and would be essential for the nutrient courses mentioned above. The municipalities can also set guidelines for the Risk Management Plans (see s. 55 of the *Clean Water Act*) to state what information needs to be in them or what form they should take; however, it is not explicitly stated which agencies should be involved in the educational course. ▪ Paragraph number 3: Municipalities and OMAFRA are included in the list of interested parties for the research project in policy WN-36; however, the municipalities are not presently named as the lead agencies. ▪ Paragraph number 4: Wording about the educational course is included in Risk Management Plan policies for the Issue Contributing Area; however, the municipalities are not specifically named in the WN-35 education policy. ➢ **Added wording to Policies WN-11, WN-14, WN-16, WN-22, WN-24, WN-29, and WN-31 so that the Risk Management Official must work with the municipalities and OMAFRA.** ➢ **Added wording to Policy WN-35 (education policy) so that the municipalities are responsible for education in the portion of the Issue Contributing Area coinciding with WHPA-C and WHPA-D.** ➢ **Updated implementing body and wording in Policy WN-36 (research project policy) so that the municipalities coordinate the research project with OMAFRA.**

3. Township of Chatsworth ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• concerned over the high cost at the local level with respect to implementation • Resolution passed recommending that all costs associated with Drinking Water Source Protection be covered by the Province	- Policy G-10 calls on the Province to provide appropriate levels of funding to municipalities for implementation ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

4. Municipality of West Grey ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• Resolution supporting Town of Minto resolution • Province should provide municipalities with full funding for implementation and ongoing costs associated with the Source Water Protection program	- See discussion about the resolution under Comment 1 above - Policy G-10 calls on the Province to provide appropriate levels of funding to municipalities for implementation ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

5. Mayor Goetz, Municipality of South Bruce ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• direction from Source Protection Committee not being followed	- see discussion under Comment 2 above for revisions to policies

6. Ministry of Transportation (MTO) ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• adoption of standardized wording appreciated • Ministry does not agree with clause referring to case-by-case exceptions	- Policy does use suggested wording provided by MTO with some adjustments to fit our standardized format - Clause about case-by-case exceptions was included as per the Ministry of the Environment's comments on this same policy; however, other documents about the signage policy do not include this exception clause and the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan does not have the exception clause in policy G-07 - Subsequent correspondence from MTO suggests that operationally these exceptions may come up and could be dealt with at that time ➢ **Revised Policy G-07: removed clause about exceptions**

7. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• changes to Plan for readability and clarity are reasonable	- Many of the comments from the MOECC would require changes to the Proposed Source Protection Plan that could not be considered as simple clarifications
• policies requesting funding for landowners or implementation agencies are outside the scope of the Source Protection Plan; should be done through supplemental recommendations	- Committee agreed to include Policies G-09 and G-10 calling on the Province to provide appropriate levels of funding as a response to comments made during consultation - Deleting policies would be a significant change to the Proposed Source Protection Plan at this point ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• policies should not recommend changes to legislation • policies referencing the need for new legislation should not be included in the Plan	- Policies that recommend changes to legislation or new legislation are part of a comprehensive set of policies intended to address significant drinking water threats - As such, they can be considered as dealing with matters that are in scope for the Source Protection Plan ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

7. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• Ministry reporting requirements and timelines should be determined by Ministry • Monitoring policies should use wording provided by the Ministry	- Committee discussed this matter at the May 25, 2012 meeting and decided to leave the February 15 reporting date and other requirements unchanged - Making extensive revisions to Policies MP-01, MP-02, MP-03, MP-04, MP-05, and MP-06 would be a significant change to the Proposed Source Protection Plan at this point ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• prescribed instrument policies should not include mandatory terms and conditions	- Many policy discussions over the last three years have focussed on what kinds of conditions should be set when addressing specific activities - Policy details that set these conditions for prescribed instruments are sometimes used to be consistent with similar conditions used in cases where Risk Management Plan may be required, or may be used where the prescribed instrument is the primary tool being used to address an activity - Making extensive revisions to a dozen prescribed instrument policies would be a significant change to the Proposed Source Protection Plan at this point ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• timelines for prescribed instrument policies should be determined by the Ministry	- Committee discussed this matter at the May 25, 2012 meeting and again at the July 27, 2012 meeting - Decided to set the timeline at three years and include an option for other dates chosen by the MOECC Director ➢ **Timeline for review of existing approvals set at three years and includes an option for other dates determined by the MOECC Director**
• inconsistencies with policy lists in Appendix	➢ **Minor revisions made to lists in Appendix A**
• clear rationale required for Section 57 policies	- Explanatory Document, Chapter 7, had additional text added to better explain the rationale ➢ **Additional changes made to Explanatory Document with more-detailed rationale**
• some Section 59 policies are redundant with general Section 59 policies	- Policies in Proposed Source Protection Plan were revised to include section 59 wording at MOECC's

7. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
	recommendation in their Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan comments - There is currently no clear legislative link that makes parts of the Clean Water Act automatically considered as applicable law for Building Code - Having the paragraph about section 59 gives legal effect and requires the Building Official to comply with the policy - Policy 02-05 should not have this reference, as Part IV of the Clean Water Act cannot be used to address sewage threats ➢ **Deleted section 59 paragraph from Policy 02-05 only**
• problems requiring tertiary septic systems, as it would be a requirement beyond what the building code permits	- The requirement for an advanced septic system is in Policies 02-02, 02-04, 02-05, 02-06, and 02-07 - The use of advanced septic system has been discussed extensively by the Source Protection Committee and both Working Groups over the last few years - Removing this requirement would weaken the policies to the point where they may not adequately address the significant drinking water threat from the release of nitrogen and phosphorous - Such changes to the policies would be a significant change to the Proposed Source Protection Plan at this point ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

7. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• policies do not address DNAPL volumes less than 25 litres and do not address storage of DNAPLs	- Policies 16-01 and 16-02 deal only with quantities of more than 25L - There are no quantities mentioned in Policies 16-03, G-04, G-06, or G-07; therefore, it would apply to any quantity, including 25L or less, and more than 25L - Policies G-06 and G-07 offer ways to dispose of products contain DNAPL properly; by disposing of these materials, the volumes handled or stored are addressed simultaneously; therefore, Policies G-06 and G-07 cover the handling of DNAPLs and the storage of DNAPLs ➢ **Additional discussion added to Explanatory Document** ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• Transition Policy G-08: timeframe in clause (4) goes beyond what is allowed by clause (3), making section (4) not permissible or implementable; having exceptions in the definitions of future activities makes the policy difficult to follow – remove them	- Transition Policy G-08 seeks to define the difference between existing activities and future activities - Allowance is made for certain projects that have approvals or development in progress to be deemed to be existing - Clause (4) covers a separate situation where there may be an approval but construction has either been in progress at the time the Plan takes effect or commences within a certain timeframe of the Plan taking effect; if this clause was removed, then some activities that are almost in place may be effectively stopped in mid-construction on the day the Plan takes effect or left having a paper approval but being unable to build - MOECC recommends 'exceptions' in clauses (i) through (vi) be removed; however, the clauses merely say that future activities begin after the Source protection Plan takes effect unless the approval or project is one described as existing by clauses (1) or (2) or (3) or (4); removing these exception statements makes the clauses, if read on their own, seem to disallow any in-progress applications or projects ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

7. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• education course cannot be used as an alternative to a Risk Management Plan (WN-11, WN-14, WN-16, WN-22, WN-24, WN-29, WN-31)	- Source Protection Committee agreed at the July 27, 2012 meeting to clarify the wording of policies that contain a reference to an education course for the Risk Management Plan policies in the portion of the Issue Contributing Area that coincides with WHPA-C or WHPA-D - See additional discussion under Comment 2 ➢ **Committee agreed at the July 27, 2012 meeting to make the following clarifications to Policies WN-11, WN-14, WN-16, WN-22, WN-24, WN-29 and WN-31:** **Removed the phrase "In lieu of the requirement for a Risk Management Plan"** **Included the wording:** **"The person engaging in the activity, or a qualified individual acting on their behalf, may take a designated educational course on nutrient management planning. During the course, a property workplan will be produced and filed with the Risk Management Official. Upon successful completion of the course, the person engaging in the activity shall sign a written commitment to apply the knowledge gained in the course to undertake the workplan.** **The Risk Management Official shall work with the Municipality of Brockton, Municipality of South Bruce and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs to provide the educational course on nutrient management planning."**

7. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• portion of the nitrate issue contributing area research project policy is out of scope of the plan; research should not investigate the source of a threat as that was part of the Assessment Report exercise (WN-36)	- Source Protection Committee agreed at the July 27, 2012 meeting to clarify the wording of the research project purpose - See also Comment 10 by OMAFRA which speaks to both components of the research project ➢ **Clarified purpose of research project in Policy WN-36 to read: "The purpose of the research project would be to assess the effectiveness of measures and practices designed to reduce nitrates entering sources of drinking water."**

8. Lang Farms Limited ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• too many regulations affecting agriculture and business • concerned about accuracy of the data; more conclusive evidence needed • Brockton should address the issue	- see discussion under Comment 2 above for revisions to policies

9. Bruce County Federation of Agriculture ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• nitrate issue not well understood by Committee • recommends Walkerton nitrate area be removed from the Plan • will result in high costs to municipalities and landowners • requests a 6-month extension for the development of the Plan and working with landowners	- nitrate issue has been approved as part of the Assessment Report and cannot be removed at this time - see discussion under Comment 2 above for revisions to policies

10. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) ***Summary of Comment***	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
• policies requesting funding for landowners or implementation agencies are outside the scope of the Source Protection Plan; should be handled through supplemental recommendations	- see discussion under Comment 7 above ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• recommendations made with respect to Risk Management Plan policies	- Prohibition of activities in WHPA-A applies to future activities, but existing activities use Risk Management Plans so that the activity may continue with certain conditions applied ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• fuel storage facilities outside of WHPA-As should be managed through Risk Management Plans	- OMAFRA does not support prohibition of underground tanks or larger facilities in WHPA-B - Committee has been consistent in the policy direction of prohibition for these facilities ➢ **No changes to PSPP**
• Ministry supports decision to investigate further the sources of nitrate as part of a research project (Policy WN-36)	- See discussion under Comment 2 ➢ **No changes to PSPP**

B.2 – Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan

Consultation Comments Received and Response

Four dozen agencies and individuals submitted comments during consultation on the Draft Proposed Source Protection Plan. Below are three tables that summarize these comments. Beside the comments in each table are responses to the comments and/or amendments to the Proposed Source Protection Plan. Since the tables only reflect the key comments, reference should be made to the individual documents for the full text or complete set of comments.

Table B.2.1 Response to Consultation Comments Received from the Ministry of the Environment

Comment # and Summary of Comment	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
5. Ministry of the Environment – Source Protection Programs Branch	
Monitoring policies should use wording provided by the Ministry	- Suggested wording removes the date of February 15, which is used for all other agencies as the due date for reports. Not setting a specific date in the policy would make it problematic for the Source Protection Authority to prepare and submit their annual report on time (as required by the *Clean Water Act*, s. 46, and O.Reg. 287/07, s.52). The annual report is due to the MOECC director by May 1 each year, but it must also be given to the Source Protection Committee for their comment at least 30 days prior to this. ➢ **Policy left unchanged**
Policies related to Prescribed Instruments should use implementation timeline provided by the Ministry (Policy 02-08 and similar)	- Suggested wording is open-ended and does not establish a timeframe consistent with other policies in the Source Protection Plan. The Committee has set timeframes so that all policy implementation would be underway within a few years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan. Some modification to the timeframe was considered reasonable by the Committee. ➢ **Policies changed to read:** **"Within 36 months after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan, existing approvals shall be reviewed. Where amendments are deemed necessary, the approvals shall be amended within 36 months after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan."**

Comment # and Summary of Comment	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
Risk Management Plan policies could use more generic wording, such as "establishment of an RMP is required" instead of the current "person engaging in the activity shall submit a plan..."	➢ **Text reworded in all Risk Management Plan policies**
Constraint on permit approvals should include text that s59 (restricted land use) applies	➢ **Policies changed to include the following sentence: "Therefore, all land use designations and zones described in a municipal official plan and zoning by-law, as amended from time to time, are designated as restricted land uses for the purpose of s. 59 of the *Clean Water Act*."**
Plan must contain a summary of consultation activities for Terms of Reference, Assessment Report and Source Protection Plan	➢ **Chapter 8.0 added**
Policy 01-03: use of word "recommended" in second paragraph may be misleading; conformity requirements not consistent with Policy G-02	➢ **Moved the sentence within the policy text to section after conformity and reworded: "The municipality shall give due consideration to..."** ➢ **Revised conformity timeframe to use time of five-year review of official plan**
Policy 02-01: concerned with feasibility of timeframe for enacting by-law	➢ **Policy changed to read: "The process to enact the by-law shall be initiated within one year of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan and the by-law enacted within two years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan."**
Policy 02-02: section on sewer connection cannot be required by MOECC as part of prescribed instrument	➢ **Reworded so that approval cannot be given if sewer connection by-law applies to a property**
Policy 02-04/WN-06/WN-07: Site plan control can only be used to control the location and not the manner of construction	Further review showed that site plan control was not an appropriate tool for managing the activity; too many variations of how system could be placed. ➢ **Changed policy to require an official plan and zoning by-law amendment that requires an advanced system for any new on-site sewage systems in the affected vulnerable areas.**

Comment # and Summary of Comment	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
Policy 02-06/WN-07/WN-08: building permits cannot be restricted by policies to select a certain type of septic system	- The Threats Tables specifically identify nitrogen and phosphorous from on-site sewage systems as a significant drinking water threat. Policies must address these significant threats. Scientifically established standards have demonstrated that a reduction in phosphorous and nitrogen can be achieved by certain designs of on-site sewage systems, several of which are approved for use in Ontario under the Building Code. The policy does limit the types of septic systems that can be used firstly to ones that are approved under the Building Code and secondly to the ones that reduce nitrogen and phosphorous. - Policy 02-04, as revised, now requires an advanced system through the zoning by-law, which is applicable law that must be regarded in the issuance of a building permit. ➢ **Policies left unchanged** ➢ **Added a new policy under Threat 02 recommending that the Building Code be amended to set standards for advanced systems and require their use in vulnerable areas where an on-site sewage system is or would be a significant drinking water threat**
Policy 16-03: seems to be a gap in policies so that handling and storage of DNAPLs in quantities less than 25 L are only addressed by an education program	- Both the handling and storage of DNAPLs over 25 L are covered by Policy 16-01 (prohibit future activities over 25 L) and Policy 16-02 (RMP for existing activities over 25 L). All quantities of DNAPL for handling and storage, including less than 25 L, are included in Policy 16-03 (sewer by-law), G-04 (education), G-06 (hazardous waste disposal) and G-07 (hazardous waste collection). ➢ **Further details added to the Explanatory Document, but policies left unchanged**
Policy G-02/WN-26: include reference to *Planning Act* for conformity dates	➢ **Added wording: "...as per Section 26 of the *Planning Act*."**
Policy G-07: road sign policy should follow template provided previously	➢ **Revised policy to incorporate language from MTO's standardized wording as noted in MTO's correspondence**
Policy G-08: unclear when policy applies; consent and minor variances do not have "complete application" provisions	➢ **Added wording "(existing activity or future activity)"** ➢ **Reworded section 3 to include the various *Planning Act* applications**

Comment # and Summary of Comment	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
Policy WN-03: conformity dates for official plan should be consistent	➢ **Revised to use time of five-year review of official plan**
Policy WN-13: section 3 of the policy should use "notice" instead of "authorization"	➢ **Changed wording to "notice"**
Policy WN-22: alternative sites should already have been considered before the RMP process	➢ **Reworded so that RMP must include a section that explains how other sites were ruled out**
Policy TP-05 to TP-09: policies suggesting changes to legislation should be submit to the Ministry and not be included in the Plan	- These policies are part of the comprehensive package within the Plan and should remain in the document. ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
Policy MP-01 to MP-06: variable timelines will create implementation challenges for the Ministry	- Changes to timelines for some Prescribed Instrument policies are suggested, so some consolidation of monitoring policies is possible. The other Ministry-related policies deal with distinct topics, including on-going approval review, legislation, pilot projects, and an incentive program. Combining these monitoring policies would make them more complicated. ➢ **Combined MP-01 and MP-02**
Explanatory Document – Policy 16-01 and 16-02: need more explanation on 25 L value	➢ **Additional text explaining why 25 L chosen**
Explanatory Document - s.57 policies: must include reasons why Committee believes prohibition is the only way to ensure the significant threats cease to be significant	➢ **Additional text explaining why prohibition used for these existing activities**

Table B.2.2 Response to Consultation Comments Received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs Comments

Comment # and Summary of Comment(s)	***Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* bold*)***
47. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	
Risk Management Plans and Prescribed Instruments should follow standards in the *Nutrient Management Act*	- policies generally direct that *Nutrient Management Act* be basis for plans - Source Protection Committee decided that measures should be added in some cases to ensure that significant drinking water threats are adequately addressed
Activities may include several different people throughout the year; unclear if multiple plans would be needed	- MOECC made similar comment about use of term "person engaged in." ➢ **Wording changed to "establishment of an RMP is required"**
Unclear if Prescribed Instruments that are in mid-cycle can be used in place of a Risk Management Plan	- policies generally allow for a Nutrient Management Plan or Strategy to be reviewed by a Risk Management Official and accepted in lieu of a Risk Management Plan ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
ASM Storage, permanent facility (04-02, WN-12): policies should be changed to align with the NMA: only require 240 days storage, rather than 365; allow transfer of ASM from other generating facility; allow transfer out of farm unit; construction requirements should align with NMA	- The figure of 240 days is the minimum requirement under the *Nutrient Management Act*. - Most sites in our region if evaluated by a geotechnical study would likely conclude that a liner was needed for these installations. Requiring a liner for installations in vulnerable areas provides a containment measure that helps to manage the risk. ➢ **Number of days storage revised to a minimum of 240 days with a recommendation for 365 days storage** ➢ **Construction standards revised so that liner is required for wet storage systems and reinforced concrete floor and walls are required for dry storage systems**
Where the RMP requires a spill response plan, the municipal government may assume liability for implementation of the plan in the event of a spill (policy 09-01, 11-02, 15-03, 15-04, WN-19)	- arguable that the Risk Management Official accepting a plan with details of a spills response could somehow make the municipality liable - could be a suggestion to include a disclaimer into forms for Risk Management Plans at time of implementation by municipalities
ASM storage, temporary field sites (04-03, WN-13): Use NMA standards rather than limiting storage to 30 days; allow the expansion of existing temporary	- Field storage has few if any measures to contain contaminants other than proper siting. The 30 day timeframe allows for a reasonable period to run normal operations for manure application. Beyond that time the

Comment # and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
storage; clarify if approval is needed before temporary storage; temporary storage should be part of the overall RMP for a farm operation	material should be kept in a more appropriate facility that can minimize runoff and leaching. - Existing temporary sites are to be phased out under the policy. OMAFRA does state that sites should be moved annually and the policy would achieve this at the outset. It also ensures that all temporary storage sites are properly documented in a Risk Management Plan ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
ASM application (03-01, WN-10): should be prohibited in WHPA-A unless site conditions allow	- O. Reg. 267/03, s. 43 (1) states " No person shall apply nutrients to land closer than 100 metres to a municipal well"; to be consistent with the NMA in this matter, ASM application should be prohibited in WHPA-A ➢ **Added a new policy under Threat 3 as a s.57 prohibition policy for ASM application in WHPA-A (future activity)**
Fertilizer application (08-01, WN-18): should be prohibited in WHPA-A unless site conditions allow	- O. Reg. 267/03, s. 43 (1) states " No person shall apply nutrients to land closer than 100 metres to a municipal well"; to be consistent with the NMA in this matter, fertilizer application should be prohibited in WHPA-A ➢ **Added a new policy under Threat 8 as a s.57 prohibition policy for fertilizer application in WHPA-A (future activity)**
Policy 03-01: Clarify if the receiver or generator of ASM has to submit RMP	- generally the responsibility lies with the person with the activity, which in this case would be the person storing the agricultural source material on a property in the affected vulnerable area ➢ **Additional text in Explanatory Document**
Grazing/ Pasturing Risk Management Plan (21-02, WM-23): Restricting livestock access to watercourse (3 metres from bank) should only apply in an IPZ	- A significant drinking water threat from this activity can occur in WHPA-A, WHPA-B with a vulnerability score of 10, Issue Contributing Area, WHPA-E with a vulnerability score of 8, IPZ-1 with a score of 10, and IPZ-2 with a score of 8 - fencing needed only for vulnerable areas related to surface systems ➢ **Changed wording in policies so that fencing requirement only applies to WHPA-E and IPZs**
Fertilizer Storage Risk Management Plan (09-01, WN-19): remove reference to NMS	➢ **Removed clause about Nutrient Management Strategy in lieu of Risk Management Plan**

Comment # and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
from the policy as NMA does not address commercial fertilizer storage; recommend that this policy not apply to temporary in-field storage of fertilizer	
Pesticide Storage Risk Management Plan (11-01): prohibit existing storage of pesticides within WHPA-A, rather than using RMP	- prohibition (11-01) applies to expansion of existing storage in WHPA-A and establishment of new storage facilities; Risk Management Plans (11-02) are used for existing facilities in WHPA-A and all other affected vulnerable areas - Policies are currently consistent with the general approach of allowing existing facilities to remain if managed. ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
Fuel Storage (15-01): decommissioning of unused fuel facility should be managed under a RMP in certain conditions	- Policy 15-01 applies only to smaller buried tanks ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
Fuel Storage (15-02): expansion of fuel storage facility should be allowed (rather than prohibited) and managed under a RMP	- new, large facilities should not be allowed - smaller quantities are still allowed under Risk Management Plans ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
Policy 04-01, 04-04: policy should be reworded to allow improvements, if the improvements would result in mitigating risks to source water	Both working groups recommended that improvement be included as a separate statement that expressly allows them for existing storage ➢ **Changed policy so that improvements would be allowed**
NASM Application and Storage: support prohibition in WHPA-A; support policies that require review of NASM plans in other affected vulnerable areas (Policies 06-02,07-02,WN-16, WN-17)	- No action needed
Policy 21-04: the Ministry requests that additional time be given beyond 12 months to review the Nutrient Management Strategies	➢ **Changed policy to use same wording as for MOECC in Table B.2.1 above, i.e. 36 months for review and any necessary amendments**
Policy 21-01: support prohibiting outdoor confinement	- Using number of animals would require calculations for various types of animals utilising the space

Comment # and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
areas in WHPA-A, but suggest that size be defined by number of animals and length of time they are present, rather than by size of space	- Current policy wording is straightforward and allows flexibility in use of the yard ➢ **Leave policy unchanged**
Policy G-05, WN-27, Incentive programs: support flexibility incorporated into policy wording	- No action needed at this time
Policies G-04, WN-28, Education programs: the Ministry is in support of education and outreach, and encourages the use of existing programs (EFP and Rural Landowner Stewardship Guide) to avoid duplication	- No action needed at this time

Discussion Tables – Other Comments

The following tables are divided into four parts and contain comments from other agencies and individuals along with amendments made by the Source Protection Committee. In some cases a brief discussion is provided in concert with the amendment.

Table B.2.6 covers some, but not all, of the public comment letters. The majority of the comments from the public are related to the Walkerton Nitrate Issue. Reference should be made to the individual documents for the full text or complete set of comments.

Table B.2.3 Proposed Response to Other Consultation Comments Received from Ministries and Other Provincial Agencies

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
2. Ministry of the Environment – Safe Drinking Water Branch	
Policies do not impact Prescribed Instruments under Safe Drinking Water Act	- No action needed

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
3. Niagara Escarpment Commission	
Notes that three WHPAs coincide, in whole or in part, with lands under the Niagara Escarpment Plan or Niagara Escarpment Development Control. A development permit from NEC may be required or NEC may be a commenting agency.	- No action needed.
In previous comments, NEC indicated willingness to propose an amendment to the Niagara Escarpment Plan that would incorporate the same type of policies that are in the Source Protection Plan into the Niagara Escarpment Plan	-No action needed at this time.
4. Ministry of Transportation	
Request that road sign policy (G-07) be revised to reflect wording agreed upon by MOECC and MTO	➢ **Revised policy to incorporate language from MTO's standardized wording as noted in correspondence**
6. Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing – Local Government Division	
Policies requiring official plan amendments should relate to land uses as opposed to activities	- Policy 01-03 on waste disposal sites is used to prohibit certain waste disposal sites. On the other hand, Policy G-01 has the effect of flagging within the official plan that Source Protection Plan policies may apply to a particular parcel of land. ➢ **Added wording to refer to land uses in Policy 01-03.**
Policies requiring official plan amendments should have consistent conformity dates	- see discussion in Table B.2.1 above

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
Policy 02-04: the technical aspects of sewage systems may be beyond the scope of site plan control	- see discussion in Table B.2.1 above
Policy 02-06, 02-07 and TP-04 may be in conflict with the Provincial Policy Statement in limiting the creation of new lots	- The *Clean Water Act* does allow land use planning as one of the tools available to the Source Protection Committee. Where there is a conflict with another regulation, the one that provides better protection to drinking water sources prevails. This would be the case of these Source Protection Plan policies over the Provincial Policy Statement. ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
Better distinction needs to be made between the circumstances where Policy 15-01 and 15-03 apply	➢ **Modified wording to clarify that Policy 15-01 does not apply to indoor tanks, whereas Policy 15-03 applies only to indoor tanks.**
7. Ministry of Natural Resources	
In Chapter 6, summary tables of policies should identify the particular Ministry under 'Implementing Body'	➢ **Ministries identified by full name**
In Chapter 1, roles of Source Protection Committee, Source Protection Authority and Conservation Authority should be better defined	➢ **Additional text in Sections 1.4 and 1.5**
Policies 02-14 and 02-15 related to infiltration may affect wetlands and baseflows in streams	➢ **Added text that will minimize infiltration in designs and only prohibit certain components that directly infiltrate stormwater to the subsurface area.**
Section 3.1.14 speaks of snow storage below grade, which would not be allowed under the licence for an active pit or quarry; suggest changing wording to 'former' pit or quarry.	- The Threat Tables cover circumstances where an activity could occur. It does not consider whether the activity would be legal or not under various statutes or regulations. As such, the storage of snow below grade is an activity that could occur in active and former pits and quarries, not just former ones. ➢ **Text and related Policy 14-01 unchanged**

Table B.2.4 Response to Other Consultation Comments Received from Municipalities, Mayors and Other Agencies

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
8. Town of Minto	
Policies from Maitland Valley Source Protection Plan should apply to all systems in the Town of Minto	- policies within our Source Protection Region are designed to apply to all drinking water systems in the Region - there is no legislative mechanism to fulfill the municipality's request - the policies in the two Source Protection Plans are very similar in many respects ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
9. Township of Georgian Bluffs	
Funding for enforcement should be provided by the Province and carried out by the Conservation Authority	➢ **Policy Text ID G-10 added; requests implementation funding for municipalities and Conservation Authorities be provided by the Ministry of the Environment**
Funding for the Stewardship Program should be continued by the Province	- Policy G-05 already requests such funding for the Stewardship Program from the Ministry of the Environment
10. County of Grey – Planning and Development Committee	
Fuel policies 15-01 to 15-04 difficult to follow.	- see discussion under Comment 6 in Table B.2.3
Policy 02-14 and 02-15: further clarification needed on infiltration-based stormwater management and what is meant by it	- see discussion under Comment 7 in Table B.2.3
Use risk management assessments before requiring Risk Management Plans or using prohibition	-Risk Assessments are an option provided by s. 60 of the *Clean Water Act* for landowners who dispute that an activity on their property is a significant threat and that they are not subject to policies in the Source Protection Plan. The Risk Management Official, as a first function of their job, should conduct a thorough screening of all properties in vulnerable areas to determine if risk management policies apply to any activities on each property. The use of s. 60 would then be a subsequent step to resolve a dispute in the RMO's evaluation of an activity. ➢ **Policies left unchanged**

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
Education programs should be run by municipalities and Conservation Authorities jointly	- Municipalities were not identified in pre-consultation as a potential implementing body for education programs. While some municipalities expressed an interest in running certain aspects of the education program, this view was not shared by other municipalities. Adding municipalities as an implementing body at this stage may require further consultation. - Existing education policies already encourage the Conservation Authorities to work in partnership with other agencies, such as municipalities. ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
11. Municipality of Brockton	
Comments related to the Walkerton Nitrate Issue; suggest education program	- Source Protection Committee held an extensive discussion about the Walkerton Nitrate Issue; presentations were received about the technical work and well test results with regards to nitrates - it was determined that education was an important component, but that it would be used in conjunction with other policies ➢ **Policies were revised so that a modified approach was used in the portion of the Issue Contributing Area that coincides with WHPA-C and WHPA-D of the left unchanged discussion under Topic 1 in Walkerton Well Supply** o **In lieu of a Risk Management Plan for certain threat categories, a designated educational course can be taken** o **The timeframe is five years instead of three years**
12. Municipality of West Grey	
Province should administer implementation and cover the full cost; Conservation Authorities may be an appropriate agency to administer policies if funding provided by Province	➢ **Policy Text ID G-10 added; requests implementation funding for municipalities and Conservation Authorities be provided by the Ministry of the Environment**
13. Mayor Bill Goetz, Municipality of South Bruce	
Comments related to the Walkerton Nitrate Issue; suggest education program	- see discussion under Comment 11 above

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
14. Municipality of South Bruce	
Comments related to the Walkerton Nitrate Issue; suggest education program	- see discussion under Comment 11 above
Concern over implementation costs	➢ **Policy Text ID G-10 added; requests implementation funding for municipalities and Conservation Authorities be provided by the Ministry of the Environment**
Concern over jurisdictional issues	- The Province has attempted to provide information on the options for administering implementation of policies in a municipality where the Wellhead Protection Area crosses from a neighbouring municipality. This situation occurs for the Walkerton WHPA and Issue Contributing Area, which lies mostly in the Municipality of South Bruce. The *Clean Water Act* does empower various methods for joint implementation and cost recovery. The details and discussion have been left by the Province to the discretion of the municipalities involved.
15. County of Wellington	
Policies are overly detailed	- Level of detail in the policies is a reflection of the Source Protection Committee's approach to dealing with each activity. Extensive discussions occurred in drafting the policies and details were added to ensure that measures would be both fair and effective, as well as implemented with a degree of uniformity across the Source Protection Region.
High number of identified threats reinforces need to have reasonable policies	- Source Protection Committee has taken this into account during policy development
Opposed to mandating 8 hazardous waste opportunities	- Minimum number of days set so as to provide adequate opportunities to property owners to properly dispose of these materials. Complete flexibility is left to the municipality in how it provides these opportunities. ➢ **Policies left unchanged**
Policy 04-01 (prohibition): does not allow for the possibility that an expansion may lead to a safer condition.	- see discussion in Table 2, above

Comment #, Ministry or Agency and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
Residential land uses should only have education policies and existing businesses should not be forced out of business	- Few restrictions apply to most residential properties, except in terms of fuel storage and septic systems. Many residences in urban areas would have neither of these activities. - Generally speaking, existing activities are dealt with through Risk Management Plans or other management measures. The Source Protection Committee's intention is to manage existing activities and allow them to continue wherever possible.

Table B.2.5 Response to Other Consultation Comments Received from Other Agencies

Comment # and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
16. Bruce County Federation of Agriculture	
Comments related to the Walkerton Nitrate Issue; further research needed to determine source; suggest education program; should be compensation for landowners	➢ **Policy WN-36 added; calls for a research project into nitrates in the Walkerton area.** - also, see discussion under Comment 11 above

Table B.2.6 Response to Other Consultation Comments Received from the Public

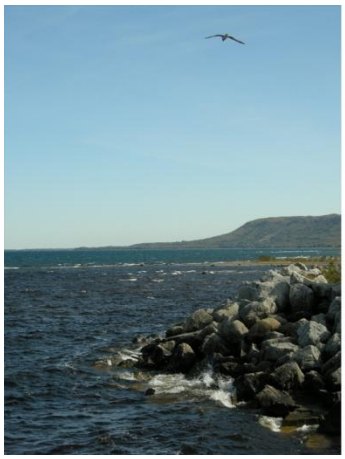
Comment #, Individual and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
22. Jim Kuellman	
Policies should be implemented in entire community on an incentive basis	- Threats Tables only list certain circumstances and vulnerable areas that can be considered for threats and; therefore, the creation of policies
24. Dan Bross	
Do not need 365 days of manure storage	- see discussion in Table B.2.2, above
32. Mike and Joan Haelzle	
Manure is applied spring and fall; 240 days storage is sufficient	- see discussion in Table B.2.2, above

Comment #, Individual and Summary of Comment(s)	*Proposed Response by Source Protection Committee (proposed changes to Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
42. Frank McCurdy	
Tara Well 3 should be fixed	- outside of scope of Source Protection to determine capital expenditures for municipal drinking water system
Tiled land should be considered as helping decrease contamination	- Tiling draws excess water away and in so doing can carry contaminants with it. It has been considered a transport pathway in the Technical Rules used to prepare the Assessment Report because it was viewed as having the potential to speed the movement of water to a watercourse.
46. Jeff Coulter	
Farmer should be able to complete own Risk Management Plan; reference to *Nutrient Management Act* guidelines in Part 3 may bring in requirement for a qualified or certified person to develop plan	➢ **Reworded policy so that it refers to "guidelines with respect to the content of a Nutrient Management Plan"**
240 days of manure storage is more than adequate	- see discussion in Table B.2.2, above
30 days for temporary field nutrient storage contradicts *Nutrient Management Act*	- see discussion in Table B.2.2, above
Policy 04-04 does not allow for improvement of manure storage	- see discussion in Table B.2.2, above
Policy 04-04: disagree that a synthetic liner is always needed	- see discussion in Table B.2.2, above
Policy 09-01: would fertilizer stored just prior to application need storage facilities	- The quantity involved is more than 2500 L. It would be at the discretion of the Risk Management Official as to what storage was included in the volume and what measures would be suitable under a Risk Management Plan.

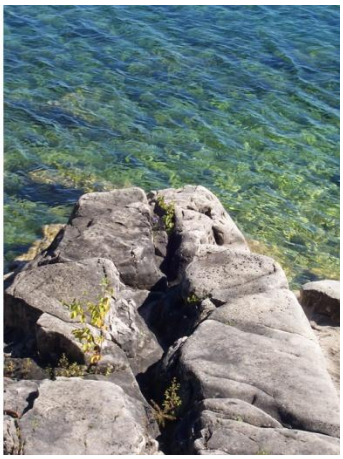
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Appendix C

Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Amendments to the Approved Source Protection Plans 2016







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Appendix C

C.1 – Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Amendments to the Approved Source Protection Plan

Consultation Comments Received and Response

Comments from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

Policy	Comment	Response
19-01	As policy 19-01 is meant to apply to both existing *and future* water taking activities, it is recommended that the word "future" be added at the end of the first sentence where "(existing activity)" is shown, as well as to the "Activity Type" column in the Threat #19 table on the first page.	Staff will make the requested change.
19-03	As this policy only applies to future takings, please remove the text "ceases to be," in reference to "consumptive demand," as it implies the policy applies to existing activities as well. The policy states that the water management plan shall address "issues with water supply". It is recommended that further explanation regarding the intent of this policy be included in the Explanatory Document.	Staff will make the requested change and add more rationale to the Explanatory Document.
19-04	As this policy is quite broad in scope, and yet applies to a very small geographic area (zone Q1 surrounding Lake Rosalind Wells 1 and 3), it is recommended that a more detailed explanation regarding the intent of this policy, including tangible examples, be included in the Explanatory Document.	Staff will add more rationale to the Explanatory Document.
N/A	(3.16.9) Peer Review of Tier III Water Budget. Please correct professional designation for Lynne Milford, by changing it from hydrogeologist to water budget analyst (refer to list of Tier II reviewers).	Staff will make the requested change.
N/A	The language referencing hydraulic separation between the 2 aquifers should be revised to ensure that it's consistent and clear. For example, the paragraph uses the words "apparent", "inferred" and "demonstrated" to describe the hydraulic separation. Based on the evidence provided by Matrix, "demonstrated" may be the preferred term.	Staff will revise the paragraph using the suggested wording.
N/A	Please consider adopting the following revised language (or something similar), to remain consistent with previous descriptions for these local areas: "Three Local Areas (Local Areas A, B, and C) were delineated surrounding the municipal intake and supply	Staff will revise the paragraph using the suggested wording.

Policy	Comment	Response
	wells in the Study Area (Figures 3.16.1). The areas were delineated following the Technical Rules (MOECC, 2009) based on a combination of the cone of influence of each municipal well (WHPA-Q1) and the surficial drainage area, which may contribute water to" surface water intake and associated area that provides recharge to an aquifer that discharges to the drainage area (IPZ-Q) (Matrix, 2016).	
N/A	(3.16.3) WHPA-Q1 Delineation. It is suggested that additional information be included (1 or 2 sentences) to better explain the rationale for the size and shape of the WHPA-Q1-B surrounding the 2 Lake Rosalind wells to the reader. Current wording reads; In Lake Rosalind, the maximum drawdown was predicted to be less than 2 m at each of the Lake Rosalind wells and extend in the vicinity immediately surrounding each well. As such, the WHPA-Q1 surrounding the Lake Rosalind wells is represented by a single 100 m buffer zone (WHPA-Q1-B) that surrounds each well (Figure 3.16.1). There are no permitted, non-municipal consumptive water users located within the WHPA-Q1 areas (Matrix, 2016).	Further clarification will be added to the chapter. …..100 m buffer zone (WHPA-Q1-B) that surrounds each well (Figure 3.16.1). The size and shape of the area were chosen because, due to a lack of operational pumping rates, it was determined that any further modelling would not produce improved results. Therefore the WHPA-Q1-B was aligned to the current WHPA-A for Lake Rosalind, as it represents a small area constrained to the immediate vicinity around the wells, which were determined to be significant drinking water threats. There are no permitted non-municipal consumptive water users…..
N/A	Page 4-209 (Southampton backup intake): As written, the statement "As such, the MOECC approved the removal of the backup intake for consideration" implies that MOECC actually formally "approved" the removal of the backup intake from the EBA process. Please revise this sentence to reflect that MOECC provided comments with respect to the options available under the CWA for addressing the backup	Staff will revise the paragraph as requested.

Policy	Comment	Response
	intake, but not its actual removal from consideration under the EBA process. In addition, please provide the supporting rationale for removing the Southampton backup intake for consideration under the EBA process.	
N/A	Page 4-209: The AR states some of the EBAs for the Southampton intakes (main and back-up) had to be re-organised as a result of the removal of the previous EBAs associated with the Southampton back-up intake. This led to merging some EBAs (i.e. in the previous draft, there were areas where fuel of 4500 – 6000L was deemed a SDWT). However, in this new submission, these same areas have disappeared and have been covered by a new EBA of 13000L fuel. This means that any volume of fuel less than 13000L in these areas will no longer be captured as a SDWT. It is unclear why the SPA has reduced the number of the EBAs from 3 to 2, and volumes under 13000L that were previously included, are no longer addressed. Please provide the rationale that supports the use of a different approach for the Southampton intakes, in comparison to the other SPAs (where at least 3 categories of EBAs were delineated to capture various volumes of fuel, including smaller volumes of fuel).	This will be more thoroughly explained in the chapter.
N/A	Table 4.9.S1.3 lists the 5 fuel SDWTs for the Southampton intake EBAs (land use: 4 commercial areas; and 1 municipal area). The same number of threats and land uses has been listed for the Kincardine intake as well. Please confirm that the numbers and type of land uses for both intakes are correct.	This is not a typo. In both cases the table references four gas stations and the municipal marina.
N/A	Page 4-84 (Lion's Head intake): The 2 previous EBAs of 3600L and 5000L, shown in the former posted ARs, have been merged into one EBA with 5000L. This means that all fuel SDWTs (existing or future) that have volumes between 3600 and 5000L will no longer be captured. In particular, the north-east corner of IPZ-1. Please explain the rationale behind merging the previous EBAs.	This will be more thoroughly explained in the chapter.
N/A	Page 4-221 (Wiarton Intake): The 2 previous EBAs of 3600L and 5000L have been merged into one EBA 5000L presented. This means that all fuel SDWTs (existing or future) that have volumes between 3600 and 5000L will no longer be captured. In particular, for the shoreline setbacks along the IPZ-1 and 2. Please clarify and explain the rationale behind merging these EBAs.	This will be more thoroughly explained in the chapter.

Policy	Comment	Response
N/A	Pages 4-147 and 148: Reference is made to 1 fuel SDWT for the Wiarton intake where it may impact the East Linton Intake; however, no fuel SDWT has been modelled for the East Linton intake. As a result, it is unclear where this 1 SDWT came from, and what modelling has been conducting to support this result. Please provide supporting rationale.	The SDWT identified was for the Wiarton intake but is located in Georgian Bluffs (the airport). Tables were inserted to reflect a SDWT in the Georgian Bluffs section, but it has no relation to the East Linton intake, and that was made clear in the section "Threats from Other Systems" with tables referring to the Wiarton IPZ. Staff could move this to the end of the Georgian Bluffs section to avoid further confusion.
N/A	Maps 4.8.S1.8 and 4.8.S1.9 (Wiarton Intake): The IPZ-3 and the EBA for 8000L of fuel has been extended significantly to the east of the IPZ-3 as compared to the IPZ-3/EBA previously delineated. The rationale behind this extension is unclear. Based on the maps provided, the extended area seems to drain into a stream that is not captured in any IPZ and that stream is discharging in the Georgian Bay at the far end of Oxenden. Please provide the technical rationale and/or modelling work to support this extension.	This change was made following discussion with the MOECC in the fall.

Comments received from:
Kyle Davis, Risk Management Official, Wellington County municipalities

Policy	Comment	Response
*Policies 01-01; 01-02; 03-02; 04-02; 04-03; 08-02; 09-01; 10-02; 11-02; 12-01; 14-02; 15-02; 15-03; 15-05; 15-06; 16-02; 17-	Flexibility Relating to Risk Management Plan Policy Requirements It is noted that often the SPC has chosen to use the wording "a RMP shall include". Our municipalities are supportive of providing guidance to the content of RMPs, however, respectfully request that the SPC consider using wording such as "a RMP should include" or the use of "and / or" in the requirement listing. This allows site by	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.

Policy	Comment	Response
02; 21-02; 21-03 *Some of these policy numbers have changed	site flexibility that will likely be needed as our municipalities begin to implement the RMP policies. A rigid list of mandatory requirements will lead to implementation challenges. We note that the SPC chose to include "or" in Policy 15-02 to provide some flexibility for small fuel facilities. We appreciate and support that change and respectfully request that the SPC consider adding similar flexibility to the remaining RMP policies either through the use of "should" or "and / or".	
Prohibition and RMP	General Comment regarding Prohibition and RMP Approaches – We note that there are differences between policy approaches for some threat activities. For example, commercial fertilizer storage and hazardous waste (not requiring provincial approval) uses an RMP approach for both existing and future activities while organic solvents, pesticide storage, fuel and DNAPLs use a RMP approach for existing uses and a prohibition approach for future and expansion of existing. Our municipalities would respectfully request that the SPC consider using RMP approaches consistently for, at a minimum, expansion of existing activities and existing activities. Our municipalities would also support the use of RMP approaches for the above future activities instead of a prohibition approach.	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.
02-09	Policy 02-09 – Sewer Maintenance – As the policy is currently worded, it does not differentiate between sanitary sewer mains and connection laterals. Our interpretation and our discussion with SPA staff is that this policy applies to sewer mains. Due to their smaller diameter, connection laterals can be difficult to inspect and are often on private properties. Clarification within the explanatory document would assist in making this interpretation clear.	This comment was addressed during the last round of consultation and the requested clarification was made.
14-02	We are supportive of the change to risk management plans for snow storage.	No need to address this comment.

Policy	Comment	Response
15-02	This policy is aimed at home heating oil threats. Given that the owners will be residential land owners, we note that policy 15-02 provides a more detailed list of requirements (although with flexibility to choose requirements) than policy 15-03 despite policy 15-03 applying to larger quantities of fuel.	This comment was addressed during the last round of consultation and the requested change was made.
15-03	We note that this policy seems to contradict policy 15-01 regarding expansion of existing fuel facilities. 15-01 expansion wording: *The expansion of an existing facility is permitted, if it can be proven to the Risk Management Official's satisfaction that the expansion provides greater integrity to the system and reduces the risk to the drinking water supply.*	Staff recommends that the wording of 15-03 forbidding expansion be amended to reflect the expansion policy outlined in 15-01. We will discuss with MOECC under which section this change can be made. Teresa McLellan will advise.
Policy 16-01	Further to our comments in March 2015, we recognize that the SPC removed the prohibition within WHPA C for future activity and we appreciate and acknowledge that change. We still wish to comment that the policy prohibits all future DNAPL use in WHPA A and B and does not distinguish between the DNAPL chemicals or the quantities stored or handled. DNAPLs may be present in small to large quantities at a variety of commercial or industrial businesses. The effect of the policy as currently written, would be to prohibit all future DNAPL storage or handling within a still relatively large geographic area (WHPA A and B) without regard for the type of DNAPL or the quantity. In effect, this prohibits the handling of DNAPL chemicals by new retail stores even if that is in small retail volumes (ie 500 millilitres or 1 litre) stored within a building. As large quantities of liquid DNAPLs are of the greatest risk to groundwater, we respectfully suggest the SPC consider building on the 25 litre exemption that the SPC has written into the policy. The policy	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.

Policy	Comment	Response
	could be reworded to prohibit single containers of 25 litres or greater of liquid DNAPL products. This change would address future, liquid bulk storage of DNAPL while still allowing retail volumes to be stored and sold under an RMP. As noted above, the liquid DNAPLs (primarily chlorinated solvents) are of greatest risk to the groundwater.	
G-06 Now G-07	Road sign policy – Our analysis indicates that eight signs will be required within Wellington County for the Saugeen Source Protection Area. Six of those signs appear to be on roads that are provincial jurisdiction and therefore will be the province's responsibility to install and maintain. There are two signs that appear to be County jurisdiction. There are some differences between our analysis and the Source Protection Authority's analysis of sign location; we will follow up separately regarding that analysis. We would respectfully request, however, that the SPC consider an extension to the implementation timeline.	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.
G-09 Now G-10	Transition policy – Our five source protection plans have a range of existing definitions and transition provisions. Although we would prefer consistency, at this point, we recognize that each SPC has chosen different definitions and transition provisions based on specific rationale. We have no further comment on this policy beyond noting our preference for consistency, wherever possible, between our five source protection plans.	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.
G-12 Now G-13	Update of municipal emergency response plans – Our municipalities support this policy, however, would ask the SPC to consider a two year implementation timeline to allow for the appropriate consultation and discussion.	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.

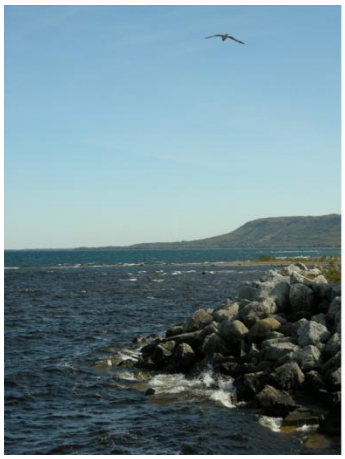
Policy	Comment	Response
Monitoring Policies for RMO	It is noted that there are a number of monitoring policies that are municipal or RMO responsibility. At a minimum, it would be helpful if the SPC or Source Protection Authority would prepare a list of the required data to assist municipalities in tracking and reporting on the various information that is required by the monitoring polices. In Wellington, we are currently building our database and reporting system and this information would be useful in our design. It is noted that various municipal departments will likely be involved in reporting on the various monitoring policies, therefore, a list would aid data collection. Alternatively, we would be supportive if the SPC wished to reduce or simplify the monitoring policy requirements for municipalities and RMOs.	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.
General	Generally, we note that many of the policies directly refer and quote the Province's Table of Drinking Water Threats, November 2009. The SPC may wish to consider for future Plan updates, removing the direct quotes and instead using wording such as where significant. This allows more flexibility if the Province changes the Table of Drinking Water Threats.	This comment is out of scope for the current amendment process. It will be kept on file for future consideration.

Comment	Response
From: Luke Charbonneau [mailto:charbonneaul@saugeenshores.ca] Sent: Friday, January 22, 2016 12:08 PM Subject: EBA leg review Hey Carl, I expect that, as part of the Committee's EBA work, they did a review of existing legislation and regulation affecting the storage of liquid fuel in Ontario and identified gaps in that legislation making the EBAs necessary in their view. I'm wondering could you dig that document up and forward it to me ASAP.	Yes, the SPC and Technical Advisory Working Group (SPC Subcommittee) has been made aware of the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) requirements for liquid fuel handing/ storage. Attached is a Ministry factsheet for liquid fuel that outlines these requirements along with potential gaps or threats as it relates to the Clean Water Act. Also attached are the minutes from the TAWG meeting on July 29th, 2015 which identifies the linkages with TSSA requirements. Hopefully this information if helpful. Regards, Carl Seider, Project Manager

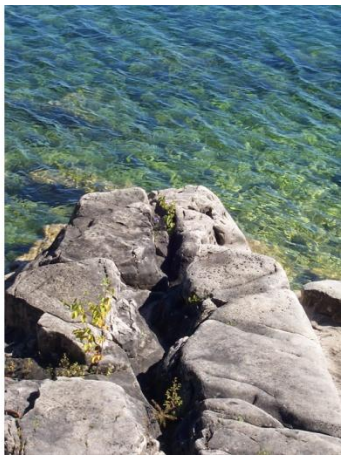
I'd appreciate it. Thanks Luke	
Follow up email: Sent: Sunday, January 24, 2016 6:33 AM Just looking at the Ministry Fact Sheet - it's a good list of some of the legislation that already governs the storage of liquid fuels but I don't see any explanation of why the current legislation is insufficient to protect the environment - am I missing something? Or is there another document that lays the gaps out more clearly?	Information in Ministry Fact Sheet provided was regarding regulation of liquid fuel storage. This other legislation doesn't apply directly to protection of drinking water sources. The Clean Water Act functions to fill this gap.

Appendix D

Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Section 36 Amendments to the Approved Source Protection Plans 2020-21







Appendix D

D.1 – Summary of Comments Received During Consultation on the Section 36 Amendments to the Approved Source Protection Plan

Consultation Comments Received and Response

Comments from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks **March 25, 2021 and August 4, 2021**

Comments received March 25, 2021	***Response by Source Protection Committee*** *(clarifications to Proposed Source Protection Plan indicated in* **bold***)*
The Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (standards) for benzene was officially updated in 2017 and not in 2019 as stated in the assessment reports. Please correct the standard and year where needed, including on pg. 4-19, 4-20: Table 4.1.7 needs to be updated to reflect the new Benzene standard.	**Year updated**
Pg. 4-27 and 4-28, section 4.1.3.2: Text about the removal of the SGRA scores is appropriate. We suggest retaining the original technical details in this section around intrinsic vulnerability to avoid any misunderstanding that the updates to the Director's Technical Rules (DTRs) in 2017 could be less protective of sources. Since SGRAs scored 6 and HVAs have the same intrinsic vulnerability; thus, water quality risks previously identified in these SGRAs and overlap with HVAs would remain low and moderate risks due to the HVAs delineation.	**Retained original details on SGRA intrinsic vulnerability**
Sections 4.1.4.1 and 4.1.4.2: Recommend these sections to be revised to ensure it is clear that the calculations of the managed land and livestock density used to determine water quality risks in SGRAs would remain valid for identifying the same water quality threats in HVAs.	**Added clarification that calculations remain valid for managed lands and livestock density**
Pg. 4-36: We note that the new DTRs for road salt application have not been finalized. We caution that although the branch is working to finalize the DTRs, the timing remains uncertain. Should the DTRs be approved before Saugeen's updated assessment report is finalized and the SPA wishes to retain reference to, and work associated with the amended rules, discussion with the ministry is recommended to clarify the scope of work.	**New 2021 DTR approved**
Pg. 4-124: Recommend this section be revised to clearly state that various volumes were examined for E. Linton Intake EBAs. EBA thresholds / volumes should be within or matching the examined volumes. This section indicates that the volume examined for delineating EBAs was between 5000L and 10000L; however, one of the proposed EBAs used a volume of 2500L. Please clarify the text as needed. Note: these comments may be relevant to the Saugeen and Northern Bruce Peninsula Assessment Reports, where applicable.	**Section updated with range of fuel spill volumes used to delineate EBA**

Blairs Grove - New Well #3 (Lakeshore Drinking Water System, Township of Huron-Kinloss) • We understand that the proposal is to use existing back-up Well #3 (drilled in 1994) as an emergency replacement of Well #2. Based on the materials provided (i.e., PTTW application package and pdf mapping) it appears that the WHPAs for Well #3 were delineated based on the technical work completed for Well #2. Please confirm and provide information in the assessment to support this decision and why new technical work was not required.	**Additional information on technical work used to update Blairs Grove WHPA included in AR**
Durham – New Well #2A (Durham Well Supply, Municipality of West Grey) • Similar to the Blairs Grove updates, we assume that new technical work was not required to delineate the WHPAs for proposed Well #2A, and that existing technical work and delineation of WHPA (B-D) for existing Well #2 is sufficient. Please confirm and provide information in the assessment to support this decision and why new technical work was not required.	**AR updated**

Comments from March 25, 2021

Policy	Comments received March 25, 2021	Response
Revisions to Policy 01-02	Risk Management Plan for Waste Described in clause (p), (q), (r), (s), (t) or (u): -Please include clear rationale in the consultation materials and explanatory document as to the purpose of this revision and explain that the policy will still cover the waste threat subcategory "(p), (q), (r), (s), (t) or (u)". We assume the intent of this revision is to better align the policy wording with the language in the EPA for "small quantity exemption (SQE) wastes," and to reflect the associated Phase 2 amendment proposed to the Director's Technical Rules.	Updated to align with approved 2021 DTR
Policy 12-02 - Salt Management Plan (municipality as implementer)	-It would be helpful if this policy were revised to identify "the application of road salt" as the prescribed threat activity it is addressing, per O. Reg. 287/07; however, "chloride and sodium" could be referred to in the policy as the chemicals of concern associated with the activity. - If this policy is meant to apply only to the protection zones surrounding specific wells (i.e., where elevated levels of sodium and/or chloride have been identified), these locations should be identified in the policy/plan. - Given this policy also applies to both 'future and existing' threat activities, it would be	Policy updated to apply to both future and existing threats and definition of road salt added

	helpful to either revise it to read "where the threat is or would be significant" or "where the threat could be significant"	
Policies 12-03, 12-04 and 13-02 - Salt Management Plan (MTO as implementer), Salt Application E/O, and Salt Handling and Storage E/O	- The policy wording "never becomes a significant drinking water threat" in policies 12-03, 12-04 and 13-02 implies that in addition to where the activity is/would be significant, they may also apply where it is/would be low/moderate. Perhaps the policies are meant to apply to the threat at any level (i.e., low/mod/significant) or to capture changes in circumstances / impervious surface over time. If the intent is to also capture low/moderate threats, a reminder that the policies may need to appear on more than one legal effect list in Appendix A of the plan; otherwise we recommend removing this wording if the intent is to capture only significant threats. - Policy 12-03 – Salt Management Plan (MTO as implementer), given this policy only applies in wellhead protection areas, and does not apply in the IPZ-1 scoring 10 where the activity could also be significant, an explanation as to the rationale for excluding this area should be included in the explanatory document. For example, the rationale may be that there is no location within the surface water protection zone (IPZ-1) where road salt application occurs or would reasonably occur in the future. In addition, the rationale should note that the education and outreach policy (12-04) would apply in the IPZ-1 (10).	Policies for road salts apply to significant threats only, wording updated. Wording added with rationale that there are not any areas in Region with major roadways or paved areas within IPZ-1 zone with a score of 10.
Section 3.1.13 Threat 13.	The Handling and Storage of Road Salt has been revised to reflect the new threat circumstances (i.e., quantity threshold for exposed storage) proposed in the Phase 2 DTR amendments. Please be advised that until the proposed DTR amendments are approved, the source protection plan should not be finalized with this information. We understand you are not planning to submit the updated assessment report and plan until later in 2021 but should there be a delay in the DTR amendments, revisions would be necessary.	Approved 2021 DTR in place

Comment	**Response**
Pages 6, 3 - Technical Rule changes to impervious surface area calculations for salt application threats and draft changes to salt storage threat circumstances	**Wording updated to address comments as well**

• In general, when referring to the proposed Phase 2 Technical Rule change regarding impervious surface area calculations where the application of road salt could be significant, we recommend also including the vulnerable areas and scores within which this proposed Rule would apply, e.g., WHPAs scoring 10. This would help to clarify the scope of the change. • We note that the consultation notice refers to the proposed Phase 2 Technical Rule changes for the circumstances and vulnerable areas/ scores where the storage of road salt would be a significant drinking water threat. For future reference, we recommend that some of this information either be expanded upon or revised (see below). ≥10 kg for IPZs scored 10 and ≥ 20 kg WHPAs scored 10 for uncovered storage; ≥ 100 kg for potentially covered storage for IPZs and WHPAs scoring 10; designed facility with storage not exposed to precipitation of runoff greater than 500 tonnes. – "facilities not exposed to precipitation or runoff" are either moderate or low threats	**as approved 2021 DTR**
Pages 6, 9 - Referencing the Tables of Drinking Water Threats • To align with the 2017 Phase 1 Technical Rule amendments, please replace any references to "Provincial Tables of Circumstances" with "Tables of Drinking Water Threats," in consultation notices, and throughout the plan and assessment reports.	**Updated reference**

Comments received from:
Municipality of Northern Bruce Peninsula, June 24, 2021

Comment	Response
Our Senior Management Team reviewed the proposed Source Protection Plan amendments on Tuesday, June 22, 2021 and no comments and/or concerns were noted.	Not required

Comments received from:
Transport Canada, June 28, 2021

Comment	Response
Please note Transport Canada does not require receipt of all individual or Class EA related notifications. We are requesting project proponents self-assess if their project: 1. Will interact with a federal property and/or waterway by reviewing the Directory of Federal Real Property, available at at www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dfrp-rbif/; and 2. Will require approval and/or authorization under any Acts administered by Transport Canada* available at http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/acts-regulations/menu.htm.	Not required

Projects that will occur on federal property prior to exercising a power, performing a function or duty in relation to that project, will be subject to a determination of the likelihood of significant adverse environmental effects, per Section 82 of the Impact Assessment Act, 2019.

If the aforementioned does not apply, the Environmental Assessment program should not be included in any further correspondence and future notifications will not receive a response. If there is a role under the program, correspondence should be forwarded electronically to: EnviroOnt@tc.gc.ca with a brief description of Transport Canada's expected role.

*Below is a summary of the most common Acts that have applied to projects in an Environmental Assessment context:

- Canadian Navigable Waters Act (CNWA) – the Act applies primarily to works constructed or placed in, on, over, under, through, or across navigable waters set out under the Act. The Navigation Protection Program administers the CNWA through the review and authorization of works affecting navigable waters. Information about the Program, CNWA and approval process is available at: http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/programs-621.html. Enquiries can be directed to NPPONT-PPNONT@tc.gc.ca or by calling (519) 383-1863.

- Railway Safety Act (RSA) – the Act provides the regulatory framework for railway safety, security, and some of the environmental impacts of railway operations in Canada. The Rail Safety Program develops and enforces regulations, rules, standards and procedures governing safe railway operations. Additional information about the Program is available at: https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/railsafety/menu.htm. Enquiries can be directed to RailSafety@tc.gc.ca or by calling (613) 998-2985.

- Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act (TDGA) – the transportation of dangerous goods by air, marine, rail and road is regulated under the TDGA. Transport Canada, based on risks, develops safety standards and regulations, provides oversight and gives expert advice on dangerous goods to promote public safety. Additional information about the transportation of dangerous goods is available at: https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/tdg/safety-menu.htm. Enquiries can be directed to TDG-TMDOntario@tc.gc.ca or by calling (416) 973-1868.

- Aeronautics Act – Transport Canada has sole jurisdiction over aeronautics, which includes aerodromes and all related buildings or services used for aviation purposes. Aviation safety in Canada is regulated under this Act and the Canadian Aviation Regulations (CARs). Elevated Structures, such as wind turbines and communication

towers, would be examples of projects that must be assessed for lighting and marking requirements in accordance with the CARs. Transport Canada also has an interest in projects that have the potential to cause interference between wildlife and aviation activities. One example would be waste facilities, which may attract birds into commercial and recreational flight paths. The Land Use In The Vicinity of Aerodromes publication recommends guidelines for and uses in the vicinity of aerodromes, available at: https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/civilaviation/publications/tp1247-menu-1418.htm. Enquires can be directed to tc.aviationservicesont-servicesaviationont.tc@tc.gc.ca or by calling 1 (800) 305-2059 / (416) 952-0230.	

Comments received from:
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs, July 6, 2021

Comment	Response
OMAFRA does not have any comments at this stage of pre-consultation. This may change at the time of formal consultation.	Not required

Comments received from:
Grey County, July 9, 2021

Comment	Response
County Transportation Services have the following comments regarding the Proposed Source Protection Plan Amendments: Grey County is following its salt management plan; salt is applied at rates based on temperature and snowfall; records are kept on salt usage; the County uses GPS on all equipment; infrared thermometers are on most equipment; equipment is calibrated twice yearly; material is under cover and on a non-permeable surface; training is provided yearly and this year we will mention to staff to be aware of the wellhead areas in Durham and Dundalk. If there is anything else the County should be aware of, please let us know.	Not required

Comments received from:
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks – Erin Harkins

Comment	Response
Draft Comments – July 30, 2021 Note, as this review applies only to the information/text included in the pre-consultation notice. Page 6, 3. Technical Rule changes to impervious surface area calculations for salt application threats and draft changes to salt storage threat circumstances • In general, when referring to the proposed Phase 2 Technical Rule change regarding impervious surface area calculations where the application of road salt could be significant, we recommend also including the vulnerable areas and scores within which this proposed	Edit where applicable

Rule would apply, e.g., WHPAs scoring 10. This would help to clarify the scope of the change. • We note that the consultation notice refers to the proposed Phase 2 Technical Rule changes for the circumstances and vulnerable areas/ scores where the storage of road salt would be a significant drinking water threat. For future reference, we recommend that some of this information either be expanded upon or revised (see below). o ≥10 kg for IPZs scored 10 and ≥ 20 kg WHPAs scored 10 for uncovered storage; o ≥ 100 kg for potentially covered storage for IPZs and WHPAs scoring 10; o designed facility with storage not exposed to precipitation of runoff greater than 500 tonnes. – "facilities not exposed to precipitation or runoff" are either moderate or low threats Pages 6, 9 – Referencing the Tables of Drinking Water Threats • To align with the 2017 Phase 1 Technical Rule amendments, please replace any references to "Provincial Tables of Circumstances" with "Tables of Drinking Water Threats," in consultation notices, and throughout the plan and assessment reports.	

Comments received from:
Kyle Davis, Risk Management Official, Wellington County municipalities
No concerns from councils of Wellington North and Minto, August 23/September 7, 2021

Comment	Response
Overall, staff are in support of these proposed amendments and are in support of the proposed changes to Provincial guidance. • edits to the written direction policy to clarify wording related to land use (remove zoning and replace with land use) and to broaden the policy wording to encompass land uses where Section 59 does and does not apply (add is or is not to the policy wording) • addition of contractor and municipal staff training to the Salt Management Plan policies • addition of conservation authority to list of implementing bodies for education and outreach policies • minor typos and edits	Made necessary edits to documents

Comments received from:
Jeff McLeese (owner/manager Cobble Beach Golf Club), October 22, 2021

Comment	Response

Received call from Jeff McLeese (owner/manager Cobble Beach Golf Club), to discuss possible impacts for fuel storage on the property as a result of new East Linton Events-based Area delineation and associated fuel threat policies. The Golf Club property is located within the East Linton EBA-5,000 and EBA-10,000 whereby the storage of fuel greater than 5,000 litres would require a Risk Management Plan. Mr. McLeese informed staff that the fuel tanks are double walled, with secondary containments, and have emergency/spill response plan and procedures in-place in the event of a spill, so he does not anticipate any issues from the new policies and protection zone.	Not required

Comments received from:
Grey County, November 18, 2021

Comment	Response
Hello Source Water Protection Staff, Please note that Grey County staff have reviewed the Local Drinking Water Source Protection Plan proposed amendments. The County's Planning Department, Local Economic Development, and Transportation Services have reviewed the subject proposal. Staff have no significant comments or concerns at this time. The County would request to be notified of any finalization of, or further changes to the proposed amendments. The County would also request a copy of GIS mapping data to ensure that our Official Plan continues to have the most accurate data going forward. Please note, a paper copy of these comments will not be provided unless requested. Let us know if you have any questions.	Not required