

Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan

Detailed Policy Information Booklet

Intake Protection Zone – Vulnerability Score of 8.1 (IPZ-8.1)

1. Prohibited Land Uses / Activities – see attached list
2. Activities Requiring a Risk Management Plan – see attached list
3. Transport Pathways – see attached factsheet
A drainage project or major construction project (e.g., high rise building, industrial building, shopping centre, solar farm) will require consultation with the municipality and Source Protection Authority.

Prohibited List

Intake Protection Zone – Vulnerability Score of 8.1

New Waste Disposal Site:

- Application of untreated septage to land

New Sewage Works:

- Sewage treatment plant effluent discharges
- Industrial effluent discharges
- Combined sewer discharge from a stormwater outlet to surface water
- Sewage treatment plant bypass discharge to surface water

Consult the municipality or Risk Management Official if:

- *Activities on this list are 1) already occurring, 2) are proposed to resume after an interruption, 3) are proposed to expand or 4) were the subject of a previous application or approval. These may proceed if they meet the Interruptions / Expansions Policy or the Transition Policy but a Risk Management Plan will be required; or*
- *There is uncertainty regarding whether or not a proposed activity is prohibited.*

Risk Management Plan Requirement Intake Protection Zone – Vulnerability Score of 8.1

Activity	Circumstances Requiring a Risk Management Plan
Livestock	<p>The existing or future use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing, an outdoor confinement area or a farm-animal yard for one or more animals.</p> <p><u>Exemptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, non-intensive farms (under 5 nutrient units) • Activities already regulated under the <i>Nutrient Management Act</i> (i.e. a Nutrient Management Strategy is in place for the activity)
Agricultural Source Material (e.g. manure)	<p>The existing or future land application or storage of any amount.</p> <p><u>Exemptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, non-intensive farms (under 5 nutrient units) • Residential use (backyard gardens) • Activities already regulated under the <i>Nutrient Management Act</i> (i.e. a Nutrient Management Plan or Strategy is in place for the activity)

Consult the municipality or Risk Management Official if:

- A Risk Management Plan is required; or
- There is uncertainty regarding whether or not a Risk Management Plan is required

What is a Risk Management Plan?

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 drinking water is better protected.

- ✓ The plan is site-specific – it is customized to suit the nature of the property, activity or business.
- ✓ The plan includes and accounts for risk management measures that are already in place – some property owners will only need to document what they are already doing to protect drinking water.
- ✓ The plan can include measures to address multiple activities so only one plan is needed for a property with fuel storage, manure storage and livestock for example.

How is a Risk Management Plan Created?

The Risk Management Official works with the person engaging in the activity to decide on the components of the Risk Management Plan.

- ✓ The process provides significant opportunity for discussion, flexibility and agreement
- ✓ The property owner receives recognition of previous efforts and good stewardship actions
- ✓ The Risk Management Official receives formal assurance that the property owner will continue to engage in effective risk reduction measures
- ✓ Where new risk reduction measures are required, the property owner can be assured that these measures help to protect their property and assets from a potentially devastating contamination event

RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE

Change of ownership means that a new Risk Management Plan must be agreed upon

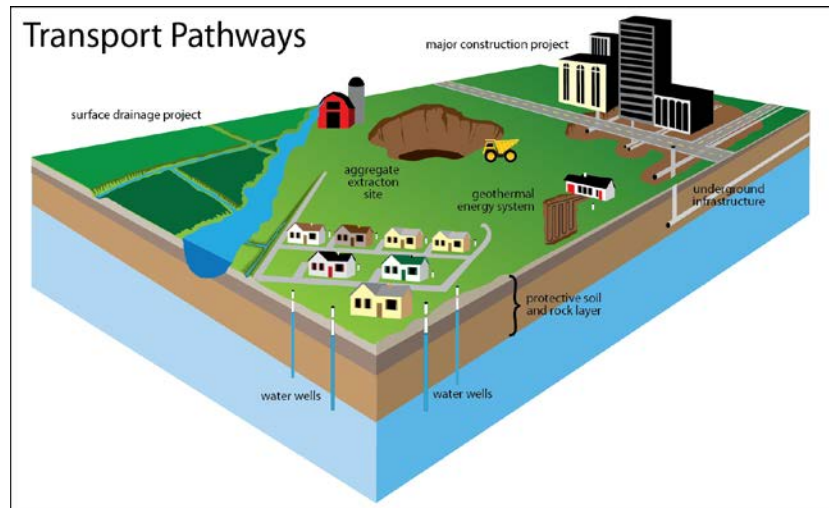
Transport Pathways Fact Sheet

What is a transport pathway?

A transport pathway is a land condition caused by human activity that results in faster or more widespread distribution of contaminants in water. An aquifer is an underground layer of water-bearing permeable rock, gravel, sand or silt. Aquifers (and their overlying soil layers) are natural filters that trap sediment and other particles like bacteria and provide natural purification of the ground water flowing through them. Any activity which creates a pathway that speeds the rate at which water can move from the surface into the aquifer can contaminate the groundwater. Similarly, alterations to natural surface drainage can impact surface water by accelerating flows and resulting in more contaminant laden water reaching lakes and rivers. Examples of activities which create transport pathways are quarries, geothermal energy systems, drainage projects, sewers and major construction projects.

What is the Clean Water Act?

The *Clean Water Act* was created in response to recommendations from the inquiry into the Walkerton tainted water tragedy. The focus of this legislation is the protection of drinking water at its source. Municipal sources of water across Ontario are now protected under locally developed Source Protection Plans. In this region it is the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan.



Why is my project subject to notification under the Clean Water Act?

Your project is located in a Wellhead Protection Area or Intake Protection Zone. Under the *Clean Water Act*, the areas close to municipal drinking water sources where contaminants can readily enter the drinking water have been scientifically delineated and mapped. If the drinking water source is a well, the vulnerable area is called a “Wellhead Protection Area”. If the drinking water comes from a river, the vulnerable area is called an “Intake Protection Zone”. Some activities within these protected areas, such as activities that create a transport pathway, are subject to new policies to protect drinking water sources under the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan.

What is the purpose of this notification?

The Source Protection Authority, who is responsible for administering the *Clean Water Act* in this region, was notified about your project (under Subsection 27(3) of the *Clean Water Act* Regulation 287/07) because it has the potential to create a transport pathway which could endanger the raw water supply of a municipal drinking water system. The Source Protection Authority will evaluate whether or not the transport pathway would impact the scientifically delineated Wellhead Protection Area or Intake Protection Zone by either increasing the vulnerability or expanding the boundaries of these areas. These types of changes would result in new areas where Source Protection Plan policies apply. By having the Source Protection Authority evaluate the potential impact at the application stage, you will be fully informed about future Source Protection Plan policies that may apply to your project (e.g. storage of certain chemicals on your site will be prohibited). This allows you to consider any technical or financial implications prior to proceeding with your application. over...

What happens next?

You will receive a copy of the Source Protection Authority's evaluation. This will include:

- A listing of policies that your project may be subject to if it proceeds as proposed
- Any recommendations that would prevent or reduce the impact of the transport pathway so that policies may not apply to your project (relocating, modifying design or incorporating protective measures)

For more information, contact:

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