Date: November 2, 2022
Time: 1 pm
Location: Online by Zoom

Source Protection Committee Meeting

Item Number	Item Title	Page	Person Responsible
1.0	**Appointment of Interim Acting Chairperson**		*Marika*
2.0	**Welcome and Introductions** a. Agenda Review b. Notice of Proxies c. Adoption of the Agenda (D) d. Declarations of Interest e. Approval of Minutes –April 7, 2022 (D) ► draft minutes attached as a separate document f. Correspondence – Letter from Friends of the Tay attached ► draft response attached	1-2	*Acting Chair*
	Staff Reports, Updates and Presentation		
3.0	Source Protection Program Update—presentation (I) …….		*Marika*
4.0	Lemieux Island Intake Improvement Project Amendment (D..	3-4	*Marika*
5.0	Directors Technical Rules Update—Salt and Snow (D)……..	5-17	*Brian*
	Other		
6.0	Other Business		*Acting Chair*
7.0	Member Inquiries		*Acting Chair*
8.0	Next Meeting -February via Zoom		*Acting Chair*
9.0	Adjournment		

(I) = Information (D) = Decision

Delegations: If you wish to speak to an item on the Agenda please contact Marika Livingston before the meeting (marika.livingston@mrsourcewater.ca) or 613-692-3571 x 1148)

If you are a member of the public and would like to join the Zoom meeting please contact the above for more meeting details.

FRIENDS OF THE TAY WATERSHED

We All Live Downstream...

P.O. Box 2065
57 Foster Street
PERTH OM K7H 3M9
friends@taywatershed.ca

September 20, 2022

Canadian Pacific
7550 Ogden Dale Road S.E.
Calgary, AB T2C 4X9
Canada

Dear Sir or Madam

Rail Ties Disposal – Glen Tay, Ontario

Friends of the Tay Watershed Association Mission Statement is:

> "The Friends of the Tay Watershed deliver activities and cooperate with other organizations with complimentary interests, to ensure the health of the water and related natural resources of the Tay Watershed for present and future generations."

Our Association has been in contact with CPR as early as 2007 and have been in contact with CPR again in 2018 regarding the disposal of rail ties. On both occasions, we expressed our concern with the storage of some 10,000 rail ties in Glen Tay, Ontario. No action was forthcoming. Our concern, as is also the concern of local residents, is the environmental impact of creosote leaching into the environment, a threat to the water quality of surface and ground water resources. As well, the Glen Tay site lies upstream of the Town of Perth's (only) water supply.

We are aware that there are sustainable methods for the disposal of used railway ties. We are also aware of the environmental consciousness of CPR with respect to other negative emissions into the environment, notably carbon emissions.

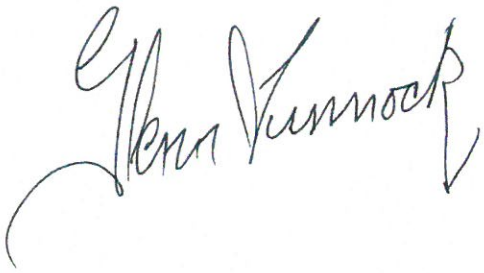
The purpose of this letter is to not only repeat our concern about pollutant emissions but to ask more specifically, what the intention is of CPR with respect to the disposal of used rail ties to avert adverse impacts on the water resources of not just Glen Tay but downstream communities in the Tay Watershed? Also what are the policies and practices of CPR with respect to rail tie disposal in Canada and what are the measures currently undertaken elsewhere to address this issue?

We would like to be able to inform our membership and the community at large, that CPR is environmentally responsible and intends to act on this concern. We

believe we have a legitmate concern for the impact not just currently, but as indicated in our Mission Statement, the impact on future generations.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely



Glenn Tunnock
President
Friends of the Tay Watershed Association

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4.0 Lemieux Island Intake Improvement Project Amendment

Date: **November 2, 2022**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Marika Livingston, Project Manager**
Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee receive this update and direct Source Protection staff to present to the Source Protection Authorities and submit the Section 34 amendment.

Background

The Lemieux Island intake improvement project was initiated as an amendment in April 2019 due to frazil ice buildup concerns.

The City of Ottawa is proposing to establish a new intake deeper and further into the river, the existing intake will remain as a backup system. The Lemieux Water Purification Plant is situated on an island in the middle of the Ottawa river. The new intake is 250 m north of the island and 13 m below the water. The intake is located across the interprovincial boundary in the Province of Quebec.

- Technical documents were submitted on January 7, 2021.
- On January 11, 2021, a Notice under S. 48 was issued to the City of Ottawa accepting their technical work submission
- Pre-consultation with other Ministries and policy implementers was completed mid-February.
    - The Ministry of Transportation requested confirmation whether new drinking water signs were required along Provincial Highways.
    - Source Protection staff confirmed no new road signs required.
- Public Consultation started late September, with comments due by October 27, 2022.

This Amendment to does not include any policy changes or changes to areas where policies apply but rather simple updates to reflect the addition of the new intake, including updated maps and schedules.

The Quebec Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements (MELCC) will protect the new drinking water intake and zones under Chapter VI, of their Water Withdrawal and Protection Regulation. The Quebec Ministry previously did not protect the existing intake and IPZ for Lemieux Island.

Purpose of Amendment

Any proposed change to the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan or Assessment Report(s) is required to undergo a Section 34 Amendment under the *Clean Water Act.*

Public Consultation

Outlined in the Regulation, we are required to complete a minimum 35-day public consultation. Our public consultation period started on September 23, 2022. A Notice was posted in the Ottawa Citizen, social media and shared by the City of Ottawa. The Notice and accompanying information were posted on our website www.mrsourcewater.ca. Municipalities and implementing bodies were also informed of the commencement of public consultation. Comments were requested by October 27, 2022.

To view a copy of the documents included in the Amendment, please visit https://www.mrsourcewater.ca/en/public-consultation

Comments Received

To date, no comments have been received.

Next Steps

The Amendment will be presented to the Source Protection Authorities for approval to submit to MECP on November 24th (Rideau Valley) and December 7th (Mississippi Valley) and submitted shortly after.

5.0 Director's Technical Rule Changes—
Salt and Snow Threats and Impervious Surface Mapping Updates

Date: **November 2, 2022**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Brian Stratton, Technical Lead**
Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Source Protection Committee receive this report for information;

Further that SALT-1, SALT-2, SALT-3, SALT-4, SALT-6 be amended, and new policies SALT-7-LB and SALT-8-LB be added;

Further that the Source Protection Committee to direct staff to pre-consult on the proposed draft policy updates with implementing bodies and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks; and,

Further that staff be directed to incorporate the proposed policy updates and updated maps as part of the forthcoming amendment under Section 36 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Background

The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks announced changes to the Director's Technical Rules (DTRs) on December 3, 2021. The changes include numerous updates to the Circumstances of several of the 22 drinking water threats and technical rules. The changes to be reviewed, assessed, and evaluated in this staff report are:

- Impervious surface mapping
- The application of road salt
- The storage of road salt
- The storage of snow

Effective Date of Changes

Despite the DTR changes being effective December 3, 2021, the changes will not be applied in our Region until our Section 36 Workplan has been submitted and completed. Our target for completion and submission of our Section 36 Workplan is December 2024.

Summary of Tools Available to Manage Threats

Risk Management Plans—S. 58
Prohibition—S.57
Prescribed Instrument—i.e., ECAs, NASM plans, Nutrient Management Plans
Non-regulatory policy tools: i.e., Education and Outreach, Incentives

Impervious Surface Mapping

Original DTR Approach

Originally, the application of road salt was considered a threat based on vulnerability and an assessment of the extent of impervious cover in a 1 km^2 area around highly vulnerable aquifers (HVA), municipal wellhead protection areas (WHPA) and intake protection zones (IPZ).

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 1000m x 1000m grid was created to cover the MRSPR.

New Approach

The updated DTRs require one or more maps showing the impervious surface area where road salt can be applied for every HVA, WHPA and IPZ like above. Also, the percentage of impervious surface area may be determined for each sub-area with the same vulnerability score.

Using updated SOLRIS data, impervious surface area maps were prepared for each vulnerable area in accordance with the 2021 DTRs. However, due to the high density of impervious areas in small parts of some vulnerable areas, compared to the size of the vulnerable area, the impervious percentage may be skewed to a lower value. After raising this concern to MECP technical staff, it was communicated that the MRSPR could use the method of their choosing that aligns with local vulnerable area geometry. The MRSPR decided to use a 500-meter squared grid for calculating impervious surfaces percentages as this would better capture the higher density areas versus the vulnerable area method or using the previous 1000m x 1000m grid.

Policy Review

Not applicable.

Preamble

Municipal aquifers in the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region, with a few exceptions, are generally well protected with an upper aquifer. To date, we are not aware of any chloride issues with our municipal drinking water systems.

To measure effectiveness of the policy updates, staff are of the opinion that a new policy should be created. Staff are proposing a new policy to monitor municipalities with groundwater systems and their annual raw water testing for chloride results to ensure there are no increasing trends. See policy SALT-8-LB in Appendix A.

Application of Road Salt

Original Approach

Circumstances were such that that the application of road salt was a Significant Drinking Water Threat (SDWT) in a WHPA with a vulnerability score of 10 and more than 80% impervious cover, or within an IPZ with a vulnerability score of 10 and more than 8% impervious.

There were only a handful of municipalities where these thresholds were met, specifically:

- the Municipality of North Grenville
- the Town of Carleton Place
- the Town of Smiths Falls
- the Town of Perth

New Approach

The new DTRs have changed the thresholds as discussed above (80% in a WHPA-10 and 8% in an IPZ-10) to the below.

	Circumstance and Vulnerability score needed for a significant threat		
	Circumstance	**WHPA**	**IPZ / WHPA E**
		Vulnerability Score	
Original	Impervious surface area is > 80%	10	
	Impervious surface area is > 8 %		10
	Impervious surface area is > 80%		9
2021	Impervious surface area is 6-8%		10
	Impervious surface area is 8-30%		9-10
	Impervious surface area is > 30%	10	9-10

Threats Enumeration

A desktop threats enumeration exercise was completed in order to get a baseline estimate of new threats due to the DTR changes. Please see Appendix B.

Based on our proposed new approach of impervious surface area mapping and the new thresholds for road salt application threats, the following municipalities would also be required to establish Salt Management Plans:

- the Municipality of North Grenville
- the Town of Carleton Place
- the Town of Smiths Falls
- the Town of Perth
- the Town of Mississippi Mills
- the Village of Merrickville-Wolford
- the City of Ottawa
    - Carp Drinking Water System
    - Munster Drinking Water System
    - Richmond Drinking Water Systems (Richmond West and Kings Park)
    - Britannia Drinking Water System
    - Lemieux Island Drinking Water System
- the Village of Westport

Policy Review

Source Protection Policies are shown in Appendix A.

Municipalities that met the previous thresholds were required to create a Salt Management Plan and send staff to participate in the Smart About Salt training within 1 year of the Source Protection Plan coming into effect.

Staff are of the opinion that current policies appropriately address the threat. No significant policy changes are recommended for the application of salt; however staff recommend adding a bullet to the policy SALT-4 policy encouraging Municipalities to consider sending staff for Smart About Salt recertification training on a five-year cycle. Refresher training will promote knowledge transfer, help keep up on the advancements in the salt/snow industry and changing best practices.

<u>Storage of Road Salt</u>

Original Approach

The Circumstances in place at the time the Plan was written was based on the volume of salt stored, and the vulnerability score of the area where it is stored, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Circumstances in which the handling and storage of salt is a SDWT (at time of Plan development)

Circumstances and Vulnerability Score Needed for a Significant Threat		
	WHPA	IPZ & WHPA-E
Quantity Stored	Vulnerability Score	
500 – 5,000 tonnes	-	10
> 5,000 tonnes	10	9 – 10

Given increasing concerns with chloride in groundwater and municipal aquifers throughout Ontario, MECP revisited the Circumstances. The Circumstances in place now are similarly based on the volume of salt stored and vulnerability score of where it is stored, however MECP has introduced a factor related to how the salt is stored, and the volumes have been reduced substantially, as shown in Table 2 below.

New Approach

Table 2. Circumstances in which the handling and storage of salt is a SDWT (as of December 2021)

Circumstances and vulnerability score needed for a significant threat		
	WHPA	1PZ / WHPA-E
Quantity stored	Vulnerability Score	
10-20 kg, if exposed to precipitation	-	10
> 20 kg, if exposed to precipitation	10	9 – 10
> 100 kg, if stored in an outdoor enclosure	10	10

The change in Circumstances shift the focus of salt storage and application from what had been essentially a municipal-scale storage facility, to now being essentially all forms of salt stored, except that stored in a roofed building with an impermeable floor.

Threats Enumeration

A preliminary threats enumeration summary based on the new DTRs for Salt and Snow are shown in Appendix B. There are an estimated 100 properties where the storage of salt could be a SDWT, none of these are municipal-scale storage facilities.

Policy Review

Our current salt policies are specific for municipal storage based on the original intent of the DTRs. Staff are of the opinion that a new policy needs to be created to address salt storage at industrial-commercial sites.

The future and existing storage of salt for these types of land uses must be considered and evaluated. Generally, these sites may have snow contractors responsible for salt storage and application, therefore a Risk Management Plan would be required to be updated almost yearly—if not more. Risk Management Plan costs are no longer covered by funding from the Province or Municipalities, resulting in property owners to be responsible for the cost. This may result in lack of cooperation due to the burden of cost and effort on business owners. In lieu of Risk Management Plans, SALT-7 is a proposed Education and Outreach policy—see Appendix A. An Education and Outreach policy would be highly effective, since it can:

- Reach large audiences
- Utilize existing resources in the industry
- Promote current Best Management Practices
- Foster mutual respect for the program and Risk Management Staff

<u>Snow Storage</u>

Original Approach

The Circumstances in place at the time the Source Protection Plan was written was based on the size of the area where the snow is stored, the vulnerability score of the area where it is stored, and whether storage is at or below grade, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Circumstances in which the storage of snow is a SDWT (at time of Plan development)

Circumstances and Vulnerability Score Needed for a Significant Threat				
	WHPA		IPZ & WHPA-E	
	At or Above Grade	Below Grade	At or Above Grade	Below Grade
Storage Area	Vulnerability Score			
0.01 – 0.5 hectares	-	10	10	-
.5 - 1 hectares	-	10	10	-
1 - 5 hectares	10	10	9 - 10	-
> 5 hectares	10	10	9 - 10	-

New Approach

Given increasing concerns with chloride in groundwater and municipal aquifers throughout Ontario, MECP revisited the Circumstances. The Circumstances in place now are similarly based on the size of the area where the snow is stored, and the vulnerability score of the area where it is stored, however MECP have now introduced separate circumstances for situations where the discharge occurs from snow storage on-site and from outfalls of stormwater drainage systems, and have reduced the areas substantially, as shown in Table 2 below. They have now restricted these Circumstances to only apply in areas where the predominant land use is commercial or industrial.

Table 2. Circumstances in which the storage of snow is a SDWT (as of December 2021)

Circumstances and Vulnerability Score Needed for a Significant Threat				
	WHPA		IPZ & WHPA-E	
	Storage On-site	Snow Disposal Outfall	Storage On-site	Snow Disposal Outfall
Storage Area	Vulnerability Score			
< 200 m^2	10	-	10	10
200 – 2000 m^2	10	10	9 - 10	9 - 10
> 2000 m^2	10	10	8 – 10	8 – 10

These change in Circumstances shift the focus on snow storage from what had been essentially municipal-scale storage, to now being any storage of snow in industrial and commercial sites. MECP staff have clarified that storage of snow is intended to be that which occurs in a designated area (e.g., an area at a mall where snow is stored) and not intended to capture snowbanks, nor temporary snowbanks. They also confirmed that the Circumstances are intended to apply to commercial and industrial sites, but not institutional nor residential, as they believed that commercial and industrial sites tend to have greater impervious cover and tend to have chemicals with higher toxicity.

Threats Enumeration

To estimate road salt application threats, if a municipality had any 500m^2 grids that met the newly reduced thresholds to be a significant threat, then that municipality was flagged as having a salt application threat.

To estimate road salt storage, staff consulted aerial imagery, google maps and local municipal staff to screen if properties were likely to store salt. If the landuse was presumed to be commercial, industrial, or institutional they were presumed to be storing and handling salt.

Policy Review

Policy SALT-2 currently prohibits the future storage of snow, at large snow dumps, where it would be a SDWT. Currently, there is no policy to address the storage of snow in a designated area at commerical-industrial sites. Thus we are proposing SALT-7 policy to address this type of storage.

Appendix A

Old Policy	**Policy Updates** (~~strikethrough~~ or in red)
SALT-1-LB-S58 Existing Storage of Road Salt and Snow (Snow Dumps) — Risk Management Plan	SALT-1-LB-S58 Existing Storage of Snow (Snow Dumps) — Risk Management Plan
The existing storage of road salt and storage of snow (at snow dumps where snow is hauled from another location) are designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, requiring a Risk Management Plan in areas where the threat is significant as described in Appendix B. Risk Management Plans shall be established within three years from the date the Source Protection Plan takes effect.	The existing storage ~~of road salt and storage~~ of snow (at snow dumps where snow is hauled from another location) are designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, requiring a Risk Management Plan in areas where the threat is significant ~~as described in Appendix B~~. Risk Management Plans shall be established within three years from the date the Source Protection Plan takes effect.
SALT-2-LB-S57 Future Storage of Road Salt and Snow (Snow Dumps) — Section 57 Prohibition	SALT-2-LB-~~S57~~ PI/PA-MC Future Storage ~~of Road Salt~~ and Snow (Snow Dumps) — Section 57 Prohibition
The future storage of road salt and storage of snow (at snow dumps where snow is hauled from another location) are designated as prohibited under Section 57 of the Clean Water Act in areas where the threat would be significant as described in Appendix B.	The future storage of ~~road salt and storage~~ of snow (at snow dumps where snow is hauled from another location) are designated as prohibited under Section 57 of the Clean Water Act in areas where the threat would be significant ~~as described in Appendix B.~~
SALT-3-LB Road Salt Management Plans — Significant Threats	SALT-3-LB Road Salt Management Plans — Significant Threats
Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, upper and lower tier municipalities with roads, sidewalks and municipally owned parking lots in the areas where road salt application and snow storage (snow piles) are or would be a significant drinking water threat as described in Appendix B, shall prepare and implement a Road Salt Management Plan for these areas in accordance with Environment Canada's Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salts. Areas outside of significant threat areas are subject to policy SALT-5-NLB.	Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, upper and lower tier municipalities with roads, sidewalks and municipally owned parking lots in the areas where road salt application ~~and snow storage (snow piles)~~ ~~are~~ is or would be a significant drinking water threat ~~as described in Appendix B,~~ shall prepare and implement a Road Salt Management Plan for these areas in accordance with Environment Canada's Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salts. Areas outside of significant threat areas are subject to policy SALT-5-NLB.
SALT-4-LB Smart Salt Practices — Significant Threats	SALT-4-LB Smart Salt Practices — Significant Threats
Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, municipalities that have areas where road salt application and/or snow storage	Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, municipalities that have areas where road salt application ~~and/or snow storage~~

(snow piles) are or would be a significant drinking water threat as described in Appendix B shall begin to take the following action in these areas: • Undertake initiatives such as a municipal staff training program to encourage smart salt practices for municipally owned parking lots, sidewalks and other public facilities • Promote the Smart About Salt program to private contractors and encourage them to become Smart About Salt certified (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) • Promote the Smart About Salt program to managers of private facilities and encourage them to certify their sites and use certified contractors (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) Areas outside of significant threat areas are subject to policy SALT-6-NLB.	~~(snow piles)~~ ~~are~~ is or would be a significant drinking water threat ~~as described in Appendix B~~ shall begin to take the following action in these areas: • Undertake initiatives such as a municipal staff training program to encourage smart salt practices for municipally owned parking lots, sidewalks and other public facilities • Promote the Smart About Salt program to private contractors and encourage them to become Smart About Salt certified (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) • Promote the Smart About Salt program to managers of private facilities and encourage them to certify their sites and use certified contractors (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) • Encourage staff attend a refresher course on a 5-year cycle to ensure up-to-date best practices are followed. Areas outside of significant threat areas are subject to policy SALT-6-NLB.
SALT-5-NLB Road Salt Management Plans — Highly Vulnerable Aquifers	SALT-5-NLB Road Salt Management Plans — Highly Vulnerable Aquifers
Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, upper and lower tier municipalities that apply road salt on roads, sidewalks and municipally owned parking lots in Highly Vulnerable Aquifers are strongly encouraged to prepare and implement a Road Salt Management Plan in accordance with Environment Canada's Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salts.	Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, upper and lower tier municipalities that apply road salt on roads, sidewalks and municipally owned parking lots in Highly Vulnerable Aquifers are strongly encouraged to prepare and implement a Road Salt Management Plan in accordance with Environment Canada's Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salts.
SALT-6-NLB Smart Salt Practices — Highly Vulnerable Aquifers	SALT-6-NLB Smart Salt Practices — Highly Vulnerable Aquifers
Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, municipalities within Highly Vulnerable Aquifers are strongly encouraged to begin to: • Undertake initiatives such as a municipal staff training program to encourage smart salt practices for municipally owned parking lots, sidewalks and other public facilities	Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, municipalities within Highly Vulnerable Aquifers are strongly encouraged to begin to: • Undertake initiatives such as a municipal staff training program to encourage smart salt practices for municipally owned parking lots, sidewalks and other public facilities

• Promote the Smart About Salt program to private contractors and encourage them to become Smart About Salt certified (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) • Promote the Smart About Salt program to managers of private facilities and encourage them to certify their sites and use certified contractors (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion)	• Promote the Smart About Salt program to private contractors and encourage them to become Smart About Salt certified (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) • Promote the Smart About Salt program to managers of private facilities and encourage them to certify their sites and use certified contractors (Source Protection Authorities can assist with promotion) • Encourage staff attend a refresher course on a 5 year cycle to ensure up-to-date best practices are followed.
	SALT-7-LB Education and Outreach for future and existing snow storage* and salt storage threats
	Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the municipality and Source Protection Region shall initiate an education and outreach program targeted at municipalities, residents and businesses for the storage of salt and snow. Once established, this education program shall be ongoing with materials being disseminated periodically as deemed appropriate. The program must include, at a minimum, the promotion of the following: • Awareness of the vulnerable areas (will be marked by road and waterway sign • Best management practices for salt storage and handling • A scheduled social media campaign • Distribution of stickers for commercial salt boxes that promote proper handling and storage *Excludes snow dumps, snow dump threats refer to SALT-1 and SALT-2
	SALT-8-LB Chloride Results
	Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, municipalities with groundwater systems must submit to the Source Protection Region their annual raw water testing for chloride results by February 1st of the following year.

Appendix B

Desktop Threats Enumeration for Road Salt Application, Handling/Storage of Road Salt and Storage of Snow								
SPA	**WHPAs**	**IPZs**	**Road Salt Application**		**Handling/Storage of Road Salt**		**Storage of Snow**	
			Original DTRs	**2021 DTRs**	**Original DTRs**	**2021 DTRs**	**Original DTRs**	**2021 DTRs**
Mississippi	Almonte		None	YES	None	6	None	6
	Carp		None	YES	None	10	None	10
		Carleton Place	YES	YES	None	10	None	10
Rideau	Kemptville		YES	YES	None	7	None	7
	Merrickville		None	YES	None	8	None	8
	Munster		None	YES	None	0	None	0
	Kings Park - Richmond		None	YES	None	0	None	0
	Richmond West		None	YES	None	0	None	0
	Westport		None	YES	None	10	None	10
		Perth	YES	YES	None	25	YES	25+
		Smiths Falls	YES	YES	None	10	YES	10
		Britannia (Ottawa)	None	YES	None	0	None	TBD
		Lemieux Island (Ottawa)	None	YES	None	0	None	TBD
						86		**86+**

Technical Municipal Working Group

On October 13, 2022, Municipal Working Group members were invited to join a special technical working group to review the DTR changes for salt and snow threats and assess impacts on their municipality.

Municipal working group members were in favor of the proposed approaches and the proposed policy updates.

Next Steps

Pre-consult during the required consultation process as outlined in the Section 36 Workplan and as described in the Minister's Order.