



Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

Source Protection Committee Meeting Agenda

April 11, 2023

1:00 p.m.

Location: South Nation Conservation Administration Office
38 Victoria Street, Finch, Ontario

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1. Call to Order
 2. Chair's Remarks
 3. Approval of Agenda
 4. Declaration of Conflict of Interest
 5. Delegations / Presentations
 - a. Program Update - PowerPoint Presentation: Staff
 6. Approval of Minutes
 - a. Source Protection Committee Minutes of February 22, 2023 1-4
 7. New Business
 - a. 2022 Risk Management Official Annual Report Summary:
Phil Barnes and Alison McDonald 5-7
 - b. Draft 2022 Annual Progress Report: Lisa Van De Ligt 8-20
 - c. Approval - Draft Salt and Snow Policies: Alison McDonald 21-23
 - d. Approval – Draft Waste Policy: Alison McDonald 24-26
 - e. Technical Rules - Sewage: Alison McDonald and Phil Barnes 27-31
 8. Community Engagement: Roundtable
 9. Date of Next SPC Meeting: June 8, 2023 at 10:00 a.m.
 10. Adjournment



Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee

Draft Minutes

February 22, 2023 – 1:30 p.m.

**Location: South Nation Conservation Administration Office
38 Victoria Street, Finch, Ontario**

- PRESENT: Raymond Beauregard, Chair
Theresa Bergeron, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry
Michel Kearney, City of Ottawa (virtual)
Elaine Kennedy, Great River Network (virtual)
Lawrence Levere, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Chris McDonell, General Public
Idalia Milan, Eastern Ontario Health Unit Liaison (virtual)
Don Munro, General Public
Walter Oeggerli, Agriculture
Robert Rathbun, City of Cornwall
Blair Walker, Aggregates (virtual)
Tom Van Dusen, General Public (virtual)
Stephen Wilson, Commercial / Industrial
Mary Wooding, MECP Liaison
- REGRETS: Josée Brizard, United Counties of Prescott and Russell
Jacqueline Pemberton, Agriculture
François St-Amour, South Nation Source Protection Authority Liaison
Martin Lang, Raisin Region Source Protection Authority Liaison
- ABSENT: Brian Powell, Agriculture
- STAFF: Phil Barnes, Team Lead, RRCA
Megan Beehler, SNC
Carl Bickerdike, Chief Administrative Officer, SNC
Claire Lemay, Senior Planner, SNC
Alison McDonald, Managing Director, SNC
Erin Thorne, Communications Specialist, SNC
Lisa Van De Ligt, Project Manager, RRCA



1. Call to Order

Raymond Beaugard, Chair, welcomed all in attendance and called the meeting to order at 1:34 PM.

2. Chairman's Remarks

Raymond Beaugard, Chair, welcomed all in attendance and provided a verbal update on recent happenings with the Drinking Water Source Protection program. Ray introduced the two new Source Protection Committee members (Theresa Bergeron and Chris McDonell).

3. Approval of Agenda

Resolution #01/23

Moved by: Don Munro
Seconded: Lawrence Levere

CARRIED

4. Declaration of Conflict of Interest

None

5. Delegations / Presentations

a) Staff presented project and program updates

6. Approval of Minutes

Resolution #02/23

Moved by: Robert Rathbun
Seconded: Stephen Wilson

THAT the minutes of the December 13, 2022 meeting of the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee be approved.

CARRIED

7. New Business

a) Project Manager's Update

Resolution #03/23

Moved by: Walter Oeggerli
Seconded: Theresa Bergeron

THAT the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive and file the Project Manager's Update.

CARRIED



b) Source Protection Committee: Appointment Update

Resolution #04/23

Moved by: Lawrence Levere
Seconded: Stephen Wilson

That the Source Protection Committee receive and file the Committee membership update report.

CARRIED

c) Draft Pesticide Policy

Resolution #05/23

Moved by: Chris McDonell
Seconded: Robert Rathbun

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee approve the proposed Pesticide policy updates and direct staff to prepare draft policies for consultation with the province.

CARRIED

d) Fuel Policies

Resolution #06/23

Moved by: Don Munro
Seconded: Theresa Bergeron

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive the update on Fuel Policies.

CARRIED

e) Technical Rules: Salt and Snow

Resolution #07/23

Moved by: Don Munro
Seconded: Chris McDonell

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive the proposed Salt and Snow policy updates and direct staff to prepare updated draft policies for Committee approval.

Elaine Kennedy joined the meeting virtually at 2:59 PM.



CARRIED

f) **Technical Rules: Waste**

Resolution #08/23

Moved by: Don Munro
Seconded: Lawrence Levere

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive the waste technical rule and policy updates and direct staff to prepare updated draft policies for Committee approval.

CARRIED

8. Community Engagement: Roundtable

- Ray encouraged members to seek and share opportunities for Drinking Water Source Protection outreach.

9. Correspondence

None.

10. Date of Next Meeting

The date of the next meeting is April 11, 2023 at 1:00 PM.

11. Adjournment

Resolution #09/23

Moved by: Theresa Bergeron

THAT the Source Protection Committee meeting of February 22, 2023 be adjourned at 3:20 PM.

Raymond Beauregard
Chair

Lisa Van De Ligt
Project Manager

/lv

To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Phil Barnes, Team Lead, Watershed Management, Raisin Region SPA
 Alison McDonald, Managing Director, Approvals, South Nation SPA
Date: March 31, 2023
Subject: 2022 Risk Management Official Annual Report Summary

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Raisin Region Source Protection Authority receive and file the 2022 Risk Management Official Annual Report Summary.

Background:

As per O. Reg. 287/07 under Section 65 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*, Risk Management Officials (RMO) must submit an annual report to the Source Protection Authority (SPA) by February 1. Below is a summary of the 2022 risk management highlights for the Raisin Region Source Protection Area and South Nation Source Protection Area.

Discussion:

The Risk Management Offices completed 99% of the Risk Management Plans (RMPs) throughout the Region prior to 2019. 99% of the significant drinking water threats, subject to an RMP are considered managed.

Highlights:

1. There were no new RMPs negotiated in 2022 within the Source Protection Region.
2. The Risk Management Offices continued to screen *Planning Act* or *Building Act* applications within the region and issue Section 59 Notices as required.
3. There were no new orders issued through the powers of the *Clean Water Act*.

Table 1: Risk Management Office Activity for Raisin Region Source Protection Area

Risk Management Office Highlights for Raisin Region Source Protection Area	Up to end of 2021	New in 2022	Total
Risk Management Plans established	4	0	4
Parcels managed by a Risk Management Plan	6	0	6
Activities managed by a Risk Management Plan	11	0	11
Safe Septic Inspections	83	53	136
<i>Planning Act</i> or <i>Building Act</i> applications screened	94	106	200
Section 59 Notices Issued	20	3	23
Orders Issued	0	0	0

Table 2: Risk Management Office Activity for South Nation Source Protection Area

Risk Management Office Highlights for South Nation Source Protection Area	Up to end of 2021	New in 2022	Total
Risk Management Plans established	80	0	80
Parcels managed by a Risk Management Plan	217	0	217
Activities managed by a Risk Management Plan	301	0	301
Safe Septic Inspections	168	51	219
Planning Act or Building Act applications screened	172	13	185
Section 59 Notices Issued	217	1	218
Orders Issued	0	0	0

The following table breaks down the number of Risk Management Plans and the number of parcels managed throughout the region by Source Protection Area and municipality.

Table 3: Risk Management Plans (RMPs) and Affected Parcels within the Source Protection Region

	End of 2021		2022		Total	
	RMPs	Parcels	RMPs	Parcels	RMPs	Parcels
Raisin Region Source Protection Area						
Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Glengarry	3	4	-	-	3	4
South Glengarry	1	2	-	-	1	2
South Stormont	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Nation Source Protection Area						
Alfred and Plantagenet	4	5	-	-	4	5
Augusta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casselman †	0	1	-	-	0	1
Champlain	1	1	-	-	1	1
Clarence-Rockland	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Hawkesbury †	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edwardsburgh/Cardinal	2	2	-	-	2	2
Elizabethtown-Kitley †	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawkesbury	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Nation / La Nation	31	74	-	-	31	74
North Dundas	30	51	-	-	30	51
North Grenville †	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Stormont	11	26	-	-	11	26
Ottawa	1	1	-	-	1	1
Prescott	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dundas	-	-	-	-	-	-



† These municipalities, or the portion within the Source Protection Area, do not have drinking water systems that are subject to the *Clean Water Act*.

‡ There are no Risk Management Plans within the Village of Casselman; however, there is one parcel within the village that is subject to an RMP that is negotiated within The Nation Municipality.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Phil Barnes".

Phil Barnes, P.Eng.
Team Lead, Watershed Management
Raisin Region Source Protection Area

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alison McDonald".

Alison McDonald
Managing Director, Approvals
South Nation Source Protection Area



To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Lisa Van De Ligt, Project Manager
Date: March 27, 2023
Subject: 2022 Annual Progress Report

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Source Protection Committee receive and file the 2022 Annual Progress Report.

AND FURTHER THAT, in the opinion of the Source Protection Committee, implementation of the Source Protection Plan is progressing well/on target.

AND FURTHER THAT staff be directed to include the Source Protection Committee's comments on implementation progress in the 2022 Annual Report for to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks.

Purpose:

To review and seek the Source Protection Committee's opinion on progress towards achieving the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Plan's objectives.

Background:

The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Plan came into effect April 1, 2015, providing a framework of policies to protect the quality and quantity of the source waters for municipal drinking water systems located in the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region.

Ontario Regulation 287/07, Section 22 (1) lists the following two objectives for all Source Protection Plans developed in Ontario:

- “1. To protect existing and future drinking water sources in the source protection area.
2. To ensure that, for every area identified in an assessment report as an area where an activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat,
 - i. *the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat, or*
 - ii. *if the activity is occurring when the source protection plan takes effect, the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. O. Reg. 246/10, s. 12.”*

Source Protection Authorities (SPA) are required to submit annual reports on implementation progress to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) under section 46 of the *Clean Water Act (2006)*. The 2022 Annual Progress Report will be the sixth report on implementation progress since the Plan came into effect.

Annual progress reports are prepared using data provided by municipalities, provincial ministries, and other implementing bodies as required. Municipal and provincial reports are required to be submitted to the SPAs annually by February 1st and reflect implementation efforts from the previous calendar year, January 1 to December 31, 2022.

Staff collect and evaluate implementation data to populate two reporting templates provided by the MECP: 1) a summary-level annual progress report and 2) a more detailed supplemental form. The summary-level annual progress reports must be shared with the Source Protection Committee (SPC) at least 30 days before being submitted to MECP.

The Committee is required to review the annual progress report and provide written comments about the extent to which, in the opinion of the Committee, the objectives set out in the plan are being achieved by the measures described in the report.

Discussion:

The Raisin-South Nation SPC was circulated the draft 2022 Annual Progress Report on March 6, 2022 (Attached) along with a comment form with 2 questions:

1. *In the opinion of the SPC, to what extent have the objectives of the source protection plan been achieved in this reporting period?*

Three response options are provided by the MECP:

- Progressing Well/On Target – The majority of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.
- Satisfactory – Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.
- Limited progress – A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.

Staff recommend a response of progressing well/on target, similarly to past reporting years. The rationale for this assessment is described further below.

2. *Please provide comments to explain how the Source Protection Committee arrived at its opinion. Include a summary of any discussions that might have been had amongst the Source Protection Committee members, especially where no consensus was reached.*

Staff recommend the following response, similarly to past reporting years:

The objectives of the Source Protection Plan, as per Ontario Regulation 287/07, Section 22(1) are:

1. To protect existing and future drinking water sources in the source protection area; and,
2. To ensure that, for every area identified in an assessment report as an area where an activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat that,
 - i. *The activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat, or*
 - ii. *If the activity is occurring when the source protection plan takes effect, the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.*

The policies were developed by taking into consideration the following three guiding principles:

1. Effectiveness (does the policy effectively protect sources of drinking water).
2. Appropriateness (is the policy practical and does it avoid regulatory duplication).
3. Fiscal Responsibility (is the policy cost-effective and reasonable).

99% of the activities identified as significant drinking water threats in the Assessment Reports for the source protection areas have been removed or mitigated through risk management measures. The risk management measures implemented are effective, appropriate and fiscally responsible.

The Annual Report will be sent to the MECP by May 1, 2023 and will be posted to the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region website (yourdrinkingwater.ca).



Lisa Van De Ligt,
Project Manager
Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

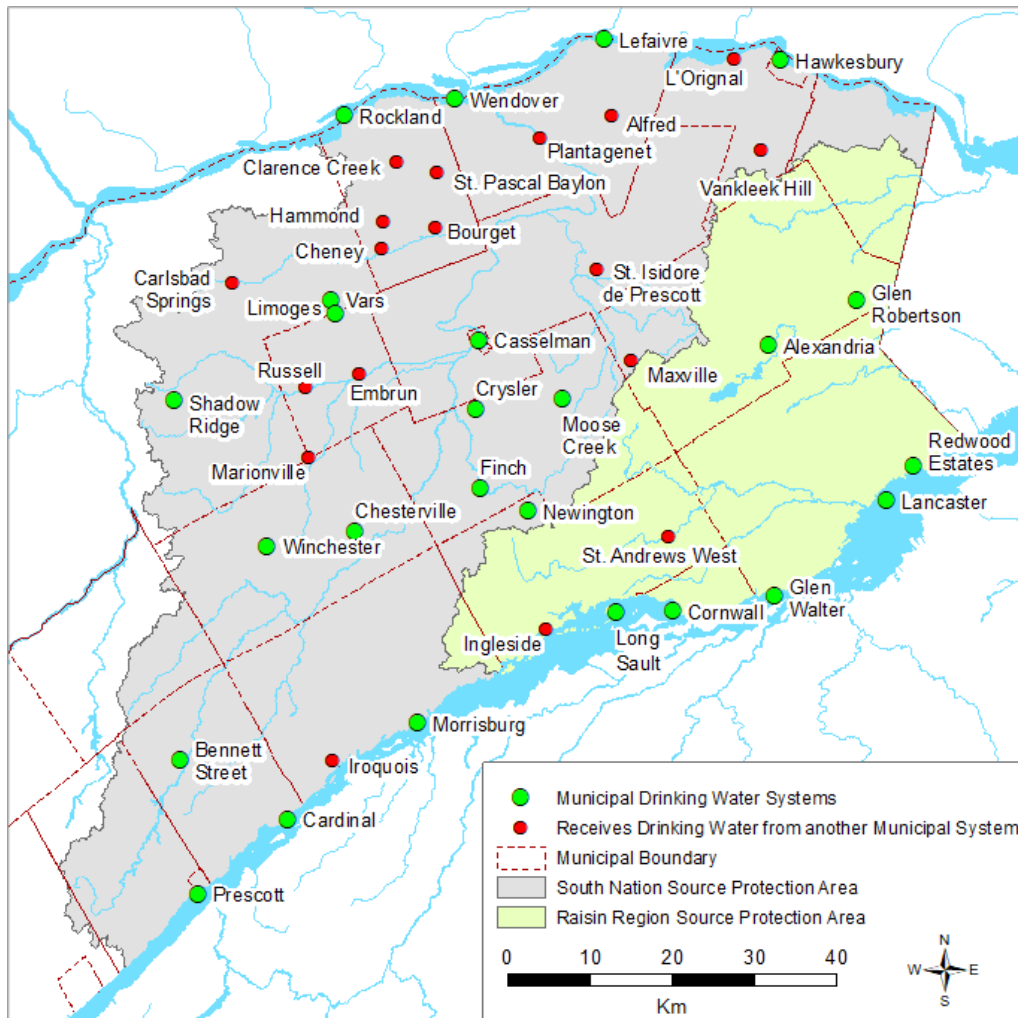
Attachment: Source Protection Draft 2022 Annual Progress Report

Source Protection Draft 2022 Annual Progress Report

I. Introduction

This annual progress report outlines the progress made in implementing the source protection plans for the Raisin Region Source Protection Area and the South Nation Source Protection Area in 2022 as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations. Drinking water source protection protects existing and future sources of municipal drinking water from overuse and contamination, ensuring an adequate supply of clean water for both current and future generations.

This report is written for submission to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks as required, but also informs the residents, municipalities, stakeholders, etc. of progress made on implementation to date.



II. A message from your local Source Protection Committee

III. Our Watershed

To learn more, please read our assessment report(s) and source protection plan(s)

The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region encompasses a land mass of over 7,000 km² and is comprised of two Source Protection Areas: Raisin Region Source Protection Area (2,000 km²) and South Nation Source Protection Area (5,000 km²). The total population of the region as per the 2016 census was 273,687. The total population served by municipal drinking water systems is 129,239.

Raisin Region Source Protection Area

The Raisin Region Source Protection Area is comprised of the Raisin Region Conservation Authority's jurisdiction, plus additional watershed-based areas to the south west (Nash Creek) and north (Rigaud River).

The following municipal drinking water sources are protected by the source protection plan:

- Redwood Estates (Township of South Glengarry): 1 groundwater well
- Glen Robertson (Township of North Glengarry): 1 groundwater well
- Long Sault (Township of South Stormont): 1 surface water intake
- Cornwall (City of Cornwall): 1 surface water intake
- Glen Walter (Township of South Glengarry): 1 surface water intake
- Lancaster (Township of South Glengarry): 1 surface water intake
- Alexandria (Township of North Glengarry): 1 surface water intake

South Nation Source Protection Area

The South Nation Source Protection Area includes the jurisdiction of South Nation Conservation with the addition of the Town of Prescott and additional watershed-based area to the north east along the Ottawa River.

The following municipal drinking water sources are protected by the source protection plan:

- Vars (City of Ottawa): 2 groundwater wells
- Limoges (The Nation Municipality): 2 groundwater wells
- Shadow Ridge, Greely (City of Ottawa): 1 groundwater well
- Crysler (Township of North Stormont): 2 groundwater wells
- Moose Creek (Township of North Stormont): 3 groundwater wells
- Finch (Township of North Stormont): 2 groundwater wells
- Winchester (Township of North Dundas): 6 groundwater wells
- Chesterville (Township of North Dundas): 2 groundwater wells
- Newington (Township of South Stormont): 2 groundwater wells
- Bennett St., Spencerville (Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal): 1 groundwater well
- Prescott (Town of Prescott): 1 surface water intake
- Cardinal (Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal): 1 surface water intake
- Morrisburg (Township of South Dundas): 1 surface water intake
- Rockland (City of Rockland): 1 surface water intake

- Wendover (Township of Alfred-Plantagenet): 1 surface water intake
- Lefaivre (Township of Alfred-Plantagenet): 1 surface water intake
- Hawkesbury (Town of Hawkesbury): 1 surface water intake
- Casselman (Village of Casselman): 1 surface water intake

There are communities within the South Nation Source Protection Area that are serviced through regional distribution systems where the municipal sources of water are protected through the Source Protection Plan of the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region (i.e. Carlsbad Springs, Russell, Embrun, Marionville).

To learn more about the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region, or to read the Source Protection Plan and Assessment Report, visit www.yourdrinkingwater.ca.

IV. At a Glance: Progress on Source Protection Plan Implementation

1. Source Protection Plan Policies

P : Progressing Well/On Target

All of the policies (100%) that address significant drinking water threats are implemented, in progress or have been evaluated and determined to require no further action(s).

Pursuant to subsection 36 (1) of the Clean Water Act, Source Protection Regions were directed by the Province to amend their Source Protection Plan and Assessment Report to comply with amendments to the Province's General Regulations and Director's Technical Rules and include approved local interest updates. Amendments are currently in progress by the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee and Source Protection Region.

2. Municipal Progress: Addressing Risks on the Ground

Eighteen (18) municipalities in our source protection region have vulnerable areas where significant drinking water threat policies apply. These municipalities include: City of Cornwall, City of Ottawa, City of Clarence-Rockland, Village of Casselman, Town of Prescott, Town of Hawkesbury, Champlain Township, Township of Edwardsburgh/Cardinal, Township of Alfred and Plantagenet, Russell Township, The Nation Municipality, Augusta Township, Township of North Dundas, Township of South Dundas, Township of North Stormont, Township of South Stormont, Township of North Glengarry and the Township of South Glengarry.

All of the municipalities (100%) in our source protection region have processes in place to ensure that their day-to-day planning decisions conform with our source protection plans. The two largest municipalities (City of Ottawa and the City of Cornwall) have designated their own Risk Management Officials for this purpose, while the remaining municipalities have designated the local conservation authorities for risk management duties. Risk Management Officials screen building permits and planning applications in the vulnerable areas.

Municipalities in our source protection region are also required to update their Official Plan to ensure conformity with the local source protection plan. Seventeen (17) of 18 municipalities have finalized their Official Plan update, and one is in progress.

3. Septic Inspections

P : Progressing Well/On Target

The Ontario Building Code requires all septic systems within highly vulnerable areas be included in a Mandatory On-site Sewage System Inspection Program. Under the program, inspections are required on a five (5) year cycle.

The on-site sewage inspection program varies across the Source Protection Region. Septic systems within the City of Ottawa are inspected by the Ottawa Septic System Office (OSSO). The Townships of North Glengarry and South Glengarry retain their own septic inspectors. The remaining municipalities where septic systems are considered a significant threat have delegated septic inspection to South Nation Conservation (SNC).

Municipalities in the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region have completed most of the initial round of inspections. To date, 252 of 274 total septic systems have been inspected as per the Ontario Building Code. Of those outstanding initial inspections, 22 were not inspected due to non-responsive or non-compliant landowners.

Some re-inspections were due to occur in 2020/2021, which were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Significant progress was made in 2022; 104 re-inspections were completed.

4. Risk Management Plans

P : Progressing Well/On Target

A risk management plan is a document that outlines the actions required to address an activity that has the potential to contaminate drinking water. These actions manage the risk associated with the activity so that all threats to drinking water are properly managed. A Risk Management Official (RMO) works with the person engaging in the threat activity to decide on the necessary components of the risk management plan.

Since the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Plan took effect in 2015, a total of 108 risk management plans have been established. A single risk management plan can apply to multiple properties. The total number of properties covered by a risk management plan is 222. There were no new Risk Management Plans established in 2022.

Staff anticipate there is a 100% compliance rate with the Risk Management Plans established in the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region.

5. Provincial Progress: Addressing Risks on the Ground

P : Progressing Well/On Target

Provincial ministries (e.g. Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks; and Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs) are responsible for the implementation of source protection policies included in the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Plan that use prescribed instruments to reduce the risk of significant threat activities.

Ontario ministries are reviewing previously issued provincial approvals (i.e., prescribed instruments, such as environmental compliance approvals under the Environmental Protection Act) where they have been identified as a tool in our Plan to address existing activities that pose a significant risk to sources of drinking water. The provincial approvals are being amended or revoked where necessary to conform with plan policies. Our policies set out a timeline of 3 years to complete the review and make any necessary changes. The ministries have reported full completion (100%) of the review of previously issued provincial approvals in the source protection region.

Provincial ministries are implementing their respective review protocols to screen all applicable new applications.

6. Source Protection Awareness and Change in Behaviour

Conservation Authority partners have worked to develop tools and resources which satisfy the Education and Outreach Policies and help establish permanent resources for future Source Water Protection program delivery.

Print Media and Landowner Resources

- Risk Management Plan Binder and Toolkit for property owners
- Six (6) activity fact sheets (DNAPLs, organic solvents, etc.)
- Distribution of SWP brochure series (Agri-Action, Fuel Tools, Pesticide Wise, Septic Solutions, Water Smart, Well Informed)
- Distribution of fuel tags and stickers for homeowners
- Boater Awareness Campaign postcards, keychains, and boat stickers with Spills Action Response Centre contact information

Signage

- Boater Awareness Campaign signage displayed at river access points (boat launches and public and private marinas) – approximately 40 signs distributed
- Road Signage (displayed on roadways outside vulnerable drinking water protection zones) – 87 in the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

Media, Website, and Newsletters

- Issued local press releases
- Maintained the Source Protection Region's website (yourdrinkingwater.ca)
- Maintained social media presence (province-wide campaigns)
- Issued second annual Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region newsletter update; circulated to member municipalities
- Programming promoted in Conservation Authority monthly digital newsletters

Education and Outreach

- Licensed to deliver Yellow Fish Road community program, educating community members on storm drains (South Nation SPA)
- Licensed to deliver Stream of Dreams Community Art and Environmental Education Program (subsidized with other grants and partners) (South Nation SPA)
- Online guest lecture for St. Lawrence College Environmental Technician course
- Event attendance: local fairs, Children's Water Festivals, Ontario East Municipal Conference, International Plowing Match, River Symposium, etc.

Land Use Planning

- Source water protection has become an integral part of the municipal planning process. Pre-consultation processes taking into account source water protection implications have lead to better overall planning and development decisions.

7. Source Protection Plan Policies: Summary of Delays

This is not applicable to our source protection region.

8. Source Water Quality: Monitoring and Actions

In the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region, there were no issues identified in the local assessment report(s) regarding the quality of the source(s) of municipal drinking water.

The Source Protection Authorities continue to work with municipalities to pro-actively identify trends in source water quality which could trigger a formal issues evaluation process, and require additional environmental monitoring.

9. Science-based Assessment Reports: Work Plans

No workplans were required to be implemented for our assessment report.

10. More from the Watershed

The Region's success with implementing the source protection plan can be attributed to a coordinated and consistent effort in addressing the activities listed as drinking water threats. Small municipalities within the source protection region have benefited from delegating municipal enforcement of the Clean Water Act to the respective conservation authorities. Staff at both conservation authorities have worked together to develop streamlined risk management practices, documentation, data management systems, and education and outreach materials.

Funding for initial source protection implementation was made possible for small municipalities through the provincial Source Protection Municipal Implementation Fund. Without this fund, municipalities in our region would have faced financial challenges establishing the risk management plans. The fund removed the burden of a potential surcharge to landowners requiring risk management plans. This resulted in a more expedient and agreeable risk management plan negotiation process.

While some large municipalities may potentially have the capacity to deliver source protection programs, many medium and small sized municipalities will struggle to afford the additional cost.

Continued provincial funding and support for the Source Protection Program is essential to empower small and rural municipalities to mitigate risk and deliver safe, clean, drinking water.



To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Alison McDonald, Managing Director, Approvals
Date: March 28, 2023
Subject: Approval: Draft Salt and Snow Policy

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee approve the proposed Salt and Snow policy updates and direct staff to prepare draft policies for consultation with the province.

Background:

The Source Protection Plan is being revised as part of a comprehensive review under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act* and as a result of updated Provincial Technical Rules. The Technical Rules modify the circumstances that determine when certain activities are deemed a significant drinking water threat (SDWT).

Staff assessed the impact of the Technical Rules changes on existing Salt and Snow policies.

The circumstances where salt is applied has changed, specifically, the percentage of impervious surface area has decreased. Impervious area is hardened surfaces where road salt can be applied (the surface area of all highways and other impervious land surfaces used for vehicular traffic and parking, and all pedestrian paths), not including roofs.

MECP also revisited the circumstances related to salt and snow storage. The amount of salt and snow storage has decreased. A much smaller salt storage can now trigger a significant drinking water threat. Similarly, the size of snow storage area has decreased significantly.

The changes to these circumstances shift the focus of salt and snow storage policies from municipal-scale storage facilities to almost all forms of salt storage and small areas of snow storage.

Under the former Technical Rules, there were no significant drinking water threats related to salt application in the Source Protection Region. It is expected there will be a number of new significant drinking water threats in the Region. The new significant drinking water threats will include industrial or commercial establishments with parking lots and walkways that are required to be maintained.

The existing policies appropriately address the threat for provincial and municipal infrastructure. Staff will notify municipalities where policies apply based on the updated impervious surface area requirements. The policies now capture smaller scale storage which was not the original

intent. Policy updates are proposed to address these types of activities.

Conclusion

1. For salt application on commercial or industrial properties, **SALT-5 – Education and Outreach** was modified to be implemented by the Source Protection Region and municipality (mandatory).

Policy SALT-5

Education and outreach for private facilities ~~through the Salt Institute~~

The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region and the local municipality shall develop and implement an ongoing education and outreach program for:

- the application of road salt on commercial/industrial properties;
- the storage of snow in areas other than a snow dump; and,
- for the handling and storage of Road Salt at volumes between 20 kg and 500 kg

where these activities would be a significant drinking water threat.

~~It is recommended that the Salt Institute implement an education and outreach program which targets private facility managers and salt application contractors in areas where salt application, handling and storage could be a significant drinking water threat.~~

This program may be based on the 'Smart About Salt' program; ~~or may and may~~ include signage, best management practices, social media campaigns, and stickers for commercial salt boxes. ~~Best Management Practices for the Use of Road Salt in Winter Highway Maintenance from the published by the Transportation Association of Canada, 2003 or Best Practices for Salt Use on Private Roads, Parking Lots and Sidewalks (Environment and Climate Change Canada, 2004).~~

This program should be initiated within two years of the Source Protection Plan taking effect.

2. In consultation with other local Source Protection Regions, staff recommend the salt/snow storage and handling policies be broken into two categories: education and outreach and risk management/prohibition.
 - a. Education and outreach for smaller storage volumes (suggest between 20-500 kg) and for snow 'piles' capturing industrial, commercial, or institutional land uses. These properties generally have snow contractors responsible for salt storage and application. An Education and Outreach policy could be highly effective to reach large audiences, take advantage of existing resources, and promote Best Management Practices (see SALT-5 above).
 - b. Risk Management Plans for existing threats and prohibition for future threats where salt storage is greater than 250 kg and for larger 'snow dump' facilities.



Policy SALT-2

Risk Management Plans for existing storage of road salt and snow

Existing handling and storage of greater than 500 kg of road salt and-or the storage of snow at snow dumps where snow is hauled from another location is designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006* (Risk Management Plans) where it could be a significant threat. The Risk Management Plan shall include up-to-date best management practices regarding snow and salt storage and management of snow melt-water.

Note: Additional policies apply. See: *MONITORING-1*, *GENERAL-5* and *GENERAL-6*.

Policy SALT-3

Prohibition of future storage of salt and snow

Future storage and handling of greater than 500 kg of road salt and-or the storage of snow at snow dumps where snow is hauled from another location is designated for the purpose of Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006* (prohibition) where it would be a significant drinking water threat.

This prohibition takes effect when the Source Protection Plan takes effect.

Note: Additional policies apply. See: *MONITORING-1* and *GENERAL-6*.

These updates were discussed with the Source Protection Committee (SPC) on February 22, 2023. No additional comments were received.

Alison McDonald
Managing Director, Approvals
South Nation Conservation



To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Alison McDonald, Managing Director, Approvals
Date: March 17, 2023
Subject: Approval: Draft Waste Policy

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee approve the proposed Waste policy updates and direct staff to prepare draft policies for consultation with the province.

Background:

The Source Protection Plan is being revised as part of a comprehensive review under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act* and as a result of updated Provincial Technical Rules. The Technical Rules modify the circumstances that determine when certain activities are deemed a significant drinking water threat (SDWT).

Staff assessed the impact of the Technical Rules changes on existing Waste policies.

1. The Storage of Hauled Sewage was added as a new threat sub-category. This is mainly associated with stationary storage and does not include septic tanks or septic systems where the sewage is produced before hauling. The risks related to the application of hauled sewage are defined in the threat tables; however, the tables did not capture the risk associated with the stationary storage where the hauled sewage is stored temporarily by haulers where it is not generated or disposed.

Staff reviewed the waste disposal site policies and definitions (WASTE-2 and WASTE-3). The policies cover all waste disposal sites and are sufficient to address the new threat. Staff added 'Storage of Hauled Sewage' to the definition of Waste Disposal Site in Appendix B: Glossary.

This update was discussed with the Source Protection Committee (SPC) on February 22, 2023. No additional comments were received.

2. Processed Organic Waste (POW) material is the organic waste residue remaining after sewage treatment plant processing and is similar to a category 3 non-agricultural source material (NASM). Waste biomass is the organic matter derived from a plant or animal available on a renewable basis, as defined under O. Reg. 347 under the EPA.

Under the provincial management frameworks, the land application and storage of POW are subject to an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) under the *Environmental Protection Act* (EPA) when applied on non-agricultural land (i.e., municipal landfill).

When POW is applied on agricultural land as NASM, land application and storage are subject to the *Nutrient Management Act* (NMA). When POW is stored on an agricultural property for disposal and does not meet the category 3 land application requirements under the NMA, the POW storage and disposal would be subject to the EPA. POW can either be disposed of in municipal landfills or applied to sites that are not municipal landfills.

The Ministry responsible for issuing the ECA or NASM approvals for the storage of POW or Waste Biomass is required to review the instrument to consider the protection of drinking water sources when issuing and reporting on applications for POW where they could be a significant drinking water threat.

In reviewing the policies, staff recommended that AG-1 policy be modified to include the exemption for non-agricultural storage, application, and disposal of POW that is regulated under the EPA (Prescribed Instrument).

This recognizes the similarity of the threat activities and acknowledges the two possible regulatory regimes – the EPA and the NMA.

This update was discussed with the SPC on February 22, 2023. No additional comments were received.

Conclusion:

Updated Waste Disposal definition in Appendix B:

Waste Disposal Sites

Waste disposal sites include:

- Application of untreated septage to land, or storage of untreated septage (hailed sewage)
- Application and storage of processed organic waste
- Storage, treatment, and discharge of tailings from mines
- Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) storage
- Land-farming of petroleum refining waste (biodegradation of petroleum waste)
- Liquid industrial waste injection into a well
- Landfilling (hazardous, municipal, industrial, commercial waste)
- Storage of hazardous waste at a disposal site
- Storage of wastes described in clauses (p), (q), (r), (s), (t) or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste

Updated AG-1 (waste updates in red, previously approved updates in blue)

Policy AG-12

Existing and future agricultural activities subject to a Risk Management Plan

The following activities are designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006* (Risk Management Plan), where the activity is or could be a significant drinking water threat ~~for activities that are not subject to the requirements of the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (as amended)*:~~

- the storage and application of agricultural source material (ASM);
- ~~the handling, storage, and application of non-agricultural source material (NASM);~~ **Processed Organic Waste; or Waste Biomass;**
- the use of land for livestock grazing/pasturing or outdoor confinement area/farm-animal yard; and
- the handling, storage, and application of commercial fertilizer.

The Risk Management Plan will be based upon the same principles as the requirements of a Nutrient Management Plan/Strategy or Environmental Farm Plan. The Risk Management Plan will include these conditions where appropriate:

- Requiring soil samples be done at least once every five years ~~(the default value of 101 ppm of plant available phosphorus and 251 ppm of plant available potassium can be used in place of the first soil test)~~
- Based on soil samples, fertilizer and ASM shall be used at the appropriate rates
- Requiring ~~mitigation measures, including structural or management alterations, to prevent runoff that could pose a risk to drinking water from entering surface water, such as a berm or~~ the establishment of minimum vegetative buffers ~~between application areas and from~~ surface water
- Requiring ~~any other alterations needed to structural or management alterations~~ needed to meet current best management practices (i.e. nutrient management standards for runoff)
- ~~No ASM, NASM, or fertilizer shall be spread within the WHPA-A (100 m around the wellhead)~~
- **Any other measure that protects drinking water or which are necessary to meet the test of "ceases to be a significant drinking water threat" to the satisfaction of the Risk Management Official**
- **Any other measures required to mitigate the potential risk to drinking water to the satisfaction of the Risk Management Official**

~~Risk Management Plans or voluntary Nutrient Management Plans/Strategies prepared by~~ if a person ~~has a prescribed instrument~~ under the *Nutrient Management Act* **or Environmental Protection Act** that regulates the activity or activities the person is or is proposing to be engaged in at the particular location, and the prescribed instrument contains conditions to ensure that it conforms to the significant threat policies above, the person may apply to the Risk Management Official for an exemption from the Risk Management Plan requirement above. This is in accordance with ~~section 61 of Regulation 287/07.~~ |

Note: Additional policies apply. See *MONITORING-1, GENERAL-5, and GENERAL-6.*



Alison McDonald
Managing Director, Approvals, South Nation Conservation



To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Alison McDonald, Managing Director, Approvals
Date: April 2, 2023
Subject: Technical Rules: Sewage

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive the proposed Sewage policy updates and direct staff to prepare updated draft policies for Committee approval.

Background:

The Source Protection Plan is being revised as part of a comprehensive review due to updated Provincial Technical Rules. The Technical Rules determine when certain activities are a significant drinking water threat. The proposed policy changes range from minor, administrative to those with broader implications for the intent and application of existing policies. A summary of impacts and proposed updates is provided below. Technical and policy changes will also be presented in a slide show.

Discussion and Policy Considerations:

1. Industrial Effluent Discharge

The industrial effluent discharge subcategory includes systems that discharge to surface water or land and have as their primary function the collection, transmission, or treatment of industrial sewage.

Technical rules changed slightly to include discharge to land, in addition to water. The vulnerability scores were amended in the technical rules and significant threats are now possible in wellhead protection areas "A" and "B" with a vulnerability score of 10. Current policies prohibit future industrial effluent discharges (see below).

A minor update to the policy is proposed below:

Policy SEWG-3

Prohibition of future sewage works

The following activities regulated under the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990* (as amended) shall not be established where they could be a significant drinking water threat:

- storage of sewage;
- sewage treatment plant effluent discharges;
- sewage treatment plant bypass discharges to surface water;
- combined sewer discharge from a stormwater outlet to surface water; and
- industrial effluent discharges which ~~discharge to surface water and~~ have their primary function in the collection, transmission or treatment of industrial sewage.

The forementioned activities are exempt from this prohibition if:

- The new sewage treatment plant will replace an existing sewage treatment plant; or
- The expansion to existing municipal sewage treatment will provide full services to a new or existing development which is partially serviced or a development where on-site septic systems are failing.

Accordingly, decisions relating to Prescribed Instruments (Environmental Compliance Approvals) must conform with this policy. In addition, decisions made by planning authorities under the *Planning Act, 1990* must conform with this policy.

This prohibition takes effect when the Source Protection Plan takes effect.

Note: Additional policies apply. See: *MONITORING-2* and *MONITORING-3*.

2. Sewage Works Terminology

Under this threat sub-category, there was a minor update to change the word sewage “system” for “works”. The term “works” includes both the system and the associated holding tank.

This terminology will be updated throughout the Source Protection Plan.

3. Consolidated Linear Infrastructure Environmental Compliance Approvals (CLI ECAs)

Previously, approvals for sewage and stormwater works were subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals managed and approved by the Province. Municipalities are now in the

process of adopting a Consolidated Linear Infrastructure Permissions Approach (CLI).

Under the CLI approach, municipalities will have one ECA for their municipal stormwater works and one ECA for their municipal sewage works instead of individual ECAs for each piece of each works.

Under this approach, municipalities will no longer be required to submit applications for future alterations that are considered low risk provided the alteration is done in accordance with design criteria and ministry approved conditions.

It is not yet clear how Source Water considerations will be included in the new CLI process. It is possible that there will be no Ministry review to consider Source Water implications on these files. Staff met with municipal public works Directors in Russell and North Dundas to better understand the nature of this change.

Municipalities will likely be responsible for considering and incorporating source protection measures related to low-risk stormwater and sewage works. Proposed policy updates are suggested below. Staff would also include a reporting requirement for municipal CLI approvals.

Policy SEWG-2

Existing sewage works

Existing Approvals under the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990* (as amended) for:

- storage of sewage;
- sewage treatment plant effluent discharges;
- sewage treatment plant bypass discharges to surface water;
- combined sewer discharge from a stormwater outlet to surface water; and
- industrial effluent discharges;

shall be reviewed to ensure they contain conditions to protect sources of drinking water where they would be a significant drinking water threat. If the instrument does not meet these requirements, the Ministry of the Environment, [Conservation and Parks and Climate Change](#) (M~~O~~E~~C~~P~~E~~) shall amend it to include additional terms and conditions to manage the threat.

Where the activity is associated with a low-risk systems that qualify for Consolidated Linear Infrastructure preauthorization, the municipality shall consult with the Source Protection Authority to ensure the works consider sources of drinking water.

Instruments that exist before the day the plan takes effect must be reviewed and, if necessary, amended within three years.

These policies take effect when the Source Protection Plan takes effect.

Note: Additional policies apply. See: *MONITORING-3*.

4. Stormwater Management Facilities and Drainage Systems: Outfall from a Storm Water Management Facility or Storm Water Drainage System

The circumstances under this threat sub-category have been amended to use the percentage of impervious surface areas and the type of land uses to evaluate risks. Previously they were determined by the land use type and drainage area of the property. The land threshold was also changed to a minimum of 10 hectares of drainage area for WHPAs, and at least 1 hectare for IPZ.

Previously, creating a significant threat situation was very difficult based on the minimum drainage areas, vulnerability scores and land uses. The new threat circumstances are likely to result in more opportunities for this activity to be a significant drinking water threat.

5. Stormwater Management Facilities and Drainage Systems: Storm Water Infiltration Facility

Similarly to Item 4 above, these facilities are a type of stormwater management facility, and are designed to infiltrate storm water into the ground. The infiltration facility temporarily impounds rainfall and stormwater runoff and allows it to flow into and through soil rather than to surface water. These facilities reduce runoff and are seen as a best practice in stormwater management. Examples include soak ways, infiltration trench, bioretention structures, vegetated filter strips, a permeable pavement, grass swales, and perforated pipe systems.

In the previous technical rules, there was no distinction between stormwater outfalls and stormwater infiltration systems.

Facilities identified as threats in this sub-category require a prescribed instrument (Environmental Compliance Approval) and significant threats are dependent on the type of land use and impervious areas that drain into the facility.

The policies will be updated to include a reference this type of facility.

6. Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities and Associated Parts

The threats addressed in this section remain the same; however, the circumstances have been amended to identify the parts, facilities, and structures that pose a risk to sources of drinking water.

For sanitary sewers, the amended circumstances specify that the force main and rising main are the facilities that pose a higher risk.

For outfalls, the amended circumstances specify the facilities posing risks including combined sewer overflow and sanitary sewer overflow.

For sewage pumping station or lift station wet well, holding tank or tunnel, the amended circumstances specify risks associated with the leakages to groundwater and surface water.

There were additional clarifications for final effluent outfall or sewage treatment plant overflow associated with a wastewater treatment facility.

The policies will be updated to provide this additional clarification for each threat activity. Staff note there is a current review in progress in Casselman which will be benefitted by this clarification.

7. Special Consideration – SEWG-1

Staff are aware of a development where a number of units are being developed without a plan of subdivision. This type of development is new to the region and presents some benefits and challenges.

Initially, staff were concerned that the project would not require an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) for sanitary sewers. This would create a loophole for Policy SEWG-1 which relies on ECA review.

Staff sent letters to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, and Parks (MECP) in 2020 outlining concerns related to Source Water Protection. Staff recently followed up with the municipality to confirm that an ECA was issued. Staff will check in with MECP on the conditions of this approval to ensure the policies are working as intended.

At this time, there is no update proposed. Staff will monitor development for this potential loophole and suggest policy updates if needed.



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