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No figures are included in Chapter 6 text.

*Other Figures and Tables may be found following the text in Part II, *Tables, Figures, and Appendice*

6 Surface Water Sources

Introduction

This chapter provides information on surface water based municipal drinking water systems in the Rideau Valley Source Protection Area (RVSPA). Information on the general process of determining Intake Protection Zones (IPZs) for municipal surface water intakes is provided, followed by discussion on how each of the four municipal IPZs in the RVSPA was delineated. Significant threats, issues, and conditions are discussed where applicable for each intake.

There are four municipal surface water drinking water intakes in the RVSPA, as seen in Figure 6-5. Two are located in the Ottawa River, supplying the City of Ottawa, and two are in smaller inland rivers, supplying the Towns of Perth and Smiths Falls. This figure shows all MRSPR IPZs, so includes Carleton Place IPZ in the MVSPA. The following table shows the locations and number of users for each of the drinking water systems. It should be noted that some of the estimated number of users may vary slightly from those found in the 2008 MRSPR Watershed Characterization report and Table 2-16, as more current information is included here.

Municipal Water Supply Location	Estimated Number of Users
Perth	6,000
Smiths Falls	10,000
Britannia and Lemieux (Ottawa)	947,170 (2021)
	814,000
Total	963,170 830,000

Table 6-i. Surface Water Drinking Water Systems in the RVSPA.

Three main IPZs have been delineated for each of the municipal intakes. The IPZ studies for Carleton Place, in the MVSPA, as well as the two RVSPA drinking water systems in Perth and Smiths Falls, were completed together and are referred to as Type C: Inland Rivers Intake Protection Zone studies.

The IPZ studies for Britannia and Lemieux Island (Ottawa) drinking water systems were completed together, and are referred to as Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zone Studies. Although the MRSPR does not extend across the provincial border, which essentially runs down the centre of the Ottawa River, sufficient information was obtained from the Ville de Gatineau that permitted a preliminary assessment of the delineation of IPZ-2 into Quebec. The preliminary IPZ-2 shown for areas within the Province of Quebec is included for information purposes only.

The IPZ studies for Britannia and Lemieux Island (Ottawa) drinking water systems were initially completed together in 2010, and are referred to as Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zone Studies. An updated study was later completed in 2020/21 to establish a new intake for the Lemieux Island Water Purification Plant deeper and further into the Ottawa River, with the original intake being retained as a backup intake. Although the MRSPR does not extend

across the provincial border, which essentially runs down the centre of the Ottawa River, sufficient information was obtained from the Ville de Gatineau that permitted a preliminary assessment of the delineation of IPZ-2 into Quebec, using the Ontario Technical Rules. The preliminary IPZ-2 shown for areas within the Province of Quebec is included for information purposes only. Also, for the Lemieux Island intakes study completed in 2020/21, the main intake is in the Ottawa River within Quebec so intake protection areas were also delineated in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change (Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, MELCC) Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation. The MELCC intake protection zones are included for the Lemieux Island Main Intake, for information purposes.

Figure 6-4fn shows the Ottawa River municipal surface water intakes, in relation to the Chalk River Nuclear Facility, and was included for discussion purposes. This is in response to concerns related to potential impacts on the Britannia and Lemieux water treatment plants if there were an accidental tritium (or other radioactive contaminant) release upstream at the Chalk River facility.

A number of lower or single tier municipalities have IPZs located within their boundaries. Table 6-3 lists which municipalities within the MRSPP have IPZs and shows the associated drinking water intake.

A discussion is included in Section 6.2 regarding the fact that this is the first time, unlike groundwater studies, for surface water studies to be completed in Ontario. With little experience and few "lessons learned" to draw from, the Technical Rules for surface water studies did not prescribe how to carry out vulnerability scoring for Intake Protection Zones. Rather, the Technical Rules require locally developed methodologies to be used to determine appropriate vulnerability scores within specified limits.

Summary of Amendments

The Assessment Report for the Rideau Valley Source Protection Area (RVSPA) was approved by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) on December 19, 2011. The Clean Water Act enables Source Protection Plans and Assessment Reports to be revised using one of four methods:

1. a locally initiated amendment under section 34;
2. a Minister ordered amendment under section 35;
3. an update resulting from the review under section 36; or
4. an amendment under section 51 of O. Reg. 287/07 for minor/administrative revisions.

To date, three Amendments to 'Chapter 5 – Groundwater Source' have been completed and approved by MECP under Section 34 of the Clean Water Act. A fourth Amendment to 'Chapter 6 – Surface Water Sources' has been completed and approved by MECP under Section 34 of the Clean Water Act on . See summary of Amendments below.

Amendment Number	System	Municipality	Description	Approval Date
1	Richmond West (Groundwater)	City of Ottawa	New well Impacted WHPAs in Kings Park and Munster	March 11, 2019
2	Kemptville (Groundwater)	North Grenville	New well—North East Quadrant Impacted WHPAs in Kemptville and Merrickville	May 21, 2021
3	Kemptville (Groundwater)	North Grenville	New well—North Western Quadrant	April 28, 2022
4	Lemieux Island (Surface Water)	City of Ottawa	New intake (Main Intake)	Pending

The information provided in the fourth Amendment replaces all previous information from the approved RVSPA Assessment Report related to:

- Section 6.6 Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zones in the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region
- Section 6.8 Ottawa Water Supply – Lemieux Island
- All Tables and Figures associated with Lemieux Island

Summary of Key Findings

Following is a summary of Vulnerability Scores assigned to all municipal surface water intake IPZs in the RVSPA.

Intake Protection Zone (TOT = Time of Travel)	Vulnerability Scores (V)			
	Perth	Smiths Falls	Britannia	Lemieux
IPZ-1	10	10	9	9
IPZ-2	9	8	8.1	8.1
IPZ-3 Sub-zone 1	8			

	(2 to 6 hour TOT)		8	7.2	7.2
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7	7	6.3	6.3
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6	6	5.4	5.4
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5	5	4.5	4.5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4	4	3.6	3.6

Table 6-ii. Summary of Vulnerability Scores for IPZs in the RVSPA.

No issues or conditions have been identified at any of the municipal surface water drinking water intakes in the MRSPR. A summary of key results is in Table 6-1.

There were 214 potentially significant surface water drinking water threats identified in RVSPA IPZs. Perth has 88 potentially significant threats, Smiths Falls has 90, Britannia has 36, and Lemieux Island did not have any potentially significant threats. Table 6-2 is a summary of the above threats, listed by prescribed drinking water threat category.

Technical Studies

Six Five background technical studies were completed for the surface water drinking water sources chapter. The following table summarizes “who did what”, including a peer review, if applicable. Further information about peer review is provided following the table.

Study & Completion Date	Lead Consultant	Peer Review
Inland Rivers (Carleton Place, Perth, Smiths Falls) Surface Water Vulnerability Study, 2010	J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc., and Water and Earth Science Associates	Baird & Associates Ltd.
Ottawa River Surface Water Vulnerability Study, 2010	Baird & Associates Ltd.	J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc.
Ottawa River Surface Water Vulnerability Study, 2020/21	Baird & Associates Ltd.	not peer reviewed
Ottawa River Surface Water Vulnerability Study, 2022	J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc.	not peer reviewed
Managed Lands and Livestock Density, 2010	Dillon Consulting	not peer reviewed
Impervious Surfaces,	Mississippi-Rideau	

2010	Conservation Authority Staff	not peer reviewed
Drinking Water Threats and Issues, 2010	Dillon Consulting	not peer reviewed
Ottawa River Risk Assessment, 2022	J.F. Sabourin and Associates Inc.	not peer reviewed

Table 6-iii. Surface Water Sources – Technical Reports.

Peer Review

An independent consultant was retained to undertake a peer review of each IPZ study. The objectives of the IPZ study peer review were as follows:

- To ensure consistency with the expectations of the MOE Technical Guidance modules, which have since been replaced by the Technical Rules
- To validate the approach for development of surface water vulnerability studies
- To ensure scientifically defensible surface water vulnerability studies.

Table 6-iii lists the names of consultants who undertook the peer review for each study. Each technical study contains a peer review record **except for the 2020/21 Ottawa River Surface Water Vulnerability Study because the study was peer reviewed originally back in 2010 and the methodology for the new study did not change.**

This chapter is a summary of the RVSPA surface water studies’ processes and results. For further information on the work completed in the RVSPA related to surface water sources, see the related technical report(s). Further information on threats and issues processes may be found in Chapter 4. Information on data gaps may be found in Chapter 8. A list of all Assessment Report technical reports and data source information may be found in Appendix A-1.

6.1 Intake Protection Zones

This section provides information on IPZs; how they are classified, delineated, and scored for vulnerability within the MRSPP.

6.1.1 What is an Intake Protection Zone?

An IPZ is the land and water area that contributes water to a municipal surface water intake. Within this area it is important to monitor or regulate drinking water threats. IPZ studies aim to provide an understanding of local surface water flow conditions and potential sources of contamination surrounding one or more intakes that supplies a municipal drinking water system.

6.1.2 Classification of Intakes

The Technical Rules require classification of each municipal surface water intake into one of the following four categories:

- **Type A** intakes are located in a Great Lake;
- **Type B** intakes are located in a Great Lake Connecting Channel or River (such as the St. Lawrence River);

- **Type C** intakes are located in a smaller river where neither the direction nor flow rate at the intake is affected by a water impoundment structure (e.g. a dam); and
- **Type D** intakes are anything not classified as a Type A, B or C intake. Type D intakes are typically located in smaller inland lakes.

The classification of an intake determines how the related IPZs are developed and assessed. There are 4 municipal surface-water based drinking water systems in the RVSPA as seen in the following table.

Municipal Drinking Water System	Source Water	Intake Classification
Perth	Tay River	Type C
Smiths Falls	Rideau River	
Britannia (Ottawa)	Ottawa River	
Lemieux Island (Ottawa)		

Table 6-iv. RVSPA Surface Water Intake Classification.

The IPZ studies for Carleton Place in MVSPA, together with Perth and Smiths Falls drinking water systems were completed together and are referred to as Type C: Inland Rivers Intake Protection Zone studies. Information relevant to the three inland river systems is presented as Section 6.3 and the individual study results are presented in Sections 6.4 and 6.5.

The IPZ studies for Britannia and Lemieux Island (Ottawa) drinking water systems were completed together, and are referred to as Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zone Studies. Information related to the Ottawa systems is presented in Section 6.6 and the individual study results are presented in Sections 6.7 and 6.8.

Although all municipal surface water intakes in the MRSPR are classified as Type C systems, the Technical Rules have different requirements for the delineation of IPZ-3s for the inland river intakes and Ottawa River intakes.

6.1.3 Delineation of Intake Protection Zones

An IPZ is made up of three separate zones: IPZ-1, IPZ-2, and IPZ-3. These areas are adjacent to one another, but do not overlap. The zones consist of both water areas and land areas which have the potential to contribute contamination to a municipal surface water intake. A general description of how the three IPZs are delineated follows.

The delineation of the Type C: Inland Rivers IPZs is presented in Section 6.3.1. This section provides information for the Carleton Place, Perth, and Smiths Falls municipal surface water intakes. The delineation of the Type C: Ottawa River IPZs is presented in Section 6.6.1. The section provides information on the two municipal surface water intakes for the City of Ottawa located at Britannia and Lemieux Island.

IPZ-1

The IPZ-1 represents the most vulnerable area immediately surrounding the municipal surface water intake. The size and shape of the IPZ-1 is set by the

Technical Rules but may be modified to reflect local conditions. If the IPZ-1 delineation includes land, it may only extend onto the land by 120 m from the high water mark or the Conservation Authority Regulation Limit (often referred to as the generic regulations line), whichever is greater. The general IPZ-1 requirements for each type of intake are shown in the following table.

Intake Type	Location	General Area Shape	Area Dimensions for IPZ-1
A	Great Lakes	Circle	One kilometre radius
B	Connecting Channels	Semi-Circle/Rectangle	One kilometre radius upstream of intake, rectangle two kilometres long and 100 m wide downstream
C*	Rivers	1) Circle, or 2) Semi-Circle/Rectangle	1) One kilometre radius, or 2) 200 m radius upstream of intake, rectangle 400 m long and ten m wide downstream
D	Other	Circle	One kilometre radius

Table 6-v. IPZ-1 General Features.

*MRSR Municipal Surface Water Intake Type

IPZ-2

In-river

The in-river portion of IPZ-2 is based on a specified Time of Travel (ToT) within the river. This is the period required for surface water to travel to the intake. Under the Technical Rules, the required ToT must be equal to or less than the time that is sufficient to allow operators to shut down the water treatment plant in the event of a spill, or 2 hours, whichever is greater.

On-land

The on-land portion of IPZ-2 adjacent to the river is based on a setback of 120 m from the high water mark or the Generic Regulation limit as maintained by the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority, whichever is greater.

The Technical Rules also require that all storm sewers that may contribute water to the intake within the 2 hour ToT or the water treatment shut down time (if the shut down time is greater than 2 hours) be included in IPZ-2.

IPZ-3

The IPZ-3 is an area where contaminants, if released, could be transported to the municipal surface water intake. For municipal surface water intakes located on inland rivers other than the Ottawa River, the standard approach is to setback all rivers, streams, and lakes upstream of the intake by 120 m, or the Generic Regulation limit, whichever is greater.

The Technical Rules prescribe a different approach for municipal surface water intakes on the Ottawa River, called the event-based approach (EBA). The EBA outlines three optional approaches for undertaking IPZ3 delineation;

1. the Contaminant Transport Approach;
2. the Boundary Approach; or
3. a Combined Approach.

In this study, Option 2, the Boundary Approach, was applied. The Technical Rules state that this approach can be used if there are no activities of concern upstream of the intake.

Inclusion of Transport Pathways in IPZ Delineation

A transport pathway (TP) is anything that provides a direct route for contaminants to enter surface water. These are human-made or natural features such as drainage ditches, tile drains, roadways, or creeks and streams. Since these pathways can drain water from a larger area than the river's main channel alone, the intake protection zones must be expanded to include them.

Transport pathways are considered once a preliminary IPZ delineation has been completed. The IPZ-2 and/or IPZ-3 is expanded to include the transport pathways. In the case of the inland river municipal surface water intakes, a 120 m setback on both sides of the transport pathway was used to define the transport pathway area since not all information on conditions was known.

6.1.4 Vulnerability Scoring

Once the IPZs are delineated, the next step is to assess how susceptible the surface water in these zones is to contamination. This is done in order to identify areas where extra care is needed to protect the water supply.

The Technical Rules set out a process for assessing the vulnerability for each intake protection zone. The final Vulnerability Score is based on the following equation:

$$\mathbf{V = B \times C}$$

Where:

V is the Vulnerability Score

B is the Area Vulnerability Factor

C is the Source Vulnerability Factor

These factors, and how their values were calculated, are described below.

Determining the Area Vulnerability Factor (B)

The first step in the evaluation of surface water vulnerability is to determine the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for each intake protection zone. The Area Vulnerability Factor must be a whole number (no decimal points), and the possible values range from 1 to 10, with 10 being the highest vulnerability.

IPZ-1

The Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-1 is always 10, as stipulated in the Technical Rules, since this zone is closest to the intake and encompasses the area of water and land to which the water intake is most vulnerable. It is assumed that if contaminants were released within IPZ-1 they would not be diluted or filtered before reaching the drinking water intake.

IPZ-2

The Technical Rules require that the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-2 be 7, 8, or 9. One score must be assigned to the whole zone and the following factors must be taken into consideration:

- **Percentage of area of IPZ-2 that is land.** This factor reflects the assumption that as the percentage of land within an IPZ increases, the potential risk increases for a spill to occur that may impact water quality at the water intake.
- **The land cover, soil type, permeability of the land and the slope of the land.** This factor reflects the potential for overland water to flow into the zone. Whether vegetation is present, as well as the type of vegetation, affects how much of the water is overland water flow and how much of it soaks into the ground. Permeable soils allow for more infiltration. Slopes increase the percentage of overland flow compared to the amount of infiltration.
- **The hydrological and hydrogeological conditions where transport pathways are located.** This factor reflects the extent of the transport pathways including sewer systems that may exist in the zone and their influence on water (and potential contaminant) movement from land to rivers which are the source of water intakes.

IPZ-3

The Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 is based on proximity to the municipal surface water intake as well as the three factors considered for IPZ-2, shown above. Unlike IPZ-2, the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 may differ by location throughout the area. As discussed in Sections 6.3.2 and 6.6.2, five sub-zones were identified for vulnerability scoring purposes in each IPZ-3. According to the Technical Rules, no value in the IPZ-3 may be a higher value than the value assigned to IPZ-2.

Determining the Source Vulnerability Factor (C)

The second step is to assess the Source Vulnerability Factor (C). This is an assessment of the location of the municipal surface water intake and how vulnerable it is to the impact of contaminants. The Source Vulnerability Factor is assigned to each intake in accordance with the following table from the Technical Rules.

Intake Type	Location	Source Vulnerability Factor (C)
A	Great Lakes	0.5 to 0.7

B	Connecting Channels	0.7 to 0.9
C*	Rivers	0.9 or 1
D	Other	0.8 to 1

Table 6-vi. Source Vulnerability Factor Ranges for Surface Water Intakes. * Intake Type for all MRSPR Municipal Surface Water Intakes

In the MRSPR where there are only Type C intakes, a factor of 1 corresponds to a higher vulnerability and 0.9 indicates relatively less vulnerability.

The Source Vulnerability Factor (C) is based on:

- the depth of the intake below the water surface - the deeper the intake, the lower the vulnerability;
- the distance of the intake from land - the further away from shore, the lower the vulnerability; and
- the number of recorded drinking water quality issues at the intake, if any.

Calculating IPZ Vulnerability Scores

Once the Area (B) and Source (C) Vulnerability Factors have been finalized, the final step is to complete the calculation of the final Vulnerability Scores, according to the prescribed equation.

The following table summarizes the possible Area Vulnerability Factors (B), Source Vulnerability Factors (C) and Vulnerability Scores (V) for Type C intakes.

Zone	Possible Area Vulnerability Factors (B)			Possible Source Vulnerability Factors (C)	Possible Vulnerability Scores (V) [B x C = V] <i>Expressed to a max. of one decimal point, depending on the value of C</i>		
	IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3		IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3
Possible Values	10	7 to 9	1 to 9	0.9 or 1	9 or 10	6.3 to 9	0.9 to 9

Table 6-vii. Ranges of Possible Vulnerability Factors and Scores for Surface Water IPZs.

6.2 First Time for Surface Water Studies

Professionals have been carrying out groundwater studies since the late 1990s, providing experience and established best practices for the MOE to draw from for its development of the Technical Rules governing groundwater studies. The result is a fully prescribed approach for how to derive Vulnerability Scores for the Wellhead Protection Areas, discussed in Chapter 5, and a consistent approach has been applied across the province.

In contrast, surface water Intake Protection Zone studies are being undertaken for the first time in Ontario. With little experience and few "lessons learned" to draw from, the Technical Rules for surface water studies did not prescribe how

to carry out vulnerability scoring for Intake Protection Zones. Rather, the Technical Rules require locally developed methodologies to be used to determine appropriate vulnerability scores within specified limits.

Local Approach Developed for Surface Water Vulnerability Scores

As outlined in Section 6.1.4, the Technical Rules prescribe that surface water Vulnerability Scores (V) be equal to the product of an Area Vulnerability Factor (B) and a Source Vulnerability Factor (C), where $V = B \times C$. However, the Technical Rules do not provide explicit details on how to calculate B and C. Instead, they identify various matters to be considered.

Per the Technical Rules, the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) is to be based upon the following variables:

- the percentage of area of IPZ-2 or IPZ-3 that is land;
- the land cover, soil type, permeability of the land and the slope of the land;
- the hydrological and hydrogeological conditions where transport pathways are located; and
- the proximity of the area of the IPZ-3 to the intake.

And, the Source Vulnerability Factor (C) must be based upon the following variables:

- the depth of the intake below the water surface;
- the distance of the intake from land; and
- the history of water quality concerns at the intake.

In addition to the above, the Technical Rules specify the following:

- the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-1 must be 10;
- the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-2 is not less than 7 and not more than 9;
- the Area Vulnerability Factors for IPZ-3 are not less than 1 and not more than 9;
- the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 shall not be greater than the Area Vulnerability Factor assigned to IPZ-2; and
- the Source Vulnerability Factor shall be 0.9 or 1 for the municipal surface water intakes located in the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region.

The Technical Rules therefore require each Source Protection Area to develop its own approach to determine Vulnerability Scores for Intake Protection Zones. This means that unlike Wellhead Protection Area studies, a consistent approach has not been applied across the province. The Committee considers the surface water Vulnerability Scores for the five surface water intakes in the MRSPR, derived by the method described in the next sections, as a reasonable first time assessment. Vulnerability Scores can be adjusted in an updated Assessment Report if an improved methodology becomes available. As the following table shows, the Vulnerability Scores determined for the IPZs in the MRSPR are in most instances at or close to the highest possible values permissible in the Technical Rules. Those Vulnerability Scores that are not the highest possible reflect the specific characteristics of that particular river and intake.

	Zone	IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3
	Possible Vulnerability Scores Values	9 or 10	6.3 to 9	0.9 to 9
Vulnerability Scores Values Results				
Intake Protection Zones	Carleton Place	10	9	4-8
	Perth	10	9	4-8
	Smiths Falls	10	8	4-8
	Britannia	9	8.1	3.6-7.2
	Lemieux Island	9	8.1	3.6-7.2

Table 6-viii. Summary of Possible and Final Vulnerability Scores for Intake Protection Zones in the MRSPR.

6.3 Type C: Inland River Intake Protection Zones in the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region

This section provides information on inland river municipal intake protection zones.

6.3.1 Delineation of Type C: Inland Rivers Intake Protection Zones

The following describes the process which was undertaken to complete the IPZ delineation for the MVSPA municipal surface water intake for Carleton Place, as well as the RVSPA municipal surface water intakes in Perth, and Smiths Falls.

Collection and Assembly of Data and Information

Local hydrology, water quality, and climate data was collected from federal, provincial, and municipal governments as well as other sources. Information collected includes the generic regulation limit lines for the study area, as maintained by the Rideau Valley and Mississippi Valley Conservation Authorities. Generic regulation areas identify land which could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes associated with flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches, or unstable soil or bedrock.

The characteristics of the municipal surface water intakes and identification of surrounding land uses were determined through site visits, discussions with municipal staff and the review of available records and reports. Current and

high-quality digital aerial photography and elevation data is an integral part of the analysis of Perth, Smiths Falls as well as Carleton Place, in the MVSPA. This data was acquired by the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region in 2006.

Delineation of IPZ-1

As discussed in Section 6.1.3, the IPZ-1 surrounds the municipal surface water intake. The Technical Rules outline how to create IPZ-1. For Type C intakes, IPZ-1 can be created using a;

- one km radius (centred on the intake); or
- 200 m radius (centred on the intake) upstream of intake, plus a rectangle 400 m long and 10 m wide downstream of the intake.

The first method is more appropriate for intakes located in large surface water features such as lakes, where there is little or no flow. The second of the two methods listed above was selected for the three inland municipal water intakes in the MRSRP because, unlike a lake, the rivers have a continuous downstream flow.

Wherever the IPZ-1 intersects the shore, it was expanded to a setback of 120 m from the high water mark or the Conservation Authority generic regulation limit, whichever is greater.

Two IPZ-1s were delineated for the Smiths Falls Water Treatment Plant (WTP): one IPZ-1 for the main intake and another IPZ-1 for its auxiliary intake which is 180 m downstream from the main intake. Delineation of the main intake IPZ-1 included the following minor modifications to reflect local hydrodynamic conditions:

- the 10 m downstream limit for the main intake was extended approximately 31 m downstream to a hydraulic structure.
- the 200 m upstream distance in the water was extended 10 m in a small part of the IPZ-1's northwest corner so that the IPZ-1 upstream boundary completely encompasses the infrastructure located there rather than passing through the middle of the structures.

Development of a computer model

Aforementioned datasets were used to develop a general understanding of the local surface water system. Using the geometry from cross-sections at various points along each river, along with water flow data from a stream flow gauge, the HEC-RAS computer model was chosen to determine how quickly water flows towards the three intakes.

HEC-RAS models how water flows through natural rivers and channels. This modeling software is publicly available and has been peer reviewed. The model was used to determine the velocity with which water (at the various points) travels towards the intake in the river. This information was used to determine the IPZ-2 ToT.

Delineation of IPZ-2

As discussed in Section 6.1.3, the IPZ-2 is based in part on the distance upstream from the intake that represents how far a contaminant in the water travels in a minimum of two hours.

Under the Technical Rules, the required ToT must be equal to or less than the time that is sufficient to allow operators to shut down the water treatment plant (WTP) in the event of a spill. The following table shows that the approximate shut down time for the two RVSPA inland municipal water intakes ranges from five to 15 minutes after detection or notification, so the ToT was set to the minimum two hour limit.

Municipal Surface Water System	Approximate Shut Down Time as Reported by Municipality
Perth	5 minutes
Smiths Falls	15 minutes

Table 6-ix. Approximate Shut Down Time for RVSPA Inland Water Treatment Plants.

In-river

The HEC-RAS model defined the upstream limits of IPZ-2 using the two hour ToT, as prescribed by the Technical Rules. The equivalent of each river’s bankfull velocity was also required and this was represented by using the 2-year return period flow, which is considered to be representative of bankfull conditions.

The bankfull flow rate for each of the two rivers in the RVSPA follows. The upstream limits of the IPZ-2s were extended to take into account wind effects on the ToT in the river. Appendix 6-1 provides the data and methodology used to determine the wind effects.

Intake	Source Water	Bankfull flow (m ³ /s)
Perth	Tay River	24.3
Smiths Falls	Rideau River	53

Table 6-x. RVSPA Inland Rivers Bankfull Velocity.

On-land

The next step involved determining the upstream limits of the storm sewer systems. Storm sewer outlets are located upstream of the intakes in Perth and Smiths Falls. The ToT in the Smiths Falls storm sewer was determined using flowing full velocities.

Calculations were done to determine the distance up the storm sewer to be included in the IPZ-2. Storm sewers where the sum of the ToT in the river and the ToT in the storm sewer are less than or equal to two hours are included, with the delineation being at the two hour ToT. The entire upstream Perth storm sewershed was included in the IPZ-2 due to its location and extent.

The IPZ-2 limits were extended to take into account the wind effects on the ToT in the river and main tributaries. In keeping with a conservative approach, only positive wind impacts were considered rather than wind drag. The parameters that were considered in the analysis of the wind-induced currents include;

- average wind conditions such as speed, direction, duration, and elevation; and
- the relationship between the wind velocity and surface currents (depth of influence and velocity profile).

The average wind-induced surface water velocity was combined with the average main channel flow velocity to determine the average water velocity over the depth of the water column.

The ToT within the sewers is not affected by the wind, but the ToT in the downstream river is reduced when the wind's influence is factored in. This results in the IPZ-2 two hour ToT extending further into the sewer systems than if wind is not a factor.

To complete the delineation, the outer boundaries of the zone, along the edges of the river, needed to be set. According to the Technical Rules, the outer boundary of the IPZ-2 on-land area along the river includes a setback of 120 m from the high water mark, or the generic regulation limits line (as developed and maintained by MVC and RVCA), whichever is greater.

Delineation of IPZ-3

IPZ-3

The IPZ-3 is an area where contaminants, if released, could be transported to the municipal surface water intake. For municipal surface water intakes located on inland rivers other than the Ottawa River, the standard approach is to buffer all rivers, streams, and lakes upstream of the intake by 120 m, or the Generic Regulation limit, whichever is greater.

Inclusion of Transport Pathways

The final step in the IPZ delineation process was to expand the preliminary IPZ-2 and IPZ-3 zones where transport pathways are present. Transport pathways are natural or anthropogenic features such as natural tributaries, roadways and ditches. The ToT up the transport pathways was determined by either a ToT formula or by the drainage divides. When the ToT formula was used, the distance up the transport pathways was calculated so the sum of the ToT in the river to the intake, and the ToT in the transport pathway, was equal to two hours.

Except for the specific areas noted below, the available data did not permit the inclusion of transport pathways in IPZ-3. The areas where transport pathways were included are as follows:

- mapped wetlands within the watershed that are contiguous to the IPZ-3 water courses along with a 120 m setback around the wetlands;
- IPZ-3 areas close to the intakes;
- Perth IPZ-2 transport pathway and storm sewer systems in the IPZ-3 for Smiths Falls; and
- draining network for the OMYA site in the IPZ-3 for Perth.

6.3.2 Vulnerability Scoring of Type C: Inland Rivers Intake Protection Zones

As presented in Section 6.1.4, the area Vulnerability Score is based on the following equation:

$$V = B \times C$$

Where;

V is the Vulnerability Score

B is the Area Vulnerability Factor

C is the Source Vulnerability Factor

The Technical Rules identify the possible IPZ Area Vulnerability Factor (B) values.

- **IPZ-1** is always 10
- **IPZ-2** may be 7, 8, or 9, same score throughout
- **IPZ-3** 1 to 9, must not be higher than IPZ-2, score varies but is always a whole number.

For Type C intake, the Source Vulnerability Factor (C), can be either 0.9 or 1. The Source Vulnerability Factor is the same for IPZ-1, IPZ-2 and IPZ-3.

The methodologies used to determine the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-2 and IPZ-3 follow. This is followed by the methodology used to determine Source Vulnerability Factor.

Determination of Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for IPZ-2

At each of the three intakes, the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for IPZ-2 was established based on a numerical approach involving a weighted combination of the factors in the Technical Rules requirements:

- **Percentage of area of IPZ-2 that is land.** This factor reflects the assumption that as the percentage of land within an IPZ increases, the potential risk increases for a spill to occur that may impact water quality at the water intake.
- **The land cover, soil type, permeability of the land and the slope of the land.** This factor reflects the potential for overland water flow into the zone. Vegetation presence, as well as the type of vegetation, will affect the percentage of overland water flow which occurs and how much of the water infiltrates the ground. Permeable soils allow for increased infiltration. Slopes increase the percentage of overland flow compared to the amount of infiltration.
- **The hydrological and hydrogeological conditions where transport pathways are located.** This factor reflects the extent of the transport pathways and sewer systems that may exist in the zone and their influence on water (and potential contaminant) movement from land to rivers which are the source of water intakes.

As discussed, according to the Technical Rules the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) may be a 7, 8 or 9. For each of the three factors shown above, circumstances

were identified where, when combined and weighted, the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) would be set at the minimum value of 7. This also was done to identify circumstances where there would be the maximum value of 9. From that, a number of different circumstances were identified to quantify a range in the vulnerability experienced locally in the study region.

Using a scenario where the channel is relatively wide compared to the land setback for that location, it was estimated that the minimum percentage of IPZ-2 land area would be 10%. This was set as the assumed minimum value of 7. Then, scenarios were identified to determine an approximate maximum value which would represent an Area Vulnerability Factor ($B_{\%LA}$) of 9. This would occur in a situation such as where the channel would be relatively narrow compared to the amount of land included in the setback. The maximum percentage of IPZ-2 land area was then set as 90% which became the assumed maximum value.

Similarly, scenarios related to the land characteristics were used to determine the curve number (CN) (see discussion in Determination of Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3), and slope, both of which help determine runoff potential on the lands adjacent to the river ($B_{CN,Slope}$). From this, the minimum and maximum assumptions were determined for the curve number and slope.

Finally, scenarios on the extent or density of transport pathways were developed to determine the minimum and maximum numbers for the ratio of the total length of transport pathways over the length of the main channel in the IPZ-2 (B_{TP}).

All of these "assumptions" were reached by considering the physical characteristics of the waterway, the adjacent land, and transport pathways, combined with professional judgement.

Each of the three factors was then given an assumed weight, again based on consideration of the area and professional judgement, with the total weights summing to 100%. The assumed minimum and maximum Vulnerability Factor values for each of the three factors, as well as the assumed weighting factors used at each of the three water intakes, follows.

Three factors used for Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	Symbol	Assumed Minimum Value (B = 7)	Assumed Maximum Value (B = 9)	Assumed Weighting
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	$B_{\%LA}$	10 %	90%	30%
Runoff Potential based on land cover/soil	$B_{CN,Slope}$	CN =36, Slope = 0.25%	CN =95, Slope = 2%	30%

type/permeability (CN) and slope				
Transport Pathways (total length / main channel length)	B _{TP}	0	9	40%

Table 6-xi. Components of Area Vulnerability Factor and Assumed Weighting for Inland Rivers in the MRSR.

In the final step, the actual or calculated value for each specific IPZ-2 was then converted, by interpolation, between the minimum and maximum values of the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) where B=7 and B=9. For example, an actual land area for IPZ-2 of 72% would result in a converted B value of $B_{\%LA}=8.55$.

Appendix 6-2 provides additional details on the Vulnerability Scoring methodology for the Type C: Inland Rivers Intake Protection Zones.

Determination of Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for IPZ-3

The Technical Rules require that the following be considered when determining Area Vulnerability Factors (B) within IPZ-3:

- percentage of the area IPZ-3 that is composed of land;
- land cover, soil type, permeability of the land and the slope of any setbacks;
- hydrological and hydrogeological conditions of the area where the transport pathway is located; and
- proximity of the area of the IPZ-3 to the intake.

The Technical Rules allow for more than one Area Vulnerability Factor (B) to be assigned within IPZ-3, based on differences in the characteristics noted above including distance from the intake. According to the Technical Rules, no Area Vulnerability Factor in IPZ-3 can be higher than the Area Vulnerability Factor assigned to IPZ-2.

Following discussions with MOE technical staff, the consultants and surface water municipalities it was decided that ToT would be the best way to define areas/sub-zones within the IPZ-3 that would receive different Area Vulnerability Factors. ToT is simply the time it takes for runoff to reach the municipal intake. This means that proximity to the intake was the major consideration in determining Area Vulnerability Factors. In addition, determining ToT takes into account land cover, soil type, permeability of the land, slope and hydrological conditions of the area where the transport pathways are located – all of which are considerations listed above.

The ToT was determined for water flow both in-river and on-land, as follows:

In-River

ToT in the main channel was determined using:

- river velocities estimated by numerical models, and/or
- an event based approach as outlined in MOE guidance which uses existing flow records from the source river’s flow gauges.

Choosing which method to use was determined by what models and/or data were available for each intake. Velocities of the 1:2 year return period flows were used for the calculations in the main river channel. Determining ToT this way takes into consideration the hydrological conditions of the main channel. The specific method used for each of the two inland river intakes in the RVSPA is as follows:

1. Perth

The ToT up to 18 hours was determined using data from the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority's Tay River HEC-RAS model (2010), expanded upstream using data from the RVCA's Mike 11 Tay River subwatershed model. It is noted that the models used have not been calibrated and thoroughly verified but are considered to be the best available information.

2. Smiths Falls

The ToT up to 18 hours was determined using data from the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority's HEC-RAS Rideau River model (2010), expanded upstream using data from the RVCA's Mike 11 Rideau River watershed model. It is noted that the models used have not been calibrated and thoroughly verified but are considered to be the best available information.

Information on the Carleton Place intake can be found in the MVSPA Assessment Report.

On-Land

ToT in the tributaries and transport pathways was determined using the following key steps:

1. Delineation of Sub-Watersheds

The watersheds within IPZ-3 were delineated into sub-watersheds using the ArcGIS Hydro data model (Arc Hydro) and the provincial 10 m DEM.

2. Review of Sub-Watershed Delineation

The derived sub-watersheds were then reviewed to ensure there was no conflict with other available data. The sub-watersheds which could not be delineated by the model were done manually using the existing data.

3. Determination of Watershed Characteristics

The primary inputs to the time of concentration formula discussed below are, slope, curve number (CN), and travel path length. The curve number is based on the area's hydrologic soil group and land use, and it reflects the propensity of an area to generating surface runoff. Using existing GIS datasets, slope and average CN values were calculated for each sub-watershed.

4. Calculate Time of Travel in the Subwatersheds

The time required for flow within the subwatershed tributaries to reach the subwatershed outlet was determined using a well known hydrologic equation called the SCS lag time of concentration formula. The time of concentration formula takes into consideration the subwatershed's land cover, soil type and land surface permeability and tributary slope conditions.

5. Calculate the Total Time of Travel to Intake

To get the total ToT to the intake, the ToT for a watershed is added to the ToT in the river.

Assignment of Area Vulnerability Factors

Once ToT was determined in IPZ-3, Area Vulnerability Factors needed to be assigned. It was decided that all IPZ-3's would have a starting Area Vulnerability Factor of 8 which was equal to or less than any of the IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factors. Choosing 8 as the starting value is in keeping with the trend set by MOE's Technical Rules. The Technical Rules dictate an Area Vulnerability Factor of 10 for IPZ-1 and an Area Vulnerability Factor of 9, 8 or 7 for IPZ-2 (based on the local characteristics). The Rules therefore dictate a drop of at least one factor from IPZ-1 to IPZ-2 (10 to 9).

It was then decided that within IPZ-3, the Area Vulnerability Factor would drop by one every four hour ToT interval. Four hour intervals were chosen as double the protection of IPZ-2. The Technical Rules dictate that IPZ-2 must be a two hour ToT interval and this is viewed as a critical protection zone. As such it was decided to double this interval and apply it within IPZ-3 to determine where the Area Vulnerability Factor would be reduced by one (e.g. 2 hours to 6 hours would have a factor of 8; 6 hours to 10 hours would have a factor of 7, etc.).

The Area Vulnerability Factor becomes lower the farther away from the intake you get. It was decided that four would be the lowest Area Vulnerability Factor. This means that at the 18 hour ToT point, an Area Vulnerability Factor of four is assigned to the remaining IPZ-3.

Determination of Source Vulnerability Factor (C)

At each of the three MRSR inland river intakes, the Source Vulnerability Factor (C) was established based on a review of the following factors;

- the depth of the intake below the water surface (the deeper the intake, the lower the vulnerability);
- the distance of the intake from land (the further away from shore, the lower the vulnerability); and
- the number of recorded drinking water quality issues at the intake, if any, based on required water quality monitoring and a voluntary drinking water surveillance program.

The available information was considered adequate to assign the Source Vulnerability Factor (C) a score of 0.9 (lower vulnerability) or 1 (higher vulnerability).

6.3.3 Managed Lands and Livestock Density

The percentage of managed lands and nutrient units are indicators of the degree of agricultural activity and other land management activities. In some cases the storage and application of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural materials associated with agricultural activities may result in pathogen and chemical contamination of drinking water sources.

MRSR studies on managed lands and livestock density have been completed in accordance with the MOE Technical Guidance Bulletin entitled "Proposed

Methodology for Calculating Percentage of Managed Land and Livestock Density for Land Application of Agricultural Source of Material, Non-Agricultural Source of Material and Commercial Fertilizers” issued December 2009.

MOE lists a number of definitions for agricultural operations which fall under the Farm Unit. A summary of definitions follows and more information may be found at;

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/water/cleanwater/cwdocs/tbmanagedLandsAndLivestock.pdf>.

Key Definitions

- **Managed lands** are lands to which fertilizers and/or nutrient units are, or may be, applied. Managed lands can be broken into two subsets: agricultural managed land and non-agricultural managed land. Agricultural managed land includes areas of cropland, fallow, and improved pasture that may receive nutrients. Non-agricultural managed lands includes golf courses (turf), sports fields, lawns (turf) and other built-up grassed areas that may receive nutrients (primarily commercial fertilizer).
- **Nutrient Units (NU)** are used to measure how much manure an animal produces annually. MOE has categorized different types of livestock. It uses beef cattle as a base (conversion factor of 1 or NU=1) and compares the number of animals in other species which would be required to produce an equal annual amount of manure. From this, nutrient units for livestock of any category can be calculated.
- **Livestock density** is defined as the number of nutrient units over a given area and is generally measured in nutrient units per hectare (NU/ha) or nutrient units per acre (NU/ac). The Technical Rules require NU/ac be used here.
- A **farm unit** is the area where nutrients generated must be at least the size of the property deed, the generating facility, or all land receiving nutrients. It should include all facilities on other deeds owned by the same person if the nutrients generated there are used on the land of the first deed, and can consist of separate farm units if nutrients are applied to different land bases. The size of a farm unit depends on whether or not the unit generates nutrients. If the farm unit does not generate nutrients, it must be at least the size a single field where nutrients are applied.

MOE defined thresholds, as shown in the following table, based on the area of managed lands in a vulnerable area to determine the risk of over-application of nutrients causing contamination of drinking water sources.

Land Use	Risk
<40% of vulnerable area is managed lands	Low potential
40-80% of vulnerable area is managed lands	Moderate potential
>80% of vulnerable area is managed lands	High potential

Table 6-xii. Risk Thresholds.

MOE also defines thresholds based on livestock density in order to evaluate the risk of over-application of agriculturally sourced materials as shown in the previous table:

- if livestock density in the vulnerable area is less than 0.5 NU/acre, the area is considered to have a low potential for nutrient application exceeding crop requirements,
- if livestock density in the vulnerable areas is over 0.5 but less than 1.0 NU/acre, the area is considered to have a moderate potential for nutrient application exceeding crop requirements, and
- if livestock density in the vulnerable areas is over 1.0 NU/acre, the area is considered to have a high potential for nutrient application exceeding crop requirements.

Method used for Calculating Percentage of Managed Lands for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2

The areas of agricultural and non-agricultural lands were determined using land assessment and Municipal Property Assessment Corporation property classifications. The areas were confirmed through analysis of satellite imagery.

The percentage of managed lands within IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 was calculated by summing the total area of managed lands (both agricultural and non-agricultural) and dividing the result by the total land area.

Method used for Calculating Managed Lands for IPZ-3

The land area was determined using Landsat imagery of the study areas to identify vegetation types. Wooded areas were identified and removed from these calculations as, for the purpose of the study, it is assumed that these areas would not be used for grazing and nutrients would not be applied in these areas.

The percentage of managed lands within the IPZ-3 was calculated by summing the total area of managed lands (both agricultural and non-agricultural) and dividing the result by the total land area of the IPZ-3.

Method for Calculating Livestock Density

Livestock Density is measured in Nutrient Units per acre (NU/ac) to estimate the generation, storage and application of nutrients from agricultural source material (ASM) in an area. The NU represents amount of manure and biosolids used to fertilize a Farm Unit either produced by animals on the farm or brought from the outside. A farm unit is a single field, the land base that generates nutrients or the land base that receives nutrients.

The calculation of livestock density within the intake protection areas was based on the calculation of Nutrient Units per acre (NU/ac) of agricultural managed lands. Two values for livestock density were calculated. The first value is the Land Application of Nutrients, which represents the nutrient units applied to crops or turf, and was computed for IPZ-1, IPZ-2 and IPZ-3. The second value reported is for livestock density associated with grazing or pasturing, and was computed for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. This value was calculated

using the estimated number of livestock in each farm unit or pasture area. The following method describes the calculation of each of these values.

Method used for Calculating Livestock Density in IPZ-1 and IPZ-2

The following steps were used to determine Livestock Density in IPZ-1 and IPZ-2.

1. Determine the number of animals on a farm unit and estimate how many of each type of animals (e.g. poultry – broiler, cattle - cow, or swine - sows) are present. Estimates of the number of animals on a farm were carried out based on building design and size.
2. Convert the number of each type of animals to nutrient units using nutrient unit conversion tables supplied by MOE.
3. Determine the area of managed lands that are within the intake protection zone. For the purposes of estimating the NUs required for the estimation of livestock density in a farm unit, where a portion of a farm unit falls within a vulnerable area, the NUs generated on the entire parcel of land should be factored into the calculations rather than the NUs generated within the portion of land that falls within a vulnerable area.
4. Determine the area of land used for pasturing or grazing associated with each farm unit.
5. Calculate the livestock density for the application of nutrients to land by dividing the total number of nutrient units by the area of managed lands that are within a vulnerable area.
6. Calculate the livestock density for pasturing/grazing by dividing the total number of nutrient units by the area available for pasturing/grazing for each farm unit.

Method for Calculating Livestock Density in IPZ-3

The calculation of livestock density within IPZ-3 is based on the calculation of nutrient units per acre (NU/ac) of agricultural managed lands, as shown for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2.

Livestock density for the region was initially calculated in 2003 using 1996 Agriculture Canada data, which was the newest available at the time. The data areas were based on clusters of consolidated subdivision enumeration area boundaries. Twenty-two enumeration areas fell within the MRSPR.

In 2009, livestock density was again calculated for the region with the objective of updating information and determining whether livestock density in the MRSPR was changing. Data areas for the latter period were determined using Agriculture Canada's 2006 Soil Landscapes of Canada boundaries. Thirty-three soil landscape areas were identified in the MRSPR.

The two data bases were not identical so were adjusted to the same scale to facilitate comparison and provide the opportunity to determine whether there were changes in regional livestock density between 1996 and 2006.

6.3.4 Impervious Surfaces

Impervious surfaces are primarily constructed surfaces such as roads and parking lots that are covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete and stone. These materials are a barrier to groundwater infiltration. Impervious surfaces also generate more runoff during melt or storm events.

Road salt applied to roads and walkways for winter maintenance may enter surface water or groundwater and is included in the list of Possible Drinking Water Threats, shown in Table 4-1. Impervious surface area calculations are required to determine if road salt application in the vulnerable areas could be a drinking water threat.

Method for Calculating the Percentage of Impervious Surfaces

The Southern Ontario Land Resource Information System (SOLRIS) was the primary data source used to identify impervious surfaces. SOLRIS is a landscape-level inventory of natural, rural, and urban areas. For the areas without SOLRIS coverage, a combination of the Ontario Road Network (ORN), Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) built-up areas and some digitized areas were used (e.g. village boundaries).

Using GIS software, a 1000 m x 1000 m grid was created to cover the MRSPP. With permission from the MOE, the grid was then shifted so that one of the grid cell intersections overlapped the centroid (centre of mass) of the MRSPP. The use of one grid over the entire MRSPP was to eliminate grid overlap between the Mississippi and Rideau Source Protection Areas. The data sources listed above were then combined into one layer, impervious surfaces. For each grid cell, the amount of impervious surface area is divided by the area of the cell to determine the percentage of impervious surfaces. Appendix 5-1 provides information on the modifications.

6.4 Perth Water Supply

The Tay River is 95 km in length, drains an area of approximately 800 km² and has an average annual flow rate of 7.4 m³/s. A number of lakes are upstream of Perth (e.g. Long, Eagle, Elbow, Crow, Bobs, Christie). Control structures at Eagle Lake and at Bobs Lake are used for flood control and for maintaining summer water flow within the Rideau Canal system.

The Perth WTP is located in Perth, Ontario on the Tay River. It provides treated drinking water to the Town of Perth for approximately 6,000 people each day. Figure 6-1a shows the town boundaries and the location of the municipal surface water supply intake. The intake is located approximately 4 m from shore and 2 m below the water surface at low water level. Figure 6-1b shows the local setting of the Perth WTP and the municipal surface water intake.

The natural water quality in the Tay River is characterized as generally alkaline, attributed to the limestone bedrock upstream of the WTP intake, but with alkalinity values typically within the ODWSOG Operational Guideline range. Colour and turbidity in the raw water vary seasonally. Regular water quality testing is carried out by the Town of Perth, in both the untreated and treated water and the results are compared with the ODWSOG. *E. coli* and total coliforms are occasionally detected in the untreated source water samples at

levels above the ODWSOG, which is common for untreated surface water, and can be removed during treatment. A review of available water quality test results on untreated source water does not show any exceedances except for *E. coli* and total coliforms.

Water from the Tay River is treated at the WTP by first pretreating and screening to remove solids, then mixing it with a coagulant which binds with remaining solids. The coagulant forms into sticky particles (called 'floc'). The floc attracts and traps suspended particles before settling out of the water in large settling tanks. It then collects at the bottom of each settling tank, while the clear water is pumped from the top of the tank. The clear water is filtered through layers of activated carbon, sand and gravel and is disinfected with chlorine and lime is added to adjust for pH. Fluoride is added as the last step before it is distributed. The treated water quality is consistently compliant with the Ontario Drinking Water Standards.

6.4.1 Delineation of the Perth Intake Protection Zones

The steps undertaken to complete the intake protection zone delineation for Perth are presented in Section 6.3.1. The results of the delineation process are discussed below.

Figure 6-1c shows the various components that make up Perth's IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. These components include:

- the default IPZ-1 shape which is a semi-circle (200 m radius) upstream of intake, plus a rectangle 400 m long and 10 m wide downstream of the intake;
- the in-river IPZ-2 limit, with and without the wind extension;
- the anthropogenic transport pathways, including a 120 m setback;
- a 120 m setback on watercourses; and
- the Rideau Valley Conservation Generic Regulation Limit line.

It is important to note that the backwater effects from the Poonamalie Dam or Beveridges Dam do not influence the flows on the Tay River at the Perth water intake.

Along the Rideau River, there are 4 dams (or control structures) upstream of Poonamalie Dam. The closest dam along the Rideau River is Narrows Dam and it is located approximately 30 km upstream of Poonamalie Dam. The closest dam along the Tay River is Beveridges Dam and it is located approximately 12 km upstream of Poonamalie Dam.

As noted in 6.3.1 storms sewers were identified upstream of the Perth intake and the storm-sewer outlets were identified upstream of the Perth intake. The storm sewershed was included in IPZ-2.

Figure 6-1d shows the complete delineation for the Perth IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. The IPZ-1 is approximately 0.07 km², and IPZ-2 is approximately 2.4 km². Figure 6-1d also shows a part of the Perth IPZ-3 which is adjacent to IPZ-2.

The full IPZ-3 for Perth is shown in Figure 6-1e. The Perth IPZ-3 is approximately 378 km². The total area covered by IPZs for the Perth municipal surface water intake is approximately 380 km². It is noted that there is a drainage divide along the southwestern part of the RVSPA.

Municipalities which are located within the Perth IPZs are shown in Table 6-4.

Uncertainty

The level of uncertainty associated with the delineation of the Perth IPZs is summarized below. The Technical Rules require that uncertainty be assigned as low or high.

- IPZ-1 delineation is assigned a low uncertainty;
- IPZ-2 has a high uncertainty due to the limitations of the numerical model, available flow data, mapping and field data, especially for transport pathways; and
- IPZ-3 is assigned a high uncertainty due to the lack of certain digital and field data, especially for transport pathways.

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-3.

6.4.2 Vulnerability Scoring – Perth Intake Protection Zones

The method used to complete the vulnerability scoring, including the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) and the Source Vulnerability Factor (C), for the Perth intake protection zones is presented in Section 6.3.2. The specific vulnerability scoring inputs and results are discussed below.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-1

The IPZ-1 Area Vulnerability Factor for the Perth intake is 10 as predetermined by the Technical Rules.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-2

The Area Vulnerability Factors for the IPZ-2 may range from 7 to 9. The table below summarizes the specific information, including assumed minimum and maximum values for Area Vulnerability Factor (B) that were used in the analysis to quantify each criteria. For more information on the assumed values, please see Section 6.3.2.

Parameter	Assumed Minimum Value (B = 7)	Assumed Maximum Value (B = 9)	Calculated value for Perth IPZ-2
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			(based on local data)
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	10 %	90%	86%
Runoff Potential based on land cover/soil type/permeability (CN) and slope	CN =36, Slope = 0.25%	CN =95, Slope = 2%	CN =85, Slope = 1.21%
Transport Pathways (total length / main channel length)	0	9	12.25 km/2.6 km = 4.7

Table 6-xiii. Summary of Specific Information used to determine Perth IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B).

It should be noted that two of the three calculated values fall well into the higher half of the ranges between the assumed minimum values and the assumed maximum values, with transport pathways falling just above the midpoint. Since weighting is fairly even with a slightly higher percentage given to transport pathways, the final area vulnerability scoring will fall in the higher half (above 8 which is the midpoint) of the predetermined 7-9 range for B.

The following table summarizes the derivation of the IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for the Perth IPZ-2. It includes the converted area vulnerability values between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9) for each of the three parameters, as well as the assumed weighting. The final Area Vulnerability Factor for the Perth IPZ-2 is 9.

Parameter	Calculated value for Perth IPZ-2 (based on local data)	Converted B values for Perth IPZ-2 between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9)		
		B%LA	BCN, Slope	BTP
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	86%	8.90		
Runoff Potential based on land cover/soil type/permeability (CN) and slope	CN =85, Slope = 1.21%		8.88	
Transport Pathways (total length / main channel length)	12.25 km/2.6 km = 4.7			8.05
Assumed Weighting		30 %	30%	40%
Weighted Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	8.55			
Assigned Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	9			

Table 6-xiv. Summary of Scoring for Perth IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B).

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-3

The Area Vulnerability Factors for the Perth IPZ-3 sub-zones range from 8 (adjacent to IPZ-2) to 4. The following table shows the vulnerability factors as broken down into the four hour ToT increments. The methodology for determining the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 can be found in Section 6.3.2.

Intake Protection Zone (TOT = Time of Travel)		Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for Perth
IPZ-1		10
IPZ-2		9
IPZ-3	Sub-zone 1 (2 to 6 hour TOT)	8
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4

Table 6-xv. Perth IPZ-3 Area Vulnerability Factors.

Source Vulnerability Factor

Although there have been no reported water quality incidences and there are no hydraulic structures in close proximity upstream of the intake, the Source Vulnerability Factor was assessed to be 1.0 for Perth due to:

- the shallow depth of intake (2 m); and
- the short distance of the intake from shore (4 m).

Final Vulnerability Scoring for Perth IPZs

As presented above, the Perth Source Vulnerability Factor (C) was assessed to be 1. Thus, the final Vulnerability Scores (V) for each of the zones are the same as the Area Vulnerability Factors (B).

Perth's IPZ-1 has a final Vulnerability Score of 10; IPZ-2 a score of 9. The results are summarized below. Figure 6-1f shows the final vulnerability scoring for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 and the first part of IPZ-3 and Figure 6-1g shows the final vulnerability scoring for the full extent of all the IPZ's.

Zone	Area Vulnerability Factor (B) <i>Expressed as a whole number</i>			Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Vulnerability Score (V) <i>Expressed to one decimal point or as whole number depending on the value of C</i>		
	IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3		IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3
<i>Possible Values</i>	10	7 to 9	1 to 9	0.9 or 1	9 or 10	6.3 to 9	0.9 to 9
Perth Scores	10	9	4-8	1	10	9	4-8

Table 6-xvi. Summary of Perth IPZ Vulnerability Scoring Results.

Uncertainty

The Technical Rules require uncertainty to be categorized as low or high. Uncertainty levels for vulnerability scoring of the Perth IPZs are identified in the following discussion.

The Source Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for the Perth intake. The factors considered to determine this value were the intake locations and water quality records.

The Area Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for Perth IPZ-1, and high for IPZ-2 and IPZ-3.

- Factors which were considered for IPZ-1 were the Technical Rules and the appropriateness of the IPZ-1 boundary;
- Factors considered for IPZ-2 were: slope; CN value; the length of transport pathways; and the length of the main channel in the IPZ-2; and
- Factors considered for IPZ-3 were: available numerical models, land use, soils, slope, channel information and ToT methods.

Final Uncertainty

The overall level of uncertainty is determined through combining the level of uncertainty for delineation, discussed in Section 6.4.1, and for vulnerability scoring, discussed above. Based on the level of uncertainty for the delineation and vulnerability scoring, the overall uncertainty ratings for Perth IPZs are:

- IPZ-1 – Low uncertainty
- IPZ-2 – High uncertainty
- IPZ-3 – High uncertainty

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-3.

6.4.3 Managed Lands and Livestock Density – Perth Intake Protection Zones

Percent managed land and livestock density calculations were carried out according to the methods outlined in Section 6.3.3. Figure 6-1h shows the

managed lands and the livestock density in the IPZ's. The percent managed lands and average livestock densities for each zone are listed in Table 6-4. Also shown in the table is the risk threshold for the over application of nutrients to land and the risk threshold for the over application of ASM to land.

6.4.4 Impervious Surfaces – Perth Intake Protection Zones

Impervious surfaces are primarily constructed surfaces such as roads and parking lots that are covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete and stone. These materials are a barrier to groundwater infiltration. Impervious surfaces also generate more runoff during melt or storm events.

The method for calculating impervious surfaces is described in Section 6.3.4. Figure 6-1i shows the impervious surfaces for Perth. In the Perth IPZs the percentage of land which has impervious surfaces ranges from 0-81%.

6.4.5 Water Quality Threat Assessment – Perth Intake Protection Zones

Water quality threats are existing conditions (e.g. contaminated sediment, soil or surface water) or existing or future land use activities that could contaminate a drinking water supply. A land use inventory was completed in 2008 for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2, and in 2010 for IPZ-3 areas that have a Vulnerability Score of 8.

It should be noted that a single land use activity could fall into multiple threat categories. For example, a crop farm may have storage of fuel, may apply commercial fertilizer to land, and apply agricultural source material to land. Each of these activities is a separate threat category in the provincial table, and so each is therefore a separate threat.

Land use activities and associated threats that occur where the Vulnerability Score is high may result in determining it to be a significant threat. In many cases, the specific circumstances that apply to a threat category are unknown. Using the same example, a crop farm may have fuel storage, but the volume of fuel stored is unknown. Unless additional information was available, it was assumed that enough material was stored for that activity to be a significant threat.

A total of 88 potentially significant drinking water threats were identified in the Perth IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. The list of identified potential significant drinking water threats is provided in Table 6-5. Figure 6-1j shows the areas containing potentially significant threats in red, green and pink. The size of the area where significant threats may be present is approximately 10.2 km². See Section 4.4.3 for information on the full list of significant, moderate, and low threats.

Transportation Corridors

A number of transportation corridors, including major road arteries, exist within the Perth IPZ. These corridors are not considered an activity under Clean Water Act definitions and, therefore, do not fall within the prescribed list of threats (see Section 4.3). However, there is potential for the transportation of dangerous and/or hazardous goods along these corridors and the potential for a spill to occur. Transportation corridors will be considered in the development of the Source Protection Plan to ensure the protection of groundwater sources

from potential accidental spills. Transportation corridors (e.g. roads, railway lines) located within IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 can be seen in Figure 6-1d.

6.4.6 Issues and Conditions – Perth Intake Protection Zones

As discussed in Chapter 4, issues are documented cases of water quality contamination approaching or exceeding acceptable provincial levels. No issues were identified for the Perth WTP. However, parameters that exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines are noted below. For the Tay River raw water, the following parameters exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines:

- health-related criteria for *E. coli* and total coliforms.

The parameters are not considered to be issues as they are known to be naturally occurring and do not represent a problem for the water treatment plant operator. The presence of *E. coli* and total coliforms is not unusual in surface water sources and they are easily removed during the treatment processes.

A golf course located just upstream of the Perth municipal surface water intake, provides the Town of Perth with a list of chemicals that are applied on the golf course in the spring and fall of each year. The Town tests raw water samples for these potential contaminations immediately after each application. To date, none of the chemicals have been detected in the raw water samples.

A condition is a situation where past activities resulted in a drinking water threat in accordance with the criteria found in the Technical Rules. Based on the criteria, there are no confirmed conditions in the Perth IPZs. However, there were two spills noted in the Drinking Water Threats and Issues Technical Report.

6.5 Smiths Falls Water Supply

The Rideau River is 146 km in length, drains an area of approximately 4,100 km² and has an average annual flow rate of 14 m³/s. The river is a 'regulated' waterway as it has several dams, operated by Parks Canada – Rideau Canal, which control water levels and flows in the river. The Rideau River flows north from Upper Rideau Lake and empties into the Ottawa River at Rideau Falls.

The Smiths Falls WTP is located in Smiths Falls, Ontario on the Rideau River. It provides treated drinking water to the Town of Smiths Falls for approximately 10,000 people each day. Figure 6-2a shows the town boundaries and the location of the municipal surface water intakes. Smiths Falls WTP has two municipal surface water intakes (main and auxiliary). The main intake is located approximately 30 m from shore and 1.8 m below the top of the water surface during low flow levels. The auxiliary intake is adjacent to the shoreline and less than one metre below the top of the water. Figure 6-2b shows the local setting of the Smiths Falls WTP and the intake locations.

The auxiliary intake is located adjacent to the newly constructed Smiths Falls WTP. The old auxiliary intake was associated with the old Smiths Falls WTP. The Approved Terms of Reference for the Rideau Valley Source Protection Area includes information about the exemption for the old auxiliary intake and the inclusion of the new auxiliary intake in this Assessment Report.

The location of the back-up water intake will also change as a result of the new plant so the existing back-up intake will not be included in the source protection planning process (the new location will be studied instead)

The natural water quality in the Rideau River is characterized as generally soft, with elevated colour levels and slightly elevated Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC). Alkalinity of the raw water is usually within the ODWSOG Operational Guideline range. Regular water quality testing is carried out by the Town of Smiths Falls, in both the un-treated and treated water and the results are compared with the ODWSOG. *E. coli* and total coliforms are sometimes detected in the untreated samples at levels above the ODWSOG, which is common for surface water, and can be removed during treatment. A review of available untreated water quality results indicates that colour and DOC exceed the ODWSOG aesthetic objectives.

Raw water from the Rideau River is treated at the WTP by first screening the raw water as it enters the water intake to remove large solids and debris. Low lift pumps then pump the water to the AquaDAF which is a high rate dissolved air floatation clarifier. A coagulant & polymer are added to aid in the removal of particles. The clarified water from the AquaDAF flows to the filters which comprise of granular activated carbon (GAC) & sand. The treated water passes through ultraviolet reactors, at which point the water is chlorinated for disinfection purposes along with a chemical for pH adjustment. The water then flows to the in-ground reservoir where it is stored before it is pumped to the distribution system. Fluoride is added as it is pumped to the distribution system. The treated water quality is consistently compliant with the Ontario Drinking Water Standards.

6.5.1 Delineation of the Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones

The steps undertaken to complete the intake protection zone delineation for Smiths Falls are presented in Section 6.3.1. The results of the delineation process are discussed below.

Figure 6-2c shows the various components that make up Smiths Falls IPZ-1s (main and auxiliary) and IPZ-2. The components include:

- for each intake, a default IPZ-1 shape which is a semi-circle (200 m radius) upstream of the intake, plus a rectangle 400 m long and 10 m wide downstream of the intake;
- the in-river IPZ-2 limit, with and without the wind extension;
- the anthropogenic transport pathways, including a 120 m setback;
- a 120 m setback on watercourses; and
- the Rideau Valley Conservation Generic Regulation Limit line.

As noted previously in Section 6.3.1, minor extensions were made both upstream and downstream to the main intake IPZ-1. It is noted that one IPZ-2 was delineated for both intakes. This is because of the close proximity of the two intakes and the short travel time between the two intakes. Two IPZ-2s were initially developed and then combined. Any areas that did not overlap were included in the final IPZ-2 delineation.

The Rideau River is a regulated river so for IPZ-2 calculations bankfull, the 2-year flow, was derived statistically based on maximum yearly flows recorded at Poonamalie Dam (Water Survey of Canada gauge 02LA005) from 1970 to

1996. Flows at this location include the flows from the Tay River and the effects of any upstream controls (if present). While the 2-year flow obtained from the statistical analysis may not fully represent the original natural regime of the river, it accurately reflects the existing conditions. Similar situations are present at most Water Survey of Canada gauges.

Figure 6-2d shows the complete delineation for the Smiths Falls IPZ-1 (main and auxiliary) and IPZ-2. The IPZ-1 for the main intake is approximately 0.10 km² and the IPZ-1 for the auxiliary intake is 0.06 km². The IPZ-2 is approximately 3.1 km². Figure 6-2d also shows a part of the Smiths Falls IPZ-3 which is adjacent to IPZ-2. The full IPZ-3 for Smiths Falls is shown in Figure 6-2e. The IPZ-3 is approximately 899 km² which includes the 120 m on-land setback. The total area covered by IPZs for the Smiths Falls municipal surface water intake is approximately 902 km².

Municipalities which are located within the Smiths Falls IPZs are shown in Table 6-3.

Uncertainty

The level of uncertainty associated with the delineation of the Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones follows:

- IPZ-1 delineation for Smiths Falls main intake has low uncertainty;
- IPZ-1 delineation for Smiths Falls auxiliary intake has low uncertainty;
- IPZ-2 delineation has a high uncertainty due to limitations of the numerical model, mapping and field data, especially for transport pathways; and
- IPZ-3 is assigned a high uncertainty due to a lack of certain digital and field data, especially for transport pathways.

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-3.

6.5.2 Vulnerability Scoring – Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones

The approach used to complete the vulnerability scoring, including the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) and the Source Vulnerability Factor (C), for the Smiths Falls intake protection zones is presented in Section 6.3.2. The specific vulnerability scoring inputs and results are discussed below.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-1

The IPZ-1 Area Vulnerability Factor for the Smiths Falls intakes is 10 as predetermined by the Technical Rules.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-2

The Area Vulnerability Factors for the IPZ-2 may range from 7 to 9. The following table summarizes the specific information, including assumed minimum and maximum values for Area Vulnerability Factor (B) that were used in the analysis to quantify each criteria.

Parameter	Assumed Minimum Value (B = 7)	Assumed Maximum Value (B = 9)	Calculated value for Smiths Falls IPZ-2 (based on local data)
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	10 %	90%	45%
Runoff Potential based on land cover/soil type/permeability (CN) and slope	CN =36, Slope = 0.25%	CN =95, Slope = 2%	CN =90, Slope = 0.42%
Transport Pathways (total length / main channel length)	0	9	2.7 km/1.76 km = 1.5

Table 6-xvii. Summary of Specific Information used to determine Smiths Falls IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor.

It should be noted that of the three calculated values the land area falls just below the midpoint between the assumed minimum values and the assumed maximum values. The curve number falls at the high end of the range while the slope is at the lower end. Transport pathways are much lower than those found at the two previously discussed inland WTPs and are much lower than the midpoint. Since weighting is fairly even with a slightly higher percentage given to transport pathways, the final area vulnerability scoring will likely fall in the lower half (below 8 which is the midpoint) of the predetermined 7-9 range for the Area Vulnerability Factor.

The following table summarizes the derivation of the IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for the Smiths Falls IPZ-2. It includes the converted area vulnerability values between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9) for each of the three parameters, as well as the assumed weighting.

The final Area Vulnerability Factor for the Smiths Falls IPZ-2 is 8.

Parameter	Calculated value for Smiths Falls IPZ-2 (based on local data)	Converted B values for Smiths Falls IPZ-2 between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9)		
		B%LA	B _{CN, Slope}	B _{TP}
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	45%	7.88		
Runoff Potential based on land cover/soil type/permeability (CN) and slope	CN =90, Slope = 0.42%		8.77	
Transport Pathways (total length / main channel length)	2.7 km/1.76 km = 1.5			7.34
Assumed Weighting		30 %	30%	40%
Weighted Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	7.93			
Assigned Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	8			

Table 6-xviii. Summary of Scoring for Smiths Falls IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-3

The Area Vulnerability Factors for the Smiths Falls IPZ-3 sub-zones range from 8 (adjacent to IPZ-2) to 4. The table below shows the Vulnerability Factors as broken down into the four hour ToT increments. The methodology for determining the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 can be found in Section 6.3.2.

Intake Protection Zone (ToT = Time of Travel)		Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for Smiths Falls
IPZ-1		10
IPZ-2		8
IPZ-3	Sub-zone 1 (2 to 6 hour TOT)	8
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4

Table 6-xix. Smiths Falls IPZ-3 Area Vulnerability Factors.

Source Vulnerability Factor

Smiths Falls Main Intake

Although there have been no reported water quality incidences and there are no hydraulic structures upstream of the main intake, the Source Vulnerability Factor was assessed to be 1 due to:

- the shallow depth of the intake (1.8 m); and
- the moderate distance of the intake from shore (30 m).

Smiths Falls Auxiliary Intake

The Source Vulnerability Factor was assessed to be 1 due to:

- the shallow depth of the intake (<1 m); and
- the close proximity to shore (0 m); and
- the presence of a hydraulic structure upstream of the auxiliary intake.

Final Vulnerability Scoring for Smiths Falls IPZs

As discussed above, the Smiths Falls Source Vulnerability Factor (C) was assessed to be 1 for both the main and auxiliary intakes. Thus, the final Vulnerability Scores (V) for each of the zones are the same as the Area Vulnerability Factors (B). Smiths Falls IPZ-1 (main and auxiliary) has a final Vulnerability Score of 10 and IPZ-2 a score of 8. Figure 6-2f shows the final Vulnerability Scoring for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 and the first part of IPZ-3 and Figure 6-2g shows the final vulnerability scoring for the full extent of all the IPZ's.

Zone	Area Vulnerability Factor (B) <i>Expressed as a whole number</i>			Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Vulnerability Score (V) <i>Expressed to one decimal point or as whole number depending on the value of C</i>		
	IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3		IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3
<i>Possible Values</i>	10	7 to 9	1 to 9	0.9 or 1	9 or 10	6.3 to 9	0.9 to 9
Smiths Falls Scores	10	8	4 to 8	1	10	8	4 to 8

Table 6-xx. Summary of Smiths Falls IPZ Vulnerability Scoring Results.

Uncertainty

The Technical Rules require uncertainty to be categorized as low or high. Uncertainty levels for vulnerability scoring of the Smiths Falls IPZs are identified in the following discussion.

The Source Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for the Perth intake. The factors considered to determine this value were the intake locations and water quality records.

The Area Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for Smiths Falls IPZ-1 (main and auxiliary), and high for IPZ-2 and IPZ-3.

- Factors which were considered for IPZ-1 were the Technical Rules and the appropriateness of the IPZ-1 boundary;
- Factors considered for IPZ-2 were: slope; CN value; the length of transport pathways; and the length of the main channel in the IPZ-2; and
- Factors considered for IPZ-3 were: available numerical models, land use, soils, slope, channel information and ToT methods.

Final Uncertainty

The overall level of uncertainty is determined through combining the level of uncertainty for delineation, discussed in Section 6.3.1, and for vulnerability scoring, discussed above. Based on the level of uncertainty for the delineation and vulnerability scoring, the overall uncertainty ratings for Smiths Falls IPZs are:

- IPZ-1 – Low uncertainty
- IPZ-2 – High uncertainty
- IPZ-3 – High uncertainty

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-3.

6.5.3 Managed Lands and Livestock Density – Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones

Percent managed land and livestock density calculations were carried out according to the methods outlined in Section 6.3.3. Figure 6-2h shows the managed lands and the livestock density in the IPZ's. The percent managed lands and average livestock densities for each zone are listed in Table 6-4. Also shown in the table is the risk threshold for the over application of nutrients to land and the risk threshold for the over application of ASM to land.

6.5.4 Impervious Surfaces – Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones

Impervious surfaces are primarily constructed surfaces such as roads and parking lots that are covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete and stone. These materials are a barrier to groundwater infiltration. Impervious surfaces also generate more runoff during melt or storm events.

The method for calculating impervious surfaces is described in Section 6.3.4. Figure 6-2i shows the impervious surfaces in Smiths Falls. In the Smiths Falls IPZs the percentage of land which has impervious surfaces ranges from 0-81%.

6.5.5 Water Quality Threat Assessment – Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones

Water quality threats are existing conditions (e.g. contaminated sediment, soil or surface water) or existing or future land use activities that could contaminate a drinking water supply. A land use inventory was completed in 2008 for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2.

It should be noted that a single land use activity could fall into multiple threat categories. For example, a crop farm may have storage of fuel, may apply commercial fertilizer to land, and apply agricultural source material to land. Each of these activities is a separate threat category in the provincial threats table (see Section 4.3), and so each is therefore a separate threat.

Land use activities and associated threats that occur where the Vulnerability Score is high may result in determining it to be a significant threat. In many cases, the specific circumstances that apply to a threat category are unknown. Using the same example, a crop farm may have fuel storage, but the volume of fuel stored is unknown. Unless additional information was available, it was assumed that enough material was stored for that activity to be a significant threat.

A total of 90 potentially significant drinking water threats were identified in the Smiths Falls IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. The list of identified potential significant drinking water threats is provided in Table 6-7. Figure 6-2j shows the areas containing potential significant threats in red, green and pink. The size of the area where significant threats may be present is approximately 15.7 km². See Section 4.4.3 for information on the full list of significant, moderate, and low threats.

Transportation Corridors

A number of transportation corridors, including major road arteries, exist within the Smiths Falls IPZ. These corridors are not considered an activity under Clean Water Act definitions and, therefore, do not fall within the prescribed list of threats (see Section 4.3). However, there is potential for the transportation of dangerous and/or hazardous goods along these corridors and the potential for a spill to occur. Transportation corridors will be considered in the development of the Source Protection Plan to ensure the protection of groundwater sources from potential accidental spills. Transportation corridors (e.g. roads and railway lines) within IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 are shown in Figure 6-2d.

6.5.6 Issues and Conditions – Smiths Falls Intake Protection Zones

As discussed in Chapter 4, issues are documented cases of water quality contamination approaching or exceeding acceptable provincial levels. No issues were identified for the Smiths Falls WTP. However, a number of parameters that exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines are noted below.

For the Rideau River raw water, the following parameters exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines:

- aesthetic objectives for turbidity, colour, and DOC; and
- health-related criteria for *E. coli* and total coliforms.

None of the above parameters are considered to be issues as they are known to be naturally occurring and do not represent a problem for the water treatment plant operator. The presence of *E. coli* and total coliforms is not unusual in surface water sources and they are easily removed during the treatment processes.

Staff from the Town of Smiths Falls has indicated that there is a community concern with the taste and odour of the drinking water. Taste and odour become more pronounced during the summer months, most likely due to higher temperatures, increased organics concentrations and algae blooms. The Town has added granular activated carbon filters to address the taste and odour problems.

The drinking water has been tested for pesticides due to the presence of a golf course located approximately 0.5 km upstream of the intake. Pesticides have not been detected.

A condition is a situation where past activities resulted in a drinking water threat in accordance with the criteria found in the Technical Rules. Based on the criteria, there are no confirmed conditions in the Smiths Falls IPZs. However, there was one spill and one contaminated site noted in the Drinking Water Threats and Issues Technical Report.

6.6 Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zones in the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region

This section provides information on the ~~two~~ **three** municipal surface water intakes in the Ottawa River which supply the City of Ottawa, Britannia and Lemieux Island. **There is one intake for Britannia and two intakes (main and backup) for Lemieux Island. The main intake for Lemieux Island was required due to issues related to frazzle ice at the backup intake, which is located near the shoreline of Lemieux Island. The main intake is situated in deeper water on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. As such, only Quebec regulations for water withdrawal applies for the main intake.**

6.6.1 Delineation of Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zones

The following steps were undertaken to complete the intake protection zone delineation for the municipal intakes at Britannia and Lemieux Island.

Collection and Assembly of Data and Information

Local hydrology and climate data was collected from federal, provincial, and municipal governments as well as other sources. This included the generic regulation limit lines for the study area, as maintained by the Rideau Valley and Mississippi Valley Conservation Authorities. Areas within the generic regulation limit identify lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes associated with flooding, erosion, dynamic beaches or unstable soil or bedrock.

The characteristics of the surface water intakes and surrounding land uses were determined through site visits, discussions with municipal staff, and review of available records and reports. In the summer of 2007, a hydrographic survey was conducted to map the riverbed topography from the Deschênes Rapids to the Chaudière Dam. Current measurements were also carried out to develop a better understanding of the river flow conditions around the intakes.

Delineation of IPZ-1

As discussed in Section 6.1.3, **each of the three** ~~the~~ **IPZ-1's** ~~is~~ **are** directly adjacent to the surface water intakes. The Technical Rules outline how to create IPZ-1. For Type C intakes, IPZ-1 can be created using a;

- one kilometre radius (centred on the intake) or
- 200 m radius (centered on the intake) upstream of intake, plus a rectangle 400 m long and ten m wide downstream of the intake.

The first method is more appropriate for intakes located in large surface water features such as lakes, where there is little or no flow. The second of the two methods listed above was selected for the Ottawa River municipal water intakes in the MRSR because, unlike a lake, the river has a continuous downstream flow.

The Technical Rules also state that the dimensions of IPZ-1 may be modified to suite "local hydrodynamic conditions". For both the Britannia and Lemieux Island water intakes, IPZ-1 was modified from a semi-circle to a complete circle with a radius of 200 m. This was done to allow for the potential influence

of winds on surface currents in the vicinity of the intakes; and the following other two reasons:

- the Britannia WTP is situated immediately downstream of the Deschenes Rapids in a region not representative of a typical intake structure in a river. The hydrodynamic conditions in this region are complex; the intake is located in close proximity to the rapids where the flow is turbulent, characterized by eddy currents. The intake also sits along the south side of the main river channel in close proximity to an embayment characterized by eddy currents.
- Although not related to river hydrodynamics, the other key component that was considered for the Lemieux Island WTP was the close proximity of a railway bridge (approximately 70m downriver) to the two intakes. The concern (and reasoning for making IPZ-1 a circle) is related to one of the fundamental assumptions regarding IPZ-1, that a spill within this zone would not dilute before impacting the intake. The train bridge is situated close enough to the intake that if a derailment occurred, this could potentially have a direct impact on the intake.

Where IPZ-1 intersected the shore, it was expanded to a setback of 120 m from the high water mark or the Conservation Authority generic regulation limit, whichever was greater.

Although the MRSPR does not extend across the provincial border, which essentially runs down the centre of the Ottawa River, slightly less than half of the Lemieux Island IPZ-1 for the backup intake falls in the Quebec side of the Ottawa River, and all of the Lemieux Island IPZ-1 for the main intake falls on the Quebec side of the River.

Development of computer models

A computer model was used to determine the flow rates upstream of the municipal water intake. The datasets collected were used to develop a general understanding of the local surface water system. Then, an appropriate surface water computer model was chosen to suit the conditions being modelled.

For both the Britannia and Lemieux Island intakes, the MIKE21 model was used to refine the river's bathymetry (the picture of the terrain of the river bed), and then another model, MISED, was used to delineate the in-river portion of IPZ-2. MISED is a three-dimensional numerical model that has the ability to handle the accelerated current speeds that occur in rapids. The MISED model was calibrated against measured current data collected in August 2007, and then utilized to determine the current patterns in the river and around the intakes.

Delineation of IPZ-2

As discussed in Section 6.1.3, the IPZ-2 was based, in part, on the distance upstream from the intake that represents how long a contaminant in the water takes to travel a minimum of two hours.

Under the provincial Technical Rules, the required ToT must be equal to or less than the time that is sufficient to allow operators to shut down the water treatment plant in the event of a spill. Since the Britannia and Lemieux Island

plants both take less than 30 minutes to shut down after detection or notification, the ToT was set to the minimum 2 hour limit.

In-river

The MISED model defined the outer limits of IPZ-2 using the 2 hour ToT, as defined by the Technical Rules. The equivalent of the river's bankfull velocity was also required and this was represented by using the two year return period flow, which is considered to be representative of bankfull conditions.

The bankfull flow for the Ottawa River is 3,100 m³/s. The outer limits of IPZ-2 were also extended to take into account wind effects on the ToT in the river. Additional modeling was carried out at low flow conditions to investigate the potential effluent discharged from a large area of stormwater catchments located to the south of the Lemieux intake. The results of the additional modeling helped define the limits of IPZ-2 south of the Lemieux Island intake.

On-land

For both Britannia and Lemieux Island, the inland portion of IPZ-2 is governed by storm sewer systems. To include the drainage areas of these systems, the distances inland were calculated using established hydraulic formulations based on flows through the sewer pipe network. It was assumed that all sewer pipes were flowing half-full. For nearby tributaries, the distance upstream was also calculated using an established hydrological formula.

According to the Technical Rules, the outer boundary of IPZ-2 is a setback of 120 m from the high water mark, or the generic regulation limits line (as developed and maintained by the RVCA), whichever is greater.

Québec and the Ottawa IPZ-2 Delineation

~~Although the MRSR does not extend across the provincial border, which essentially runs down the centre of the Ottawa River, sufficient information was obtained from the Ville de Gatineau that permitted a preliminary assessment of the delineation of IPZ-2 into Quebec. The preliminary IPZ-2 shown for Quebec is for information purposes only.~~

Although the MRSR does not extend across the provincial border, which essentially runs down the centre of the Ottawa River, sufficient information was obtained from the Ville de Gatineau that permitted a preliminary assessment of the delineation of IPZ-2 into Quebec, using the Ontario Technical Rules. The preliminary IPZ-2 shown for areas within the Province of Quebec is included for information purposes only. Also, for the Lemieux Island intakes study completed in 2020/21, the main intake is in the Ottawa River within Quebec so intake protection areas were also delineated in accordance with MELCC guidelines. The MELCC intake protection zones are included for the Lemieux Island Main Intake, for information purposes. The MELCC intake protection zones were also used to undertake a threats risk assessment for the Lemieux Island Main Intake, which is further discussed in Section 6.8.5.

Delineation of IPZ-3

For intakes located on the Ottawa River, the Technical Rules and the associated Technical Bulletin: Delineation of IPZ-3 using the Event Based Approach (MOE, 2009), prescribe an Event-Based Approach (EBA) for the delineation of IPZ-3. The EBA results in the delineation of an IPZ-3 which includes the areas beyond IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 that could contribute contaminants to the intake if a spill occurred during an extreme weather event.

The EBA allows for the use of one of three methods to delineate IPZ-3:

1. Contaminant Transport Approach;
2. Boundary Approach; or
3. A Combined Approach (Option 1 and 2).

The selection of an appropriate methodology depends on whether or not there are activities of concern upstream of the intakes. A review of existing activities upstream of the intakes did not identify any activities of concern. Thus, the Boundary Approach was used for the delineation of IPZ-3 for the Britannia and Lemieux Island intakes.

The Boundary Approach requires that a ToT be determined, based on the response of the system to flood events, with the assumption that any contaminant released within this ToT will reach the intake. The first step was therefore to determine the "extreme event", and then to establish the farthest points within the watershed where a contaminant released during the "extreme event" could reach the intake. The "extreme event" for the Ottawa River watershed and key contributing tributaries, including the Mississippi and Carp river systems, were defined as a flow event that has a 100-year return period.

In the Technical Bulletin, an "extreme event" can be defined as wind storm event or 100 year flood event. Due to the size of the Ottawa Basin, a 100 year flood event is most likely to occur during spring freshet, when the snowpack in the Basin is melting and running off into watercourses, and is often combined with rain. Based on a review of available flow monitoring data for the Ottawa, Mississippi and Carp rivers, the most significant flows are associated with the spring freshet.

Duration of the high flows is also a factor and the duration of the mean freshet is significant for all three rivers. On the Ottawa River, the mean freshet has a duration of approximately 60 days, based on a lower threshold of 60% of the peak flow. Similarly, the Carp and Mississippi rivers have durations of approximately 28 days and 44 days, respectively, and the peak flows can be sustained over several days.

The maximum annual flows were used in the extreme value analysis in order to determine the 100 year event. The results showed that the Ottawa River has a projected 100-year return period freshet flow of 5300 m³/s. On the Mississippi and Carp river systems, the 100 year flows were determined to be 264 m³/s and 93 m³/s, respectively.

Once the "extreme events" flows were determined, travel times were calculated, using 100-year storm flow data. There was insufficient information available to determine the ToT through the entire Mississippi watershed, which extends over 130 km inland from the Ottawa River, and contains numerous lakes and tributaries. Using numerical model (HEC-II) results and flow gauge data, travel times for the 100 year freshet event were estimated for the Mississippi River up to Ferguson Falls, a distance inland of approximately 67.5

km. A similar analysis was undertaken for the Carp River using HEC-II model results. The purpose of this analysis was to determine if it is reasonable to delineate IPZ-3 as the section of the watershed extending to the boundary of the source protection region.

The ToT from Lemieux Island intake to the upstream extent of the Carp watershed is approximately 2 days, and the travel time from Lemieux Island intake to Ferguson Falls on the Mississippi River is approximately 3.8 days. Ferguson Falls is situated approximately halfway up the Mississippi watershed. The river and tributary channels continue upstream from Ferguson Falls for approximately 30 km before reaching other lakes where current velocities would tend to decrease. While data limitations precluded analysis beyond Ferguson Falls, the conveyance through this 30 km section would most likely result in relatively fast ToT upstream.

The overall conclusion from this analysis was that the ToT up the Ottawa, Carp and Mississippi River systems is likely less than the duration of flows in an extreme flood event, which would likely occur during spring freshet and therefore have a significant duration, and that it is reasonable that IPZ-3 be delineated to the limits of the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region. In order to complete the IPZ-3 delineation, a setback of 120 m was applied to all water bodies.

Chalk River and the Ottawa River Intakes

The AECL Chalk River Nuclear Laboratory is situated on the Ottawa River approximately 180 km upriver of the City of Ottawa. In December of 1988, a tritium spill occurred at the facility that eventually reached the Ottawa intakes approximately 16 days later with peak concentrations observed at the Britannia WTP 23 days later. Although no drinking water standards were exceeded at that time, provincial standards are currently being reviewed by the Ontario Drinking Water Advisory Council. If provincial standards for allowable levels for tritium are lowered significantly in the future, a similar spill could result in levels exceeding provincial limits at Ottawa's municipal intakes. The approximate location of the AECL Chalk River Nuclear Laboratory on the Ottawa River is included along with the Britannia and Lemieux Island IPZ maps for discussion purposes.

Inclusion of Transport Pathways

The final step in the IPZ delineation process was to expand the preliminary IPZ-2 and IPZ-3 zones where transport pathways are present. Transport pathways are natural or anthropogenic features such as natural tributaries, roadways and ditches. The ToT up the transport pathways was determined by either a ToT formula. The distance up the transport pathways was calculated so the sum of the ToT in the river and the ToT in the transport pathway was equal to two hours.

Except for the known municipal storm sewer networks, the available data did not permit the inclusion of transport pathways in IPZ-3.

6.6.2 Vulnerability Scoring of Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zones

As presented in Section 6.1.4, the Vulnerability Score is based on the following equation:

$$V = B \times C$$

V is the Vulnerability Score

B is the Area Vulnerability Factor

C is the Source Vulnerability Factor

The Technical Rules identify the possible IPZ area Vulnerability Score (B) values.

- **IPZ-1** is always 10;
- **IPZ-2** may be 7, 8, or 9, same score throughout; and
- **IPZ-3** 1 to 9, must not be higher than IPZ-2, score varies.

For a Type C intake, the Source Vulnerability Factor, C can be either 0.9 or 1. The Source Vulnerability Factor is the same for IPZ-1, IPZ-2 and IPZ-3.

The methodologies used to determine B for IPZ-2 and IPZ-3 are presented below. This is followed by the methodology used to determine C.

Determination of Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for IPZ-2

Similar to the three inland intakes, at each of the Ottawa River intakes the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for IPZ-2 was established based on a numerical approach involving a weighted combination of the factors required to be considered in the Technical Rules:

- Percentage of area of IPZ-2 that is land. This factor reflects the assumption that as the percentage of land within an IPZ increases, the potential risk increases for a spill to occur that may impact water quality at the water intake.
- The land cover, soil type, permeability of the land and the slope of the land. This factor reflects the potential for overland water flow into the zone. Vegetation presence, as well as the type of vegetation, will affect the percentage of overland water flow which occurs and how much of the water infiltrates the ground. Permeable soils allow for increased infiltration. Slopes increase the percentage of overland flow compared to the amount of infiltration.
- The hydrological and hydrogeological conditions where transport pathways are located. This factor reflects the extent of the transport pathways and sewer systems that may exist in the zone and their influence on water (and potential contaminant) movement from land to rivers which are the source of water intakes.

The following four parameters were developed to account for the three factors listed previously:

- Percentage of area composed of land;
- Type of land use;
- % imperviousness of the land; and
- Extent of transport pathways.

Four parameters used for Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	Assumed Minimum Value (B = 7)	Assumed Maximum Value (B = 9)	Assumed Weighting
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	10 %	90%	33.3%
Type of Land Use	- Natural land cover was scored as 7 - Agricultural, open space was scored as 8 - Mainly developed land was scored as 9		16.65%
Percentage Imperviousness of the Land	0%	80%	16.65%
Extent of Transport Pathways	Transport pathways were classified on the basis of the percentage of the preliminary IPZ-2 land area that is drained by storm sewer systems. - <10% of the land area was scored as 7 - 10 to 50% of the land area was scored as 8 - >50% of the land area was scored as 9		33.3%

Table 6-xxi. Determination of Area Vulnerability Factor for Ottawa River Municipal Surface Water Intakes.

Appendix 6-4 provides additional details in the vulnerability scoring methodology for Type C: Ottawa River Intake Protection Zones. The preliminary IPZ-2 for Quebec was not taken into account for the IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor calculations.

Determination of Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for IPZ-3

The Technical Rules require that the following be considered when determining Area Vulnerability Factors (B) within IPZ-3:

- percentage of the area IPZ-3 that is composed of land;
- land cover, soil type, permeability of the land and the slope of any setbacks;
- hydrological and hydrogeological conditions of the area where the transport pathway is located; and
- proximity of the area of the IPZ-3 to the intake.

The Technical Rules allow for more than one Area Vulnerability Factor (B) to be assigned within IPZ-3, based on differences in the characteristics noted above including distance from the intake. According to the Technical Rules, no Area Vulnerability Factor in IPZ-3 can be higher than the Area Vulnerability Factor assigned to IPZ-2.

Following discussions with MOE technical staff, the consultants and surface water municipalities it was decided that ToT would be the best way to define areas/sub-zones within the IPZ-3 that would receive different Area Vulnerability Factors. ToT is simply the time it takes for runoff to reach the municipal intake. This means that proximity to the intake was the major consideration in determining Area Vulnerability Factors. However, determining

ToT takes into account land cover, soil type, permeability of the land, slope of any setbacks and hydrological conditions of the area where the transport pathways are located – all of which are considerations listed above.

The ToT was determined for water flow both in-river and on-land, as follows;

In-River

ToT in the main channel was determined using:

- river velocities estimated by numerical models, and/or
- an event based approach as outlined in MOE guidance which uses existing flow records from the source river's flow gauges.

Choosing which method to use was determined by what models and/or data were available for each intake. Velocities of the 1:2 year return period flows were used for the calculations in the main river channel. Determining ToT this way takes into consideration the hydrological conditions of the main channel.

The specific methods used for the Ottawa River intakes is as follows:

- Travel times on the Ottawa, Mississippi and Carp river systems were determined for the 2 year river flow condition up to the 48 hour mark.
- On the Ottawa River, travel times were extrapolated from the three-dimensional model results.
- For the Mississippi and Carp rivers, travel time estimates were determined from HEC-II model results that were provided by the Mississippi Valley Conservation.

On-Land

ToT in the tributaries and transport pathways was determined using the following key steps:

6. Delineation of Sub-Watersheds

The watersheds within IPZ-3 were delineated into sub-watersheds using the ArcGIS Hydro data model (Arc Hydro) and the provincial 10 m DEM.

7. Review of Sub-Watershed Delineation

The derived sub-watersheds were then reviewed to ensure there was no conflict with other available data. The sub-watersheds which could not be delineated by the model were done manually using the existing data.

8. Determination of Watershed Characteristics

The primary inputs to the time of concentration formula are, slope, curve number (CN), and watershed flow length. The curve number is based on the area's hydrologic soil group and land use, and it reflects the propensity of an area to generating surface runoff. Using existing GIS datasets, average slope and CN values were calculated for each sub-watershed. The length is defined as the longest hydraulic path in the watershed, and this distance was calculated during the delineation of the sub-watersheds.

9. Calculate Time of Travel for each Subwatershed

The time of concentration in the sub-watersheds was determined by one of two calculations. For 'headwater' sub-watersheds (those that had no channel flowing in from upstream), the SCS lag formula presented in the

EBA Technical Bulletin (MOE, 2009) was used. For channelized subwatershed, the Manning equation was used to determine flow velocities.

10. Calculate Total Time of Travel to Intake

To get the total ToT to the intake, the travel time for a watershed is added to the travel time in the river.

Assignment of Area Vulnerability Factors

Once ToT was determined in IPZ-3, Area Vulnerability Factors needed to be assigned. It was decided that all IPZ-3's would have a starting Area Vulnerability Factor of 8 which was equal to or less than any of the IPZ- 2 Area Vulnerability Factors. Choosing 8 as the starting value is in keeping with the trend set by MOE's Technical Rules. The Technical Rules dictate an Area Vulnerability Factor of 10 for IPZ-1 and an Area Vulnerability Factor of 9, 8 or 7 for IPZ-2 (based on the local characteristics). The Rules therefore dictate a drop of at least one factor from IPZ-1 to IPZ-2 (10 to 9).

It was then decided that within IPZ-3, the Area Vulnerability Factor would drop by one every four hour ToT interval. Four hour intervals were chosen as double the protection of IPZ-2. The Technical Rules dictate that IPZ-2 must be a two hour ToT interval and this is viewed as a critical protection zone. As such it was decided to double this interval and apply it within IPZ-3 to determine where the Area Vulnerability Factor would be reduced by one (e.g. 2 hours to 6 hours would have a factor of 8; 6 hours to 10 hours would have a factor of 7, etc.).

The Area Vulnerability Factor becomes lower the farther away from the intake you get. It was decided that four would be the lowest Area Vulnerability Factor. This means that at the 18 hour ToT point, an Area Vulnerability Factor of four is assigned to the remaining IPZ-3.

Determination of Source Vulnerability Factor (C)

At each of the Ottawa River intakes, the Source Vulnerability Factor (C) was established based on a numerical approach involving a weighted combination of the following factors:

- the depth of the intake below the water surface (the deeper the intake, the lower the vulnerability);
- the distance of the intake from land (the further away from shore, the lower the vulnerability); and
- the number of recorded drinking water quality issues at the intake, if any, based on required water quality monitoring and a voluntary drinking water surveillance program.

Each factor was assigned an equal weighting. The following assumptions were made in order to quantify the range of possible intake designs that might be encountered in practice.

Low Vulnerability

A deep water intake represents a low vulnerability scenario. Based on the provincial boundary line and the bathymetric features of the river within the study domain, an intake representing the lowest bracket of vulnerability would be located in water depths of less than 15 m, and up to 1,000 m offshore.

High Vulnerability

An example of a high vulnerability within the Source Protection Region might be a shallow intake located adjacent or close to the shore in a small river. Such an intake might have a depth of 2 m.

Factors used for Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Assumed Minimum Value (C = 0.9)	Assumed Maximum Value (C = 1)	Assumed Weighting
Depth of Intake	15 metres	2 metres	33.3%
Distance of the Intake from land	1,000 metres	0 metres	33.3%
Historical Water Quality Issues	A value of 0.9 was assumed if there were no water quality concerns at Intake	A value of 1 was assumed if persistent or chronic water quality concerns were present at Intake	33.3%

Table 6-xxii. Source Vulnerability Weighting for Ottawa River Surface Water Intakes.

The assumed minimum and maximum Source Vulnerability Factor (C) values for each of the three factors as well as the assumed weighting factors used at each of the three intakes is presented below. The Technical Rules do not specify how weighting is to be determined so weighting was distributed equally for the Ottawa River municipal surface water intakes.

Source Vulnerability (C) Determination

The actual or calculated value for each of the factors (e.g., depth of intake = 7 ms) was converted between the minimum and maximum allowable values of C=0.9 and C=1. Results for the Britannia municipal surface water intake are shown in Section 6.7.2 and for the Lemieux Island municipal surface water intake in Section 6.8.2.

6.7 Ottawa Water Supply – Britannia

The Ottawa River is 1,130 km in length, drains an area of approximately 146,000 km² in both Ontario (35%) and Quebec (65%), and has an average annual flow rate of 1,200 m³/s (near Britannia). The river originates northwest of Ottawa east of the Dozois Reservoir in Quebec. It then flows west into Lake Timiskaming and southeast before it discharges into the St. Lawrence River west of Montreal, Quebec. Over most of its length, the river forms the inter-provincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec.

The Britannia WTP is one of two water treatment plants in the City of Ottawa, Ontario on the Ottawa River. The Britannia and Lemieux Island WTPs provide treated drinking water to the City of Ottawa for approximately 947,000 (in 2021) 814,000 people each day. The Britannia municipal surface water intake is located approximately 300 m from shore and seven m below the water surface in the Ottawa River. Figure 6-3a shows the location of the municipal surface water intake.

As shown on Figure 6-3b, the Britannia WTP is situated along a section of the river that extends from the Chaudière Dam upstream to Lac Deschênes. This segment of the river is unique and hydraulically complex due to the presence of several sets of rapids, a number of islands, and the Chaudière Dam. These physical features make this section of the river non-navigable for most watercraft, although canoes and kayaks are often seen in this reach. Large cribs made of wood and rock are remnants of the logging industry and were used to anchor large log booms. These permanent mooring stations are scattered throughout this part of the river, some sitting only inches below the water surface making navigation very hazardous, even for small boats.

The natural water quality in the Ottawa River is characterized as soft water with a low alkalinity. Regular water quality testing is carried out by the City of Ottawa in both the untreated and treated water and the results are compared with the Ontario Drinking Water Standards (ODWS). Hardness is below the ODWS – Operational Guidelines range. *E. coli* is present in some of the untreated source water samples, which is common for surface water, and can be removed during treatment. A review of available untreated water quality results indicates that turbidity, colour and DOC exceed the ODWS aesthetic objectives and alkalinity also exceeds the ODWS – operational guidelines.

Raw water from the Ottawa River is treated at the Britannia WTP by screening the water at the intake to remove larger debris and then mixing the water with a coagulant which binds with suspended particles within the water. The coagulant forms into sticky particles (called 'floc'), which attract and trap suspended particles before settling at the bottom of large settling tanks. The clear water from the top of the tank is then filtered through layers of anthracite, sand, and gravel. The filtered water is then disinfected, sodium hydroxide is added to adjust for pH (as well as to help reduce pipe corrosion), and fluoride is added before the water is ready for distribution. The treated water quality is consistently compliant with the Ontario Drinking Water Standards.

A tritium spill into the Ottawa River at the Chalk River nuclear laboratory in 1988 reached the City of Ottawa in approximately 16 days. Peak concentrations in the water were approximately 420 Bq/L which was below the ODWS maximum acceptable concentration of 7000 Bq/L. However, the allowable levels are currently being reviewed by the Ontario Drinking Water Advisory Council. It is possible that the allowable levels will be significantly reduced in the future. If a similar spill should occur, the peak concentrations in the water could be above the new standard. The City of Ottawa has indicated that untreated water is tested at least weekly for tritium and concentrations are usually below the laboratory detection limit of 5.0 Bq/L.

6.7.1 Delineation of Britannia Intake Protection Zones

The steps undertaken to complete the intake protection zone delineation for Britannia are presented in Section 6.6.1. The results of the delineation process are discussed below.

Figure 6-3c shows the various components that make up Britannia's IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. The components include:

- the default IPZ-1 shape which is a semi-circle (200 m radius) upstream of the intake, plus a rectangle 400 m long and 10 m wide downstream of the intake;
- the in-river IPZ-2 limit based on reverse particle tracking;
- the anthropogenic transport pathways (storm sewersheds) including a 120 m setback; and
- the Mississippi Valley/Rideau Valley Conservation Generic Regulation Limit line.

Figure 6-3d shows the complete delineation for the Britannia IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. IPZ-1 is approximately 0.13 km², and IPZ-2 is approximately 31.3 km². Figure 6-3e shows the Britannia IPZ-1 and IPZ-2, including the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. The first part of the Britannia IPZ-3, closest to the intake, within the MRSPR is shown in Figure 6-3f and the full extent of the Britannia IPZ-3 is shown on Figure 6-3g. The total area of the IPZ-3 within the MRSPR is 2,603 km². The total area covered by IPZs for the Britannia municipal surface water intake is approximately 2,634 km². Figure 6-3h illustrates the location of the AECL Chalk River nuclear facility, approximately 180 km upstream of the Ottawa intakes.

Municipalities which are located within the Britannia IPZs are shown in Table 6-3.

Uncertainty

The level of uncertainty associated with the delineation of the Britannia IPZs is summarized below.

- Within the provincial regulation limits, the IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 delineation has been assigned a low uncertainty. Preliminary information was made available for the IPZ-2 delineation in Quebec but detailed work has not been completed.
- The IPZ-3 delineation, limited to Ontario, is assigned a high uncertainty due to the lack of information/data available to accurately determine the ToT through the entire Mississippi watershed.

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-5.

6.7.2 Vulnerability Scoring – Britannia Intake Protection Zones

The approach used to complete the vulnerability scoring, including the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) and the Source Vulnerability Factor (C), for the Britannia intake protection zones is presented in Section 6.6.2. The specific vulnerability scoring inputs and results are discussed below.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-1

The IPZ-1 Area Vulnerability Factor for the Britannia intake is 10 as predetermined by the Technical Rules.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-2

The Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-2 ranges from 7 to 9.

The following table summarizes the specific information, including assumed minimum and maximum values for Area Vulnerability Factor (B) that were used in the analysis to quantify each criterion.

Parameters used for Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	Assumed Minimum Value (B = 7)	Assumed Maximum Value (B = 9)	Calculated Value for Britannia IPZ-2 (based on local data)
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	10 %	90%	73%
Type of Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural land cover was scored as 7 - Agricultural, open space was scored as 8 - Mainly developed land was scored as 9 		Developed =9
Percentage Imperviousness of the Land	0%	80%	34%
Extent of Transport Pathways	Transport pathways were classified on the basis of the percentage of the IPZ-2 land area that is drained by storm sewer systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <10% of the land area was scored as 7 - 10 to 50% of the land area was scored as 8 - >50% of the land area was scored as 9 		>50%

Table 6-xxiii. Summary of Specific Information used to determine Britannia IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B).

The estimated minimum and maximum values for percentage of area composed of land is discussed in Section 6.3.2 and found under assumed minimum and maximum values, while the measured values for Britannia are shown in the last column of the previous table. Similarly, the estimated range of minimum and maximum percentage of Imperviousness of the Land is found in the assumed minimum and maximum value columns, with the calculated value in the last column.

Parameter	Calculated value for Britannia IPZ 2 (based on local data)	Converted B values for Britannia IPZ-2 between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9)			
		B _{%LA}	B _{land}	B _{imp}	B _{TP}
Percentage Land Area (B _{%LA})	73%	8.6			
Type of Land Use (B _{land})	Developed		9.0		
Percentage Imperviousness (B _{imp})	34%			7.9	
Percentage of Land Area Drained by Storm Sewer (B _{TP})	>50%				9.0
Assumed Weighting Factor		1/3	1/6	1/6	1/3
Weighted Factor		8.66			
Selected Area Factor		9			

Table 6-xxiv. Summary of Scoring for Britannia IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B).

The table summarizes the derivation of the IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for the Britannia IPZ-2. It includes the converted area vulnerability values between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9) for each of the four parameters, as well as the assumed weighting. The final Area Vulnerability Factor for the Britannia IPZ-2 is 9.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-3

The Area Vulnerability Factors for IPZ-3 sub-zones range from 8 (adjacent to IPZ-2) to 4. The methodology for determining the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 can be found in Section 6.3.2.

Intake Protection Zone (TOT = Time of Travel)		Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for Britannia
IPZ-1		10
IPZ-2		9
IPZ-3	Sub-zone 1 (2 to 6 hour TOT)	8
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4

Table 6-xxv. Britannia IPZ-3 Area Vulnerability Factors.

Source Vulnerability Factor

The approach used to complete the Source Vulnerability Factor for the Britannia intake protection zones is presented in Section 6.6.2. The specific vulnerability scoring inputs and results are discussed below.

The table below summarizes the specific information, including assumed minimum and maximum values for Area Vulnerability Factor (B) that were used in the analysis to quantify each criteria.

Three Factors used for Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Assumed Minimum Value (C = 0.9)	Assumed Maximum Value (C = 1)	Calculated value for Britannia (based on local data)
Depth of Intake (C _{depth})	15 metres	2 metres	7 metres
Distance of the Intake from land (C _{Dist})	1,000 metres	0 metres	300 metres
Historical Water Quality Issues (C _{DWI})	A value of 0.9 was assumed if there were no water quality concerns at Intake	A value of 1 was assumed if persistent or chronic water quality concerns were present at Intake	none

Table 6-xxvi. Summary of Specific Information used to determine Britannia Source Vulnerability Factor (C).

The following table summarizes the derivation of the Britannia Source Vulnerability Factor (C). It includes the converted source vulnerability values between assumed minimum value (C=0.9) and assumed maximum value (C=1) for each of the three parameters, as well as the assumed weighting. The final Source Vulnerability Factor for the Britannia intakes is 0.9.

Parameter	Calculated value for Britannia (based on local data)	Converted B values for Britannia between assumed minimum value (C=0.9) and assumed maximum value (C=1)		
		(C _{depth})	(C _{Dist})	(C _{DWI})
Depth of Intake (C _{depth})	7 metres	0.96		
Distance of the Intake from land (C _{Dist})	300 metres		0.97	
Historical Water Quality Issues (C _{DWI})	none			0.9
Assumed Weighting Factor		1/3	1/3	1/3
Weighted Factor		0.943		
Selected Source Factor		0.9		

Table 6-xxvii. Summary of Scoring for Britannia Source Vulnerability Factor (C).

Final Vulnerability Scoring for Britannia IPZs

As presented above, the Britannia Source Vulnerability Factor (C) was assessed to be 0.9. Thus, the final Vulnerability Scores (V) for each of the zones is less than the Area Vulnerability Factors (B).

As shown in the following table, Britannia's IPZ-1 has a final Vulnerability Score of 9 and IPZ-2 a score of 8.1. The IPZ-3 final Vulnerability Scores range from 7.2 to 3.6

Intake Protection Zone (TOT = Time of Travel)		Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for Britannia	Final Vulnerability Score (V) for Britannia
IPZ-1		10	9
IPZ-2		9	8.1
IPZ-3	Sub-zone 1 (2 to 6 hour TOT)	8	7.2
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7	6.3
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6	5.4
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5	4.5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4	3.6

Table 6-xxviii. Britannia IPZ Vulnerability Scoring.

Figure 6-3i shows the final vulnerability scoring for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 and the first part of the Britannia IPZ-3 and Figure 6-3j shows the final vulnerability scoring for the full extent of all the Britannia IPZ's. The final Vulnerability Scores are also summarized below.

Zone	Area Vulnerability Factor (B) <i>Expressed as a whole number</i>			Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Vulnerability Score (V) <i>Expressed to one decimal point or as whole number depending on the value of C</i>		
	IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3		IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3
<i>Possible Values</i>	10	7 to 9	1 to 9	0.9 or 1	9 or 10	6.3 to 9	0.9 to 9
Britannia Scores	10	9	4 to 8	0.9	9	8.1	3.6 to 7.2

Table 6-xxix. Summary of Britannia IPZ Vulnerability Scoring Results.

Uncertainty

The Technical Rules require uncertainty to be categorized as low or high. Uncertainty levels for vulnerability scoring of the Britannia IPZs are identified in the following discussion.

The Source Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for Britannia intake. The Area Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for Britannia IPZ-1 and IPZ-2, and high for IPZ-3. Factors which were considered in the uncertainty analysis were the good physical characteristics of the intake, the good water quality data and the overall lack of good watershed data used in the IPZ-3 vulnerability scoring approach. It is noted that no vulnerability scoring was completed on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River.

Final Uncertainty

The overall level of uncertainty is determined through combining the level of uncertainty for delineation scoring, discussed in Section 6.6.1, and for vulnerability scoring, discussed above. Based on the level of uncertainty for the delineation and vulnerability scoring, the overall uncertainty ratings for Britannia IPZs are:

- IPZ-1 – Low uncertainty
- IPZ-2 – Low uncertainty
- IPZ-3 – High uncertainty

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-5.

6.7.3 Managed Lands and Livestock Density – Britannia Intake Protection Zones

Percent managed land and livestock density calculations were carried out according to the methods outlined in Section 6.3.3. Figure 6-3k shows the managed lands and the livestock density in the IPZ's. The percent managed lands and average livestock densities for each zone are listed in Table 6-7. Also shown in the table is the risk threshold for the over application of nutrients to land and the risk threshold for the over application of ASM to land.

6.7.4 Impervious Surfaces – Britannia Intake Protection Zones

The method for calculating impervious surfaces is described in Section 6.3.4. Figure 6-3l shows the impervious surfaces within the Britannia IPZs. The percentage of impervious surfaces within the Britannia IPZs range from 0-98.3%.

6.7.5 Water Quality Threat Assessment – Britannia Intake Protection Zones

Water quality threats are existing conditions (e.g. contaminated sediment, soil or surface water) or existing or future land use activities that could contaminate a drinking water supply. A land use inventory was completed in 2010 within the MRSPR IPZs but not in Quebec.

It should be noted that a single land use activity could fall into multiple threat categories. For example, a crop farm may have storage of fuel, may apply commercial fertilizer to land, and apply agricultural source material to land. Each of these activities is a separate threat category in the provincial table, and so each is therefore a separate threat.

A land use activity and associated threats that occur where the Vulnerability Score is high may result in determining it to be a significant threat. In many cases, the specific circumstances that apply to a threat category are unknown. Using the same example, a crop farm may have fuel storage, but the volume of fuel stored is unknown. Unless additional information was available, it was assumed that enough material was stored for that activity to be a significant threat.

A total of 36 potentially significant drinking water threats, areas where the Vulnerability Score is 8 or greater, were identified in the Britannia IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. The list of identified potential significant drinking water threats is provided in Table 6-8. Figure 6-3m shows the areas containing potential significant threats in red and green. The size of the area where significant threats may be present is approximately 31.5 km². See Section 4.4.3 for information on the full list of significant, moderate, and low threats.

Transportation Corridors

A number of transportation corridors, including major road arteries, exist within the Britannia IPZ. These corridors are not considered an activity under Clean Water Act definitions and, therefore, do not fall within the prescribed list of threats (see Section 4.3). However, there is potential for the transportation of dangerous and/or hazardous goods along these corridors and the potential for a spill to occur. Transportation corridors will thus be considered in the development of the Source Protection Plan to ensure the protection of groundwater sources from potential accidental spills. Transportation corridors (e.g. roads, railway lines) located within IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 can be seen in Figure 6-3d.

6.7.6 Issues and Conditions – Britannia Intake Protection Zones

As discussed in Chapter 4, issues are documented cases of water quality contamination approaching or exceeding acceptable provincial levels. A condition is a situation where past activities resulted in a drinking water threat. No issues or conditions were identified for the Britannia WTP. However, a number of parameters that exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines are noted below, including tritium which is identified as parameter that could potentially impact the Ottawa water supply.

For the Ottawa River raw water, there are numerous parameters that exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines. The exceeding parameters include:

- aesthetic objectives of turbidity, colour, DOC and iron
- alkalinity, hardness and aluminum which are operational objectives
- health-related criteria for *E. coli* and total coliforms

None of the above parameters are considered to be issues as they are known to be naturally occurring and do not represent a problem for the water treatment plant operator. *E. coli* and total coliforms presence is usual in surface water sources and they are easily removed during the treatment processes.

The one parameter identified that could potentially impact the Ottawa water supply is tritium. The current maximum allowable concentration for tritium in the Ontario Drinking Water Standards is 7,000 Bq/L. In May 2009, the Ontario Drinking Water Advisory Council recommended that the guideline be revised to

20 Bq/L, applied as a running annual average. Chalk River Laboratories, the site of nuclear technology research and development, is located approximately 180 km upstream of the drinking water intakes.

In December 1988, a spill of heavy water containing tritium entered the Ottawa River. Personnel at the Britannia WTP were notified of the incident, and began monitoring raw water for tritium. Concentrations peaked at approximately 440 Bq/L, never exceeding the 7,000 Bq/L guideline set in the Ontario Drinking Water Standards. Increased tritium levels were observed from approximately Day 16 after the spill until Day 38 after the spill, with the peak occurring at Day 21.

The City of Ottawa currently tests raw water for tritium at least weekly and the concentrations are usually below the detection limit of 5.0 Bq/L. Between the year 2000 and August 2009, the highest (partial) annual average tritium concentration measured in the raw water at the Britannia WTP was 7.0 Bq/L (January to August 2009), with a maximum measured concentration of 22.8 Bq/L. While the annual average concentrations in recent years have been well below the current and proposed guidelines, an upstream heavy water release (similar to the 1988 incident) might have the potential to result in an annual average tritium concentration above the proposed guideline level.

Based on this information, tritium is currently not considered a drinking water issue in accordance with the Technical Rules. However tritium is considered to represent a potential concern that should continue to be tracked. It should be noted that municipal water treatment plants do not have the capacity to remove tritium from source water.

It is recommended that a reassessment of this parameter be carried out as part of a future Assessment Report update when and if the current tritium standard is revised.

6.8 Ottawa Water Supply – Lemieux Island

The Lemieux Island Water Treatment Plant (WTP) is located in Ottawa, Ontario on the Ottawa River, as shown in Figure 6-3a. The Lemieux Island and Britannia WTPs provide treated drinking water to the City of Ottawa for approximately 947,000 (in 2021) 814,000 people each day. For more background information on the Ottawa River source water supply, see Section 6.6.

The Lemieux Island WTP backup intake is located approximately 450 m from the mainland and 11 m from the shore of Lemieux Island, and 6 m below the water. The Lemieux Island WTP main intake is located approximately 250 m north of Lemieux Island, and 13 m below the water.

6.8.1 Delineation of Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones

The steps undertaken to complete the intake protection zone delineation for Lemieux Island are presented in Section 6.6.1. Discussion on the results of the delineation process follow.

Figure 6-4a shows the various components that make up Lemieux Island's IPZ-1's (main and backup intakes) and IPZ-2. The components include:

- the default IPZ-1's (main and backup intakes) shape which is a semi-circle (200 m radius) upstream of the intake, plus a rectangle 400 m long and 10 m wide downstream of the intake;
- the in-river IPZ-2 limit based on reverse particle tracking;
- the anthropogenic transport pathways (storm sewersheds), including a 120 m setback; and
- the Rideau Valley Conservation Generic Regulation Limit line.

Note that Baird & Associates Ltd undertook reverse particle tracking for both the new intake and the backup intake. Overall, the reverse particle tracking results were very similar, although not identical. Given the similarities, it was determined that one set of reverse particle tracks can represent both intakes as the minor differences will not change IPZ-2. The original reverse particle tracks (for backup intake) were selected to provide a level of continuity with the original technical work completed back in 2010. Furthermore, because IPZ-2 remains the same, so does IPZ-3, and the associated uncertainty and vulnerability scores also remain unchanged from the original technical work completed back in 2010.

Figure 6-4b shows the complete delineation for the Lemieux Island IPZ-1 and IPZ-2. IPZ-1 is approximately 0.07 km² (Ontario portion) and IPZ-2 is approximately 13 km². Figure 6-4c shows the Lemieux Island IPZ-1 and IPZ-2, including the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. The first part of the Lemieux Island IPZ-3, closest to the intake and within the MRSPR is shown on Figure 6-4d and the full extent of the Lemieux Island IPZ-3 is shown on Figure 4-4e. The total area of the IPZ-3 within the MRSPR is approximately 2,644 km². The total area covered by IPZs within the MRSPR for the Lemieux Island municipal surface water intake is approximately 2,657 km². Figure 6-4f illustrates the location of the AECL Chalk River nuclear facility, approximately 180 km upstream of the Ottawa intakes.

Figure 6-4b shows the complete delineation for the Lemieux Island IPZ-1's (main and backup intakes) and IPZ-2 (Ontario side of the river only). The main IPZ-1 is entirely on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River and the backup IPZ-1 is located in both Ontario and Quebec. Figure 6-4c shows the Lemieux Island IPZ-1's (main and backup intakes) and IPZ-2, including the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. IPZ-1 for the backup intake is approximately 0.07 km² (Ontario portion) and IPZ-2 is approximately 13 km².

Since the main intake is in the Ottawa River within Quebec, intake protection areas were also delineated in accordance with the MELCC Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation. The MELCC intake protection zones are shown on Figure 6-4d. The MELCC intake protection zones include: an inner protection zone, an intermediate protection zone, and a 1,000 metre intake radius and an outer protection zone which is not shown on Figure 6-4d. On the Quebec side, these zones are where MELCC protection policies may apply. Figure 6-4e shows the IPZ-1's (new and back up intake) and IPZ-2 together with the MELCC intake protection zone areas.

Part of the Lemieux Island IPZ-3, closest to the intake, and within the MRSPR is shown on Figure 6-4f and the full extent of the Lemieux Island IPZ-3 is shown

on Figure 4-4g. The total area of the IPZ-3 within the MRSPR is approximately 2,644 km². The total area covered by IPZs within the MRSPR for the Lemieux Island municipal surface water intake is approximately 2,657 km². Figure 6-4h illustrates the location of the AECL Chalk River nuclear facility, approximately 180 km upstream of the Ottawa intakes.

Municipalities which are located within the Lemieux Island IPZs are shown in Table 6-3.

Uncertainty

The level of uncertainty associated with the delineation of the Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones is summarized below.

- Within the provincial regulation limits, the IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 delineation has been assigned a low uncertainty. Preliminary information was made available for the IPZ-2 delineation in Quebec but detailed work has not been completed.
- The IPZ-3 delineation, limited to Ontario, is assigned a high uncertainty due to the lack of information/data available to accurately determine the ToT through the entire Mississippi watershed.

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-5.

6.8.2 Vulnerability Scoring – Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones

The approach used to complete the vulnerability scoring, including the Area Vulnerability Factor (B) and the Source Vulnerability Factor (C), for the Lemieux Island intake protection zones is presented in Section 6.6.2. The specific vulnerability scoring inputs and results are discussed below.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-1

The IPZ-1 Area Vulnerability Factor for the Lemieux Island intake is 10 as predetermined by the Technical Rules.

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-2

The Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-2 ranges from 7 to 9.

The table summarizes the specific information, including assumed minimum and maximum values for Area Vulnerability Factor (B) that were used in the analysis to quantify each criteria.

Four parameters used for Area Vulnerability Factor (B)	Assumed Minimum Value (B = 7)	Assumed Maximum Value (B = 9)	Calculated value for Lemieux Island IPZ-2 (based on local data)
Percentage of Area Composed of Land	10 %	90%	55%
Type of Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural land cover was scored as 7 - Agricultural, open space was scored as 8 - Mainly developed land was scored as 9 		Developed
Percentage Imperviousness of the Land	0%	80%	42%
Extent of Transport Pathways	<p>Transport pathways were classified on the basis of the percentage of the IPZ-2 land area that is drained by storm sewer systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <10% of the land area was scored as 7 - 10 to 50% of the land area was scored as 8 - >50% of the land area was scored as 9 		>50%

Table 6-xxx. Summary of Specific Information used to determine Lemieux Island IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B).

The following table summarizes the derivation of the IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for the Lemieux Island IPZ-2. It includes the converted area vulnerability values between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9) for each of the four parameters, as well as the assumed weighting.

The final Area Vulnerability Factor for the Lemieux Island IPZ-2 is 9.

Parameter	Calculated value for Lemieux Island IPZ-2 (based on local data)	Converted B values for Lemieux Island IPZ-2 between assumed minimum value (B=7) and assumed maximum value (B=9)			
		B _{%LA}	B _{land}	B _{imp}	B _{TP}
Percentage Land Area (B _{%LA})	55%	8.1			
Type of Land Use (B _{land})	Developed		9.0		
Percentage Imperviousness (B _{imp})	42%			8.1	
Percentage of Land Area Drained by Storm Sewer (B _{TP})	>50%				9.0
Assumed Weighting Factor		1/3	1/6	1/6	1/3
Weighted Factor		8.55			
Selected Area Factor		9			

Table 6-xxxi. Summary of Scoring for Lemieux Island IPZ-2 Area Vulnerability Factor (B).

Area Vulnerability Factor – IPZ-3

The Area Vulnerability Factors for IPZ-3 sub-zones range from 7.2 (adjacent to IPZ-2) to 3.6. The methodology for determining the Area Vulnerability Factor for IPZ-3 can be found in Section 6.3.2.

Intake Protection Zone (TOT = Time of Travel)		Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for Lemieux Island
IPZ-1		10
IPZ-2		9
IPZ-3	Sub-zone 1 (2 to 6 hour TOT)	8
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4

Table 6-xxxii. Lemieux Island ToT and Area Vulnerability Factor.

Source Vulnerability Factor

The approach used to complete the Source Vulnerability Factor for the Lemieux Island intake protection zones is presented in Section 6.6.2. The specific vulnerability scoring inputs and results follow.

The following table summarizes the specific information, including assumed minimum and maximum values, for Area Vulnerability Factor (B) which was used in the analysis to quantify each criteria.

Three Factors used for Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Assumed Minimum Value (C = 0.9)	Assumed Maximum Value (C = 1)	Calculated value for Lemieux Island (based on local data)
Depth of Intake (C _{depth})	15 metres	2 metres	6 metres
Distance of the Intake from land (C _{Dist})	1000 metres	0 metres	450 metres
Historical Water Quality Issues (C _{DWI})	A value of 0.9 was assumed if there were no water quality concerns at Intake	A value of 1 was assumed if persistent or chronic water quality concerns were present at Intake	none

Table 6-xxxiii. Summary of Specific Information used to determine the Source Vulnerability Factor (C).

The following table summarizes the derivation of the Lemieux Island Source Vulnerability Factor (C). It includes the converted source vulnerability values between assumed minimum value (C=0.9) and assumed maximum value (C=1) for each of the three parameters, as well as the assumed weighting.

The final Source Vulnerability Factor for the Lemieux Island intakes is 0.9.

Parameter	Calculated value for Lemieux Island (based on local data)	Converted B values for Lemieux Island between assumed minimum value (C=0.9) and assumed maximum value (C=1)		
		(C _{depth})	(C _{Dist})	(C _{DWI})
Depth of Intake (C _{depth})	6 metres	0.97		
Distance of the Intake from land (C _{Dist})	450 metres		0.96	
Historical Water Quality Issues (C _{DWI})	none			0.9
Assumed Weighting Factor		1/3	1/3	1/3
Weighted Factor	0.943			
Selected Area Factor	0.9			

Table 6-xxxiv. Summary of Scoring for Lemieux Island Source Vulnerability Factor (C).

Final Vulnerability Scoring for Lemieux Island IPZs

As presented above, the Lemieux Island Source Vulnerability Factor (C) was assessed to be 0.9. Thus, the final Vulnerability Scores (V) for each of the zones is less than the Area Vulnerability Factors (B).

As shown in the following table, Lemieux Island's IPZ-1 has a final Vulnerability Score of 9 and the IPZ-2 a score of 8.1. The IPZ-3 final Vulnerability Scores range from 7.2 to 3.6.

Intake Protection Zone (TOT = Time of Travel)		Area Vulnerability Factor (B) for Lemieux Island	Final Vulnerability Score (V) for Lemieux Island
IPZ-1		10	9
IPZ-2		9	8.1
IPZ-3	Sub-zone 1 (2 to 6 hour TOT)	8	7.2
	Sub-zone 2 (6 to 10 hour TOT)	7	6.3
	Sub-zone 3 (10 to 14 hour TOT)	6	5.4
	Sub-zone 4 (14 to 18 hour TOT)	5	4.5
	Sub-zone 5 (>18 hour TOT)	4	3.6

Table 6-xxxv. Lemieux Island IPZ Vulnerability Scoring.

Figure 6-4g shows the final vulnerability scoring for IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 and the first part of IPZ-3 and Figure 6-4h shows the final vulnerability scoring for the full extent of all the IPZ's. The final Vulnerability Scores are also summarized below.

Zone	Area Vulnerability Factor (B) <i>Expressed as a whole number</i>			Source Vulnerability Factor (C)	Vulnerability Score (V) <i>Expressed to one decimal point or as whole number depending on the value of C</i>		
	IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3		IPZ-1	IPZ-2	IPZ-3
<i>Possible Values</i>	10	7 to 9	1 to 9	0.9 or 1	9 or 10	6.3 to 9	0.9 to 9
Lemieux Island Scores	10	9	4-8	0.9	9	8.1	3.6 to 7.2

Table 6-xxxvi. Summary of Lemieux Island IPZ Vulnerability Scoring Results.

Uncertainty

The Technical Rules require uncertainty to be categorized as low or high. Uncertainty levels for vulnerability scoring of the Lemieux Island IPZs are identified in the following discussion.

The Source Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for the Lemieux Island intake. The Area Vulnerability Factor uncertainty is low for Lemieux Island IPZ-1 and IPZ-2, and high for IPZ-3. Factors which were considered in the uncertainty analysis were the good physical characteristics of the intake, the good water quality data and the overall lack of good watershed data used in the IPZ-3 vulnerability scoring approach. It is noted that no vulnerability scoring was completed on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River.

Final Uncertainty

The overall level of uncertainty is determined through combining the level of uncertainty for delineation scoring, discussed in Section 6.7.1, and for vulnerability scoring, discussed above. Based on the level of uncertainty for the delineation and vulnerability scoring, the overall uncertainty ratings for Lemieux Island IPZs are:

- IPZ-1 – Low uncertainty
- IPZ-2 – Low uncertainty
- IPZ-3 – High uncertainty

Further details regarding the uncertainty assessment are provided in Appendix 6-5.

6.8.3 Managed Lands and Livestock Density – Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones

Percent managed land and livestock density calculations were carried out according to the methods outlined in Section 6.3.3. Figure 6-4k shows the managed lands and the livestock density in the IPZ's. The percent managed lands and average livestock densities for each zone are listed in Table 6-7. Also shown in the table is the risk threshold for the over application of nutrients to land and the risk threshold for the over application of ASM to land.

6.8.4 Impervious Surfaces – Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones

The method for calculating impervious surfaces is described in Section 6.3.4. Figure 6-4j shows the impervious surfaces for Lemieux Island. The percentage of impervious surfaces within the Britannia IPZs range from 0-98.3%.

6.8.5 Water Quality Threat Assessment – Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones

Water quality threats are existing conditions (e.g. contaminated sediment, soil or surface water) or existing or future land use activities that could contaminate a drinking water supply. A land use inventory was completed in 2010 within the MRSPR IPZs but not in Quebec.

It should be noted that a single land use activity could fall into multiple threat categories. For example, a crop farm may have fuel storage, may apply commercial fertilizer to land, and apply agricultural source material to land. Each of these activities is a separate threat category in the provincial table, and so each is therefore a separate threat.

Land use activities and associated threats that occur where the Vulnerability Score is high may result in determining it to be a significant threat. In many cases, the specific circumstances that apply to a threat category are unknown. Using the same example, a crop farm may store fuel, but the volume of fuel stored is unknown. Unless additional information was available, it was assumed that enough material was stored for that activity to be a significant threat.

No potentially significant drinking water threats, areas where the Vulnerability Score is 8 or greater, were identified in the Lemieux Island IPZs. Even though no potentially significant threats were identified for the Lemieux Island IPZs, Figure 6-4 [km](#) shows the areas in red and green where potential significant threats would be found if they existed. The size of the area where significant threats may be present is approximately 13 km². Please see Section 4.3.3 for information on the full list of significant, moderate, and low threats.

The main intake for the Lemieux Island WTP is location on the Quebec side of the interprovincial Ottawa River and intake protection zones have been delineated within Quebec. Ontario's *Clean Water Act* does not apply within Quebec; however regulated protection of the source water to the primary intake is desired by the City of Ottawa to ensure the long-term safety of the drinking water supply. City of Ottawa staff have requested that the MELCC implement source protection policies within Quebec. The City of Ottawa commissioned JFSA Water Resources and Environmental Consultants to undertake a risk assessment study to compare the regulated areas and regulated activities under Ontario versus Quebec source protection legislations in order to determine the level of source protection to request from the MELCC.

A summary of the report prepared by JFSA Water Resources and Environmental Consultants, which compares Ontario's *Clean Water Act* to Quebec's *Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation* as they relate to existing drinking water threats that may impact the main Lemieux Island WTP intake is included in **Appendix 6-6**. The JFSA report found that significant drinking water threats are comparably managed by implementing either the Ontario or the Quebec regulations. Furthermore, source protection policies were not implemented within Quebec for the backup intake (formerly the only intake) at the Lemieux Island WTP. Therefore, implementing source protection policies in Quebec for the main intake is more protective than current measures at the backup intake which exclusively apply *Clean Water Act* regulations within Ontario.

Transportation Corridors

A number of transportation corridors, including major road arteries, exist within the Lemieux Island IPZ. These corridors are not considered an activity under *Clean Water Act* definitions and, therefore, do not fall within the prescribed list of threats (see Section 4.3). However, there is potential for the transportation of dangerous and/or hazardous goods along these corridors and the potential for a spill to occur. Transportation corridors will be considered in the

development of the Source Protection Plan to ensure the protection of groundwater sources from potential accidental spills. Transportation corridors (e.g. roads, railway lines) located within IPZ-1 and IPZ-2 can be seen in Figure 6-4b.

6.8.6 Issues and Conditions – Lemieux Island Intake Protection Zones

As discussed in Chapter 4, issues are documented cases of water quality contamination approaching or exceeding acceptable provincial levels. A condition is a situation where past activities resulted in a drinking water threat. No issues or conditions were identified for the Lemieux Island WTP. However, a number of parameters that exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines are noted below, including tritium which is identified as parameter that could potentially impact the Ottawa water supply.

For the Ottawa River raw water, there are numerous parameters that exceed the Ontario Drinking Water Standards and Operational Guidelines. The exceeding parameters include:

- aesthetic objectives of turbidity, colour, DOC and iron;
- alkalinity, hardness and aluminum which are operational objectives; and
- health-related criteria for *E. coli* and total coliforms.

None of the above parameters are considered to be issues as they are known to be naturally occurring and do not represent a problem for the water treatment plant operator. *E. coli* and total coliforms presence is usual in surface water sources and they are easily removed during the treatment processes.

One parameter was identified which could potentially impact the Ottawa water supply: tritium. Tritium is currently not considered a drinking water issue in accordance with the Technical Rules. However, tritium is considered to represent a potential concern that should continue to be tracked. It is recommended that a re-assessment of this parameter be carried out when and if the current tritium standard is revised. See Section 6.7.6 for more details.

6.9 Summary of Significant Threats to Intake Protection Zones

Municipal surface water drinking water systems in the RVSPA have a total of 214 potentially significant threats. The number of potentially significant threats for each municipal drinking water system in the RVSPA is summarized in the following table.

Municipal Surface Water Drinking Water System	# Potentially Significant Threats
Perth	88
Smiths Falls	90
Britannia	36
Lemieux Island	0

Table 6-xxxvii. Summary of Significant Threats to RVSPA IPZs.

The results, in further detail, may be found in Table 6-1. Table 6-2 lists potentially significant threats in the RVSPA by category.

Figure 6-5 shows all IPZs within the MRSPR. Figure 6-6 shows all IPZs within the MRSPR with vulnerability scores of 8 to 10. For further information on the IPZs within the MVSPA, shown in Figure 6-6, see the MVSPA Assessment Report.

6.10 References

Baird & Associates Ltd. 2010. Ottawa River Surface Water Intake Protection Zone Study.

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