

AGENDA

Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee

Date: December 15, 2011

Time: 10 am

Location: Rideau Valley Conservation Authority – Monterey Boardroom
3889 Rideau Valley Drive, Manotick

Welcome and Introductions			
1.0	a. Agenda Review b. Notice of Proxies c. Adoption of the Agenda (D) d. Declarations of Interest e. Approval of Minutes – November 3, 2011 (D) ▶ draft minutes attached as a separate document f. Status of Action Items – Staff Report Attached (D) g. Correspondence – none	Pg. 1	Chair Stavinga
Source Protection Plan			
2.0	Additional Draft Policy Ideas – Staff Reports Attached (D) Members will consider approving additional draft policies to address: a. Transport Pathways b. Road and Waterway Signs	3 8	Sommer Casgrain- Robertson
3.0	Comments Received on Draft Policies – Staff Reports Attached (D) Members will review comments received on the following draft policies and consider revising the policies: a. Fuel Oil b. Liquid Fuel c. Septic Systems d. DNAPLs and Organic Solvents e. Aircraft De-icing f. Education and Outreach	11 18 23 28 33 37	Sommer Casgrain- Robertson
4.0	Draft Source Protection Plans and Explanatory Documents – Staff Report Attached (D) Members will provide feedback on draft Tables of Content for the Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document.	42	Sommer Casgrain- Robertson
Other			
5.0	Community Outreach – Staff Report Attached (D) Members & staff report on past activities and upcoming events and opportunities	44	Chair Stavinga
6.0	Other Business		Chair Stavinga
7.0	Member Inquiries		Chair Stavinga
8.0	Next Meeting – January 12, 2012 1 pm Rideau Valley Conservation Authority 3889 Rideau Valley Drive, Manotick		Chair Stavinga
9.0	Adjournment		Chair Stavinga

(I) = Information (D) = Decision

Delegations: If you wish to speak to an item on the Agenda please contact Sommer Casgrain-Robertson before the meeting (sommer.robertson@mrsourcewater.ca or 613-692-3571 / 1-800-267-3504 x 1147)

1.0 f) STATUS OF ACTION ITEMS

Date: December 6, 2011
To: Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee
From: Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager
Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee receive the Status of Action Items for information.

Staff & Chair Action Items:

Issue		Action	Lead	Status
1	O. Reg 903	A member suggested O. Reg 903 be added as applicable law under Ontario's Building Code	Patricia Larkin and Sommer Casgrain-Robertson	In Progress Staff and members are working on a transport pathway draft policy idea to be considered by the Committee at a future meeting
2	Vacant City of Ottawa seat on SPC	Fill the vacancy on the MRSPC	City of Ottawa staff	In Progress City of Ottawa staff are in the process of filling this seat
3	Ottawa River Watershed Inter-Jurisdictional Committee	Encourage MOE to take the lead role in establishing an Ottawa River watershed inter-jurisdictional committee	Chair Stavinga & Brian Stratton	Ongoing École Polytechnique de Montréal submitted a Canadian Water Network proposal called <i>Source Water Protection In Surface Waters: Evaluating novel monitoring strategies for the prioritization of threats and the prevention of waterborne disease outbreaks</i> . To begin they are organizing a Canadian consortium on source protection. They have invited the City of Ottawa, Gatineau and the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region to participate in an initial meeting on December 8, 2011.

Issue		Action	Lead	Status
4	Uranium	MVC and local Health Units work together to raise public awareness about naturally occurring uranium in drinking water	Sommer Casgrain-Robertson	In Progress Health Canada released a “Uranium and Drinking Water” fact sheet. It is available on their website at http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/uranium-eng.php
5	Compensation Models	Staff to collect other compensation models (e.g. Ottawa wetland policy, Alternate Land Use Services).	Sommer Casgrain-Robertson	In Progress Staff will present their findings to the Committee at a future meeting and integrate wording into the general narrative of the Source Protection Plans.

MRSPC Member Action Items:

Issue		Action	Lead	Status
1	Members were concerned that attendance might be low at public open houses and groups who should be involved in the process are not	Members were asked to provide Sommer with contact information for groups they feel should be involved in the process – they will be added to our mailing list.	All Members	Ongoing
2	OFEC Conference Calls & Training Sessions	Richard Fraser will provide the MRSPC with updates on OFEC conference calls & training sessions	Richard Fraser	Ongoing
3	Community Outreach opportunities	Members to notify Sommer of potential events and opportunities to engage the public about source protection	All members	Ongoing

**2.0a Additional Draft Policy Ideas:
Transport Pathways**

Date: December 6, 2011
To: Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee
From: Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager
Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the attached draft transport pathways policies and direct staff to undertake pre-consultation.

Background

The *Clean Water Act* regulations define transport pathways as “a condition of land resulting from human activity that increases the vulnerability of a raw water supply of a drinking water system”. Transport pathways provide a channel to an aquifer that bypasses the natural protection of the overburden layer resulting in greater potential risk of contamination from nearby threats. Transport pathways may facilitate the movement of contaminants vertically (a well or a quarry) or laterally (sewer lines) below the ground and result in faster or more widespread distribution of contaminants.

Transport pathways that may occur in wellhead protection areas are:

- Well clusters and wells that are improperly constructed or abandoned
- Pits and quarries
- Underground services such as sewer lines
- Earth (geothermal) energy systems

During the technical studies conducted as part of the Assessment Report phase, the presence, extent and characteristics of water wells, pits and quarries, mines, construction activities, sewer services, septic systems and stormwater infiltration were considered in each Wellhead Protection Area. Adjustments to the vulnerability scoring were made accordingly.

In addition to considering transport pathways in the Assessment Report, Section 27 (1) of Ontario Regulation 287/07 allows policies to be included in the Source Protection Plan. These policies would be intended to ensure:

- That any drinking water threat in the vicinity of a transport pathway ceases to be or will not become a significant drinking water threat; or
- That the transport pathway ceases to endanger the raw water supply of a drinking water system.

Under Section 27 (2), the policies for transport pathways may:

- Establish stewardship or pilot programs;
- Specify and promote best management practices;
- Govern research; or
- Specify actions to be taken by an individual or body

These policies cannot be legally binding on the implementers.

Draft Policy Ideas

To develop policy ideas for transport pathways, staff reviewed existing regulations governing transport pathways to determine if there are regulatory gaps, consulted with experts and some municipal staff and reviewed the policy ideas of other Source Protection Regions. Draft policy ideas are outlined in the attached table.

Well Clusters

Well clusters were considered in the vulnerability scoring of wellhead protection areas in the Assessment Report. The creation of new private wells in the immediate vicinity of municipal drinking water sources is extremely unlikely because these are serviced areas. For this reason, no policy has been proposed to address well clusters.

Improperly Constructed or Abandoned Wells

There are existing programs in place that provide information and financial incentives for property owners to care for or upgrade their existing wells or properly abandon unused wells so that transport pathways are eliminated.

- The Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program provides financial assistance in areas where Source Protection Plan policies will apply.
- Rural Clean Water programs provide financial assistance in rural Ottawa and the Rideau Valley watershed.
- Well Aware provides information, conducts site visits and provides site-specific advice.

There are concerns about the existing regulatory framework for drinking water wells, specifically the lack of routine inspections for new well construction and decommissioning. To address this concern, the policy ideas for transport pathways include:

1. A recommendation to the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) to conduct inspections of new wells and well decommissioning in wellhead protection areas.

Pits and Quarries

Existing pits and quarries were considered in the vulnerability scoring of wellhead protection areas in the Assessment Reports. These areas were delineated and given a higher vulnerability score. To address the potential adverse effect of new

pits and quarries in wellhead protection areas, the policy ideas for transport pathway include:

2. A recommendation to the MOE that municipal source water be considered as part of the approval process for permits required as part of new quarry development and operations.

Construction Activities, Septic Systems and Underground Services

Construction activities and septic systems can increase the vulnerability of an aquifer because they involve removing native soils and replacing them with materials such as sand and gravel that allow contaminants to move more freely. Trenches excavated to install underground services can facilitate the lateral movement of contaminants. Existing construction, septic systems and underground services were considered in the vulnerability scoring as part of the Assessment Report. Scores were not adjusted because the consultants felt these activities would not impact sources of municipal drinking water. For the same reasons, future activities of this nature are not expected to impact municipal sources of drinking water so no transport pathway policy is proposed at this time to address construction activities, septic systems or underground services.

Earth (Geothermal) Energy Systems

Certain types of earth energy systems involve the drilling of numerous deep boreholes that could act as transport pathways. Ontario Regulation 350/06 made under the *Building Code Act* requires the design and installation of an earth energy system conform to Canadian Standards Association standards that set out minimum design and installation standards to help reduce pathways for contaminants, spills of heat transfer fluids and other environmental risks. A building permit and site inspection by a municipal building official are required for the installation of a new system or any change to an existing system. Boreholes that meet the definition of a well under the Ontario Water Resources Act must be constructed by a licensed well driller and be in compliance with Ontario Regulation 903. In addition, a Permit to Take Water is required for withdrawals of greater than 50,000 litres per day and a Sewage Certificate of Approval is required for open loop systems involving certain volumes of water.

Despite the existing regulations, expert input revealed the following problems that may arise from the installation of earth energy systems in wellhead protection areas:

- The operation of an open loop earth energy system could alter the groundwater flow regime, alter wellhead capture zones and impact the vulnerability of municipal sources of water.
- Boreholes may not meet the definition of a well under the Ontario Water Resources Act and would therefore not be subject to Ontario Regulation 903.
- Unlicensed drillers may not be able to deal with unforeseen subsurface conditions such as flowing wells, highly transmissive aquifers or natural gas.

- A system withdrawing more than 50,000 litres per day is exempt from a Permit to Take Water requirement if the water is considered to be for domestic use.

To address these concerns, the policy ideas for transport pathways include:

3. Recommending that the municipality put in place a regulatory framework to:
 - Prohibit the installation of certain types of earth energy systems in portions of a Wellhead Protection Area. This would prevent adverse hydrogeological impacts in these critical areas.
 - Require that qualified hydrogeologists oversee new earth energy projects. This oversight will help address regulatory gaps and provide specialized expertise.
 - Require that all geothermal boreholes within Wellhead Protection Areas, whether or not they meet the definition of a well under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, be constructed by licensed drillers.
 - Keep records of the location, size and other pertinent details of earth energy systems.

Transport Pathways - General

It is important to foster general awareness about transport pathways and their potential impacts to drinking water among residents in vulnerable areas. This could easily be accomplished through the proposed education and outreach programs (E&O-1 and E&O-2). The transport pathways policy ideas include:

4. Requesting that the municipality include information about transport pathways in the education and outreach program for residents in wellhead protection areas.

Attached:

- Draft Policy Ideas: Transport Pathways

2.0a Draft Policy Ideas: Transport Pathways*

Situation / Description	Policy Tool and Wording	Implementer and Legal Effect	Monitoring Policy	Compliance Date
Wells New wells in Wellhead Protection Areas	Specify Action: The Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) shall consider conducting inspections of all new wells and decommissioned wells within Wellhead Protection Areas to ensure compliance with Ontario Regulation 903.	MOE	MOE shall provide a response to the Source Protection Authority regarding their consideration of this policy.	Immediately upon Source Protection Plan taking effect.
Pits and Quarries New pits and quarries in Wellhead Protection Areas	Specify Action: The Ontario Ministry of the Environment (MOE) shall consider the potential impact on municipal drinking water sources during their review of applications for approvals such as Permit to Take Water and Sewage Certificate of Approval associated with new aggregate extraction activities in Wellhead Protection Areas.	<i>These policies are not legally binding.</i>	<i>This monitoring policy is not legally binding.</i>	
Earth (Geothermal) Energy Systems	Specify Action: The municipality shall consider establishing a regulatory framework to govern new earth energy systems within wellhead protection areas. The new requirements should: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Wellhead Protection Area A, prohibit the installation of all types of earth energy systems.• In Wellhead Protection Area B, require a qualified hydrogeologist oversee** the design and installation of new earth energy projects (with the exception of horizontal closed loop systems) and require that all geothermal boreholes be constructed by licensed drillers.• Keep records of the location, size and other pertinent details of new earth energy systems within Wellhead Protection Areas.	Municipality	Municipality shall notify the Source Protection Authority when the new requirements are in effect. <i>This monitoring policy is not legally binding.</i>	Within on year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect.
Transport Pathways – General E&O-1	Education and Outreach: The municipality shall address transport pathways in their wellhead protection area education and outreach program (E&O-2). The education and outreach shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide information about best management practices for activities that could be transport pathways (abandoned wells, earth energy systems)• Promote awareness of funding available to assist with projects that address transport pathways (e.g., well upgrades) such as the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program and Rural Clean Water programs• Build on existing programs and resources such as Well Aware where possible	<i>These policies are not legally binding</i>	Municipality shall provide an annual report to the Source Protection authority on the implementation, participation and suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the education and outreach program. <i>This monitoring policy is not legally binding.</i>	

*Municipalities have the following obligation under Section 27 (3) and (4) of Ontario Regulation 287/07:
If a person applies to a municipality for approval of a proposal to engage in an activity in a wellhead protection area or a surface water intake protection zone that may result in the creation of a new transport pathway or the modification of an existing transport pathway, the municipality shall give the Source Protection Authority and the Source Protection Committee notice of the proposal and shall include a description of the proposal, the identity of the person responsible for the proposal and a description of the approvals the person requires to engage in the proposed activity. If a municipality gives a notice described in subsection (3), the municipality shall give a copy of the notice to the person responsible for the proposal.

**The Canadian Standards Association standard already requires that a commercial / institutional system be designed and inspected by a professional engineer and requires that a hydrogeologist undertake a site survey. For a residential system, the hydrogeologist should assess the potential of encountering problems (such as multiple aquifers, high yield formations, gas, salty water) and make recommendations to mitigate them including alterations to the design of the system. The estimated cost of such an assessment and report prepared by a hydrogeologist is \$2,500 - \$4,000.

**2.0b Additional Draft Policy Ideas:
Road Signs**

Date: December 6, 2011
To: Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee
From: Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager
Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the attached draft road sign policies and direct staff to undertake pre-consultation.

Background

Signs along roads indicating the location of wellhead protection areas and intake protection zones would remind residents and inform visitors about the vulnerability of these areas. Signs would assist emergency responders in the event of a spill and the signs would include a phone number for emergency response.

A delegation representing all 19 source protection regions has met with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) to discuss the development and placement of signs along primary municipal roads and provincial highways. The signs would be placed where you enter areas scored 8 in a wellhead protection area or intake protection zone. MTO has requested that a formal proposal be submitted on behalf of all the regions. The proposal would include:

- purpose of the source water protection signs, including what distinguishes it from other provincial awareness-type signs;
- geographic extent of the proposed program;
- suggested criteria to be used to determine the specific location of signs; and
- a description of the accompanying education and outreach program.

Regions have been asked to demonstrate their support for road signage by developing a draft policy that calls on the MTO to support and develop road signs and calls on municipalities to erect and maintain the signs.

There has also been interest from municipal staff and the public in raising awareness about the location of intake protection zones among boaters using recreational waterways. Parks Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources would need to agree to be responsible for erecting and maintaining signs in or along recreational waterways.

Draft Policy Ideas

Staff developed two policy ideas for signs along roadways based on the initial consultation with the MTO. Staff also developed one policy idea for signs along recreational waterways directed at Parks Canada and the MNR.

The policy ideas are presented in the attached table. These policies cannot be legally binding on the implementers.

No companion education and outreach policy specific to the signs is proposed at this time because:

- Municipal and provincial emergency responders will be made aware of the signs and their meaning through the transportation corridor policies that require updated emergency response plans and systems (draft policies Transp-1 and Transp-2);
- People living in wellhead protection areas and intake protection zones will be informed about their location and meaning through the proposed municipal education and outreach program (policy E&O-1);
- The public will be informed about these vulnerable areas through the regional groundwater education and outreach program (policy E&O-2); and
- The public may also be informed through a province-wide education initiative, such as print or television ads, led by others.

Attached:

- Draft Policy Ideas: Road and Waterway Signs

2.0b Draft Policy Ideas: Road and Waterway Signs

Situation / Description	Policy Tool and Wording	Implementer and Legal Effect	Monitoring Policy	Compliance Date
<u>Sign Design and Production</u> <u>Erecting Signs – Provincial Highways</u>	Specify Action: The Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) shall lead the design and production of signs to mark the location of wellhead protection areas and intake protection zones in the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region. MTO shall also erect these signs along provincial highways where they enter wellhead protection areas and intake protection zones with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher.	MTO <i>This policy is not legally binding.</i>	MTO shall notify the Source Protection Authority when the signs have been erected. <i>This monitoring policy is not legally binding.</i>	Within on year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect.
<u>Erecting Signs – Primary Municipal Roads</u>	Specify Action: The municipality shall erect and maintain signs developed by the MTO along primary municipal roads where they enter wellhead protection areas and intake protection zones with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher.	Municipality <i>This policy is not legally binding</i>	Municipality shall notify the Source Protection Authority when the signs have been erected. <i>This monitoring policy is not legally binding.</i>	Within on year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect.
<u>Erecting Signs – Recreational Waterways</u>	Specify Action: Parks Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources shall erect signs developed by the MTO along recreational waterways where they enter intake protection zones with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher. These signs must be visible to boaters. This policy would apply along the Rideau Canal in Smiths Falls and along the Mississippi River in Carleton Place.	Parks Canada MNR <i>This policy is not legally binding</i>	Parks Canada and MNR shall notify the Source Protection Authority when the signs have been erected. <i>This monitoring policy is not legally binding.</i>	Within on year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect.

3.0a Comments Received on Draft Policies Fuel Oil

Date: **December 7, 2011**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager**
 Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the revised fuel oil policies for inclusion in the Draft Source Protection Plans.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- **Fuel storage or handling**
- Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLSs) storage or handling
- Organic solvents storage or handling
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- Aircraft de-icing
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Policies must address activities considered a significant drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones

Policies can address activities considered a moderate or low drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans. A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans, one for the Mississippi Valley watershed and one for the Rideau Valley watershed.

Policy Development

Draft policies to address the storage and handling of fuel oil were developed as follows:

Policy Ideas were generated by municipal staff, source water staff and sector experts.

Draft Policies were approved by the Source Protection Committee at their April 1, 2011 meeting.

Source Protection Authorities

- Draft policies were endorsed by the Mississippi Valley Source Protection Authority at their April 20, 2011 meeting.
- Draft policies were endorsed by the Rideau Valley Source Protection Authority at their April 28, 2011 meeting.

Potential Implementers

- Municipalities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 5 and 6, 2011 for review and comment.
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all municipal staff on October 20, 2011
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all council members on October 21, 2011
- Ministries
 - Ministry of the Environment (MOE)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 31, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Consumer Services (MCS)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 31, 2011 for review and comment
 - A forum was held for all eastern Ontario ministry staff on October 18, 2011

Industry Associations

Conservation Ontario mailed letters to the following industry associations on August 22, 2011 inviting them to review draft policies:

- Canadian Petroleum Products Institute
- Canadian Oil Heat Association (COHA)
 - Draft policies were requested and mailed on November 8, 2011 for review and comment
- Ontario Petroleum Contractors Association
- Canadian Independent Petroleum Marketers Association

Potentially Affected Property Owners

- Properties with potential significant threats received fact sheets outlining draft policies for their review and comment.
- Fuel oil and septic system fact sheets were mailed on:
 - October 14 to properties in Merrickville and Munster
 - October 18 to properties in Kemptville, Almonte, Richmond and Carp
 - October 19 to properties in Westport
- All other fact sheets were mailed on November 4, 2011 (this included properties that received septic system and/or fuel oil fact sheets in addition to other topics).

General Public

- Five open houses were held on November 14, 16, 21, 22 and 24, 2011 to solicit input.

Draft Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must now consider all comments received on the draft policies
- Draft Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 35 day comment period
 - At least two public meetings must be held (one in each watershed); and
 - Notices must be sent to all municipalities, implementers and properties with potential significant threats

Proposed Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must then consider all comments received on the draft Source Protection Plans
- Proposed Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 30 day comment period
- All comments received will be submitted to the MOE along with the proposed Plans for review

Comments Received on Draft Policies

The Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee requested comments on their draft policies by December 2, 2011. Of those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft policies regarding fuel oil, the following tables summarize:

- Who submitted comments; and
- What the comments were.

Some bodies have indicated that they require additional time to review the draft policies. Comments received after December 2, 2011 will be considered by the Source Protection Committee at a future meeting, prior to draft Plans being approved and posted for public consultation.

The following table lists those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft fuel oil policies. The table indicates who we received a comment submission from and who indicated they would be providing comments in the coming weeks (indicated by *italics*).

	Comments Received From	Comments Pending
Municipalities	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport	<i>Ottawa</i> <i>Perth</i> Rideau Lakes <i>Lanark County</i> United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Ministries	MCS	MOE MMAH TSSA
Industry Associations		COHA
Property Owners	9 property owners responded in writing	
Public	40 people attended the open houses (including affected property owners)	

The following table summarizes all the comments received by December 2 on fuel oil draft policies and how staff proposes each comment be addressed.

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports / did not oppose the draft policies	<p>Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport</p> <p>MCS</p> <p>Affected property owners (9 written responses and many at the open houses)</p> <p>Most open house participants</p>	n/a	n/a
Supports the policies but suggests the quality or grade of oil tank should be considered (not just the type).	Affected property owner	No	Staff looking into this comment
Supports the policies but feels they should be monitored by oil suppliers and service technicians.	Affected property owner	No	Municipalities are not allowed to delegate their Risk Management Official authority to oil suppliers or service technicians (only other municipalities, health units, planning boards, provincial ministries or source protection authorities).
Supports policies but homeowners need time and grants to implement them.	Affected property owner	Yes	Property owners are being strongly encouraged to take advantage of the stewardship program that is funded until December 2012 – including 80% grants to implement fuel risk management measures.
Incentive program should be created for replacing underground storage tanks	South Frontenac	Yes	All regions are calling on MOE to renew funding for the stewardship program beyond 2012.
<p>Does not support the policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current regulations are adequate • Concerned about cost of keeping up with regulations for a non-profit organization • Suggests using additives to remove water from tanks • Additional insurance requirements are too much burden and should be the responsibility of the municipality 	Affected property owner	No	<p>Our research showed that current regulations lag behind industry standards established by fuel suppliers and insurance companies. The draft policies would make industry standards the new regulatory requirement.</p> <p>Water in tanks is just one cause of fuel spills and leaks, the draft policies are meant to address all the most common causes.</p> <p>The existing stewardship program provides an 80% grant rate to implement a number of fuel oil risk management measures.</p> <p>We cannot require municipalities to cover pollution liability insurance for individuals who store fuel oil.</p>

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
FuelOil-1 Clarify the age of tank that has to be replaced immediately.	SPC member	Yes	The Explanatory Document will explain that single walled side-feed tanks were last installed around 2002 so these tanks are at least 9 years old.
FuelOil-2 TSSA does not meet the definition of a “public body” so they cannot be named as an implementer of a monitoring policy.	MOE	Yes	The following monitoring policy will be removed from Fuel Oil-2: <i>TSSA shall provide a response to the Source Protection Authority regarding their consideration of this policy.</i> It is hoped that their pre-consultation comments will indicate whether or not they are willing to implement this specify action policy.
FuelOil-3 This policy should apply to all fuel stored in association with the drinking water system. Policy should also refer to both the license and permit.	MOE	Yes	Policy wording was broadened to capture all the fuel oil being stored and the provincial instruments being used.
FuelOil-3 Fuel oil stored as part of the drinking water system was intended to be subject to the risk management measure requirements outlined in FuelOil-1.	Staff	Yes	Policy wording was strengthened to indicate the risk management measures that are required for fuel stored as part of the drinking water system.
FuelOil-3 The MOE should copy the Source Protection Authority on new or revised approvals for fuel storage associated with a drinking water system.	SPC member	Yes	The monitoring policy was revised to include this requirement.

Policies for Draft Source Protection Plans

After considering both the comments received and formatted requirements for Source Protection Plans, staff recommend including the following policies in the Draft Source Protection Plans to address:

- The storage and handling of fuel oil.

Risk Management Plans – Fuel (Heating) Oil

The existing or future handling and storage of fuel at a facility as defined in Section 1 of O. Reg. 213/01 except for the handling and storage of fuel regulated under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* is designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, requiring a Risk Management Plan in areas where the threat is or would be significant. The Risk Management Plans for existing handling and storage of fuel shall be established by [to be determined] and shall have the following minimum content:

- Immediate replacement of single-walled steel tanks with side feed
- Replacement of single-walled steel tanks with bottom-feed at 15 years old
- Replacement of double-bottom steel tanks with bottom-feed at 25 years old (or earlier if a leak detection device indicates a leak)
- Replacement tanks of a more leak resistant type than single-walled steel (e.g., fiberglass or double-bottomed steel for indoor; double-walled with leak detection for outdoor)

- Replacement or new tanks outfitted with a tank tray to capture fuel in the event of an overflow or small leak
- Oil lines installed and maintained in a manner that protects them from physical damage
- Annual inspections carried out by a certified Oil Burner Technician (or equally qualified person) as required under Section 13 of the *Ontario Installation Code for Oil-Burning Equipment*
- Prompt repairs or upgrades to address deficiencies noted in the annual inspection
- Property owners to hold pollution liability insurance
- Procedures to follow in the event of a spill
- Unused fuel oil tanks to be decommissioned in accordance with Section 6.16 of the *Ontario Installation Code for Oil-burning Equipment*

Safe Drinking Water Act Approvals

Within six months of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment shall amend existing approvals issued pursuant to the *Safe Drinking Water Act* to ensure the handling and storage of fuel associated with the drinking water system ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. The conditions of future approvals shall also include terms and conditions to ensure that future fuel handling and storage associated with the drinking water system will not become a significant drinking water threat. Approvals shall require the following risk management measures:

- Immediate replacement of single-walled steel tanks with side feed
- Replacement of single-walled steel tanks with bottom-feed at 15 years old
- Replacement of double-bottom steel tanks with bottom-feed at 25 years old (or earlier if a leak detection device indicates a leak)
- Replacement tanks of a more leak resistant type than single-walled steel (e.g., fiberglass or double-bottomed steel for indoor; double-walled with leak detection for outdoor)
- Replacement or new tanks outfitted with a tank tray to capture fuel in the event of an overflow or small leak
- Oil lines installed and maintained in a manner that protects them from physical damage
- Annual inspections carried out by a certified Oil Burner Technician (or equally qualified person) as required under Section 13 of the *Ontario Installation Code for Oil-Burning Equipment*
- Prompt repairs or upgrades to address deficiencies noted in the annual inspection
- Property owners to hold pollution liability insurance
- Procedures to follow in the event of a spill
- Unused fuel oil tanks to be decommissioned in accordance with Section 6.16 of the *Ontario Installation Code for Oil-burning Equipment*

TSSA (Fuel Oil-2)

We are awaiting comments from the TSSA – this draft policy will be considered at a future meeting.

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Fuel Oil Policies

Risk Management Official

The Risk Management Official shall report annually to the Source Protection Authority with the information required in Section 65 of Regulation 287/07 related to the previous calendar year. This will provide administrative, enforcement and compliance results for the Risk Management Plan policy.

Ministry of the Environment – Safe Drinking Water Act Approvals

1. The Ministry of the Environment shall notify the Source Protection Authority when all existing approvals governing fuel storage associated with the drinking water systems have been amended and procedures have been put in place to address future approvals.
2. The Ministry of the Environment shall add the Source Protection Authority to the distribution list of future approvals governing fuel storage associated with the drinking water systems in areas where the threat would be significant.

In addition to these policies, the Draft Source Protection Plans would also contain:

- A preamble briefly explaining the policy intent
- Policy codes
- Reference to locations (maps) and circumstances where the policies would apply
- Definitions of “existing” and “future”
- A Restricted Land Use policy to assist with the implementation of the Risk Management Plan policy (this has been requested by a number of municipalities so staff are working on legal wording)
- An invitation to all implementers to provide the Source Protection Authority with feedback about the effectiveness of the policies and suggestions for improvement on an ongoing basis.
- Associated education and outreach policies

3.0b Comments Received on Draft Policies Liquid Fuel

Date: **December 7, 2011**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager**
 Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the revised liquid fuel policies for inclusion in the Draft Source Protection Plans.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- **Fuel storage or handling**
- Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLSs) storage or handling
- Organic solvents storage or handling
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- Aircraft de-icing
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Policies must address activities considered a significant drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones

Policies can address activities considered a moderate or low drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans. A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans, one for the Mississippi Valley watershed and one for the Rideau Valley watershed.

Policy Development

Draft policies to address the storage and handling of liquid fuel were developed as follows:

Policy Ideas were generated by municipal staff, source water staff and sector experts.

Draft Policies were approved by the Source Protection Committee at their June 2, 2011 meeting.

Source Protection Authorities

- Draft policies were endorsed by the Mississippi Valley Source Protection Authority at their July 20, 2011 meeting.
- Draft policies were endorsed by the Rideau Valley Source Protection Authority at their June 23, 2011 meeting.

Potential Implementers

- Municipalities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 5 and 6, 2011 for review and comment.
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all municipal staff on October 20, 2011
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all council members on October 21, 2011
- Ministries
 - Ministry of the Environment (MOE)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 31, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Consumer Services (MCS)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 31, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - A forum was held for all eastern Ontario ministry staff on October 18, 2011

Industry Associations

Conservation Ontario mailed letters to the following industry associations on August 22, 2011 inviting them to review draft policies:

- Canadian Petroleum Products Institute
- Canadian Oil Heat Association (COHA)
 - Draft policies were requested and mailed on November 8, 2011 for review and comment
- Ontario Petroleum Contractors Association
- Canadian Independent Petroleum Marketers Association

Potentially Affected Property Owners

- Properties with potential liquid fuel storage and handling were mailed a fact sheet on November 4, 2011 outlining draft policies for their review and comment.

General Public

- Five open houses were held on November 14, 16, 21, 22 and 24, 2011 to solicit input.

Draft Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must now consider all comments received on the draft policies
- Draft Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 35 day comment period
 - At least two public meetings must be held (one in each watershed); and
 - Notices must be sent to all municipalities, implementers and properties with potential significant threats

Proposed Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must then consider all comments received on the draft Source Protection Plans
- Proposed Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 30 day comment period
- All comments received will be submitted to the MOE along with the proposed Plans for review

Comments Received on Draft Policies

The Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee requested comments on their draft policies by December 2, 2011. Of those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft policies regarding liquid fuel, the following tables summarize:

- Who submitted comments; and
- What the comments were.

Some bodies have indicated that they require additional time to review the draft policies. Comments received after December 2, 2011 will be considered by the Source Protection Committee at a future meeting, prior to draft Plans being approved and posted for public consultation.

The following table lists those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft liquid fuel policies. The table indicates who we received a comment submission from and who indicated they would be providing comments in the coming weeks (indicated by *italics*).

	Comments Received From	Comments Pending
Municipalities	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport	<i>Ottawa</i> <i>Perth</i> Rideau Lakes <i>Lanark County</i> United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Ministries	MCS	MOE TSSA MMAH OMAFRA
Industry Associations		COHA
Property Owners	No written submissions	
Public	40 people attended the open houses (including affected property owners)	

The following table summarizes all the comments received by December 2 on liquid fuel draft policies and how staff proposes each comment be addressed.

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports / did not oppose the draft policies	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport MCS Most open house participants	n/a	n/a

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports the policies but suggests the quality or grade of oil tank should be considered (not just the type).	Affected property owner	No	Staff looking into this comment
Incentive program should be created for replacing underground storage tanks	South Frontenac	Yes	All regions are calling on MOE to renew funding for the stewardship program beyond 2012.
LiquidFuel-1 and 4 TSSA does not meet the definition of a “public body” so they cannot be named as an implementer of a monitoring policy.	MOE	Yes	The following monitoring policy will be removed from LiquidFuel 1 and 4: <i>TSSA shall provide a response to the Source Protection Authority regarding their consideration of this policy.</i> It is hoped that their pre-consultation comments will indicate whether or not they are willing to implement these specify action policies.

Policies for Draft Source Protection Plans

After considering both the comments received and formatted requirements for Source Protection Plans, staff recommend including the following policies in the Draft Source Protection Plans to address:

- The storage and handling of liquid fuel.

Prohibition – Future Licensed Facilities and Refineries

The future handling and storage of fuel at a bulk plant, cardlock/keylock or retail outlet (including a marina) as defined in Section 1 of O. Reg. 217/01 or at a facility that manufactures or refines fuel is designated as prohibited under Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act* in areas where the threat would be significant.

Risk Management Plans – Liquid Fuel

The existing or future handling and storage of fuel at a private outlet as defined in Section 1 of O. Reg. 217/01 is designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, requiring a Risk Management Plan in areas where the threat is or would be significant. The Risk Management Plans for existing handling and storage of fuel at private outlets shall be established by [to be determined] and shall have the following minimum content:

- New installations above ground if feasible and installed in accordance with O. Reg. 217/01 and the *Liquid Fuels Handling Code*
- Tanks and piping systems tested and monitored in accordance with Section 7 of the *Liquid Fuels Handling Code*
- Dispensing operations in compliance with Section 6 of the *Liquid Fuels Handling Code*
- Owner / operator shall hold pollution liability insurance
- Procedures to follow in the event of a spill
- Decommissioning of unused fuel tanks in accordance with the *Liquid Fuels Handling Code*

TSSA (LiquidFuel 1 and 4)

We are awaiting comments from the TSSA – these draft policies will be considered at a future meeting.

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Liquid Fuel Policies

Risk Management Official

The Risk Management Official shall report annually to the Source Protection Authority with the information required in Section 65 of Regulation 287/07 related to the previous calendar year. This will provide administrative, enforcement and compliance results for the Risk Management Plan and Prohibition policies.

In addition to these policies, the Draft Source Protection Plans would also contain:

- A preamble briefly explaining the policy intent
- Policy codes
- Reference to locations (maps) and circumstances where the policies would apply
- Definitions of “existing” and “future”
- Restricted Land Use policies to assist with the implementation of the Risk Management Plan and Prohibition policies (this has been requested by a number of municipalities so staff are working on legal wording)
- An invitation to all implementers to provide the Source Protection Authority with feedback about the effectiveness of the policies and suggestions for improvement on an ongoing basis.
- Associated education and outreach policies

3.0c Comments Received on Draft Policies **Septic Systems** (on-site sewage systems regulated by the Ontario Building Code)

Date: **December 7, 2011**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager**
 Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the revised septic system policies for inclusion in the Draft Source Protection Plans.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- **Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal**
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- Fuel storage or handling
- Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLSs) storage or handling
- Organic solvents storage or handling
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- Aircraft de-icing
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Policies must address activities considered a significant drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones

Policies can address activities considered a moderate or low drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans. A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans, one for the Mississippi Valley watershed and one for the Rideau Valley watershed.

Policy Development

Draft policies to address septic systems were developed as follows:

Policy Ideas were generated by municipal staff, source water staff and sector experts.

Draft Policies were approved by the Source Protection Committee at their March 3, 2011 meeting.

Source Protection Authorities

- Draft policies were endorsed by the Mississippi Valley Source Protection Authority at their April 20, 2011 meeting.
- Draft policies were endorsed by the Rideau Valley Source Protection Authority at their April 28, 2011 meeting.

Potential Implementers

- Municipalities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 5 and 6, 2011 for review and comment.
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all municipal staff on October 20, 2011
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all council members on October 21, 2011
- Ministries
 - Ministry of the Environment (MOE)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Principal Authorities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - A forum was held for all eastern Ontario ministry and health unit staff on October 18, 2011

Industry Associations

Conservation Ontario mailed letters to the following industry associations on August 22, 2011 inviting them to review draft policies:

- Ontario Onsite Wastewater Association
- Ontario Association of Sewage Industry Services
- Ontario Water Works Association

Potentially Affected Property Owners

- Properties with potential significant threats received fact sheets outlining draft policies for their review and comment.
- Fuel oil and septic system fact sheets were mailed on:
 - October 14 to properties in Merrickville and Munster
 - October 18 to properties in Kemptville, Almonte, Richmond and Carp
 - October 19 to properties in Westport
- All other fact sheets were mailed on November 4, 2011 (this included properties that received septic system and/or fuel oil fact sheets in addition to other topics).

General Public

- Five open houses were held on November 14, 16, 21, 22 and 24, 2011 to solicit input.

Draft Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must now consider all comments received on the draft policies
- Draft Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 35 day comment period
 - At least two public meetings must be held (one in each watershed); and
 - Notices must be sent to all municipalities, implementers and properties with potential significant threats

Proposed Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must then consider all comments received on the draft Source Protection Plans
- Proposed Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 30 day comment period
- All comments received will be submitted to the MOE along with the proposed Plans for review

Comments Received on Draft Policies

The Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee requested comments on their draft policies by December 2, 2011. Of those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft policies regarding septic systems, the following tables summarize:

- Who submitted comments; and
- What the comments were.

Some bodies have indicated that they require additional time to review the draft policies. Comments received after December 2, 2011 will be considered by the Source Protection Committee at a future meeting, prior to draft Plans being approved and posted for public consultation.

The following table lists those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft septic system policies. The table indicates who we received a comment submission from and who indicated they would be providing comments in the coming weeks (indicated by *italics*).

	Comments Received From	Comments Pending
Municipalities	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport	<i>Ottawa</i> <i>Perth</i> Rideau Lakes <i>Lanark County</i> United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Ministries	Principal Authorities	MOE MMAH
Property Owners	No written responses	
Public	40 people attended the open houses (including affected property owners)	

The following table summarizes all the comments received by December 2 on septic system draft policies and how staff proposes each comment be addressed.

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports / did not oppose the draft policies	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport Principal Authorities Open house participants	n/a	n/a

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Incentive program should be created for replacing and repairing septic systems	South Frontenac	Yes	All regions are calling on MOE to renew funding for the stewardship program beyond 2012.
Septic-1 Principal Authorities should report on decisions rendered (or copy Source Protection Authority on notices issued).	SPC Member	Yes	Wording of monitoring policy was revised to include this requirement
Septic-2 We are unaware that this is currently a mandatory program, clarification is required.	North Grenville	Yes	Inspections must be completed in mandatory areas within five years of the Assessment Report being approved. These dates will be included in the Source Protection Plan for clarity.
Septic-2 Province should address concerns about costs of implementing the septic re-inspection program	Town of Mississippi Mills	Yes	Concerns about the cost of the septic maintenance inspection program will be communicated to the principal authorities and the MOE
Septic-3 Concerned that policy wording implied that connection to sewer services could be required outside of designated serviced areas.	Town of Mississippi Mills	Yes	Policy wording was revised to more clearly articulate when connection to sewers would be required.
Septic-4 Need to provide a more detailed description of the grading plan that is required.	Staff	Yes	A principal authority suggested requiring a <i>“lot grade and drainage plan showing existing grade and proposed final grade elevations referenced to a geodetic benchmark.”</i>

Policies for Draft Source Protection Plans

After considering both the comments received and formatted requirements for Source Protection Plans, staff recommend including the following policies in the Draft Source Protection Plans to address:

- On-site sewage systems regulated by the Ontario Building Code.

The Mandatory On-Site Sewage System Maintenance Inspection Program

When the *Clean Water Act* was passed, the Ontario Building Code was amended to require regular inspections of septic systems in the most vulnerable areas where they are or would be a significant drinking water threat. Inspections are now required once in every five years, on a reoccurring basis. If an inspection indicates that a septic system is not functioning as designed, the Building Code provides the authority for inspectors to issue an order for maintenance, replacement or upgrading to ensure they continue to protect drinking water sources. The inspection program is the responsibility of the Principal Authorities who grant septic system approvals.

Redevelopment / Renovation Proposals

Within six months of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the Principal Authorities shall establish a procedure to ensure that their review under the Ontario Building Code of redevelopment / renovation proposals using existing septic systems, where the threat is significant, uses well-documented technical information to determine if the current septic system is adequate. The procedure should involve the careful consideration of such factors as depth to water table, soil type, size and age of system and lot size.

Connection to Municipal Sewer Services

In areas where septic systems are a significant threat, within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the municipality must require connection to municipal services (capacity permitting and within designated serviced areas) where services are available at the property line in the following situations:

- Where an existing septic system has failed a Phase II Inspection and/or an order has been issued to replace or do significant upgrades
- When the Principal Authority has deemed an existing septic system inadequate to service a proposed redevelopment / renovation
- For new development on existing lots of record

Lot Grading and Drainage Plans

In areas where septic systems would be a significant threat, within six months of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the municipality shall require lot grade and drainage plans as part of the application materials for building permits where a new septic system is proposed as part of new development in an area where municipal services are not available at the property line. Lot grade and drainage plans must show existing grade and proposed final grade elevations referenced to a geodetic benchmark.

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Septic System Policies

Principal Authorities – Maintenance Inspection Program

The Principal Authorities shall provide the Source Protection Authority with an annual report on the results of the mandatory on-site sewage system maintenance inspection program. The report shall include number of inspections conducted, number of failures and remediation notices issued and any other pertinent details about the progress of the program.

Principal Authorities – Redevelopment / Renovation Proposals

1. Within six months of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the Principal Authorities shall provide the Source Protection Authority with a report outlining the procedures that will be followed to ensure existing septic systems are adequate to service proposed redevelopment or renovation projects.
2. The Principal Authorities shall inform the Source Protection Authority of the decisions rendered regarding redevelopment or renovation proposals using existing septic systems. This can be accomplished by adding the Source Protection Authority to the distribution list for notices that are issued about these matters.

Municipalities – Lot Grading and Drainage Plans

The municipality shall notify the Source Protection Authority when application requirements have been revised to include the requirement for lot grade and drainage plans.

In addition to these policies, the Draft Source Protection Plans would also contain:

- A preamble briefly explaining the policy intent
- Policy codes
- Reference to locations (maps) and circumstances where the policies would apply
- Definitions of “existing” and “future”
- An invitation to all implementers to provide the Source Protection Authority with feedback about the effectiveness of the policies and suggestions for improvement on an ongoing basis.
- Associated education and outreach policies

3.0d Comments Received on Draft Policies DNAPLs and Organic Solvents

Date: December 7, 2011
To: Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee
From: Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager
Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the revised DNAPL and organic solvent policies for inclusion in the Draft Source Protection Plans.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- Fuel storage or handling
- **Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) storage or handling**
- **Organic solvents storage or handling**
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- Aircraft de-icing
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Policies must address activities considered a significant drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones

Policies can address activities considered a moderate or low drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans. A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans, one for the Mississippi Valley watershed and one for the Rideau Valley watershed.

Policy Development

Draft policies to address the storage and handling of DNAPLs and organic solvents were developed as follows:

Policy Ideas were generated by source water staff.

Draft Policies were approved by the Source Protection Committee at their August 4, 2011 meeting.

Source Protection Authorities

- Draft policies were endorsed by the Mississippi Valley Source Protection Authority at their September 21, 2011 meeting.
- Draft policies were endorsed by the Rideau Valley Source Protection Authority at their September 22, 2011 meeting.

Potential Implementers

- Municipalities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 5 and 6, 2011 for review and comment.
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all municipal staff on October 20, 2011
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all council members on October 21, 2011
- Ministries
 - Ministry of the Environment
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Environment Canada
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 31, 2011 for review and comment
 - A forum was held for all eastern Ontario ministry staff on October 18, 2011

Industry Associations

Conservation Ontario mailed letters to the following industry associations on August 22, 2011 inviting them to review draft policies:

- Canadian Association of Chemical Distributors
- Chemistry Industry Association of Canada – Ontario Region
- Ontario Fabricare Association
- Ontario Trucking Association
- Ontario Power Generation (OPG)
- Hydro One

Potentially Affected Property Owners

- Properties with potential DNAPL or organic solvent storage and handling were mailed a fact sheet on November 4, 2011 outlining draft policies for their review and comment.

General Public

- Five open houses were held on November 14, 16, 21, 22 and 24, 2011 to solicit input.

Draft Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must now consider all comments received on the draft policies
- Draft Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 35 day comment period
 - At least two public meetings must be held (one in each watershed); and
 - Notices must be sent to all municipalities, implementers and properties with potential significant threats

Proposed Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must then consider all comments received on the draft Source Protection Plans
- Proposed Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 30 day comment period
- All comments received will be submitted to the MOE along with the proposed Plans for review

Comments Received on Draft Policies

The Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee requested comments on their draft policies by December 2, 2011. Of those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft policies regarding DNAPLs and organic solvents, the following tables summarize:

- Who submitted comments; and
- What the comments were.

Some bodies have indicated that they require additional time to review the draft policies. Comments received after December 2, 2011 will be considered by the Source Protection Committee at a future meeting, prior to draft Plans being approved and posted for public consultation.

The following table lists individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft DNAPL and organic solvent policies. The table indicates who we received a comment submission from and who has indicated they will be submitting comments in the coming weeks (indicated by *italics*).

	Comments Received	Comments Pending
Municipalities	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport	Montague <i>Ottawa</i> <i>Perth</i> Rideau Lakes <i>Lanark County</i> United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Ministries		MOE MMAH Environment Canada
Industry Associations		
Property Owners	1 written submission (OPG)	
Public	40 people attended the open houses	

The following table summarizes all the comments received by December 2 on DNAPL and organic solvent draft policies and how staff proposes each comment be addressed.

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports or did not oppose the draft policies	Carleton Place Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Westport Open house participants	n/a	

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
DNAPL/OS-1 Concerned about how Risk Management Officials will be able to locate threat activities, especially in a non-commercial use.	Town of Mississippi Mills	No	Administering Risk Management Plans for DNAPLs and organic solvents will be very challenging. Some municipalities have suggested there are information sources (e.g., high risk lists for fire departments) that could help identify operations that involve DNAPLs or organic solvents. This challenge will be discussed at our February 16 municipal working group meeting.
DNAPL/OS-2 Environment Canada does not meet the definition of a “public body” so they cannot be named as an implementer of a monitoring policy.	MOE	Yes	The following monitoring policy has been removed “ <i>Environment Canada shall provide a response to the Source Protection Authority regarding their consideration of this policy</i> ”. It is hoped that their pre-consultation comments will indicate their willingness to implement this strategic action policy.
DNAPL/OS-2 Deep reservations that Environment Canada will act within a suitable timeline to bring in mandatory risk management measures. Ask for an annual status report to monitor their progress.	SPC Member	No	Monitoring policies cannot be written for Environment Canada (see section above). The Source Protection Authority can continue to correspond with Environment Canada through letters to understand whether they are willing to implement the policy and what their progress is.
DNAPL/OS-3 Policy wording should reference a sewer use by-law	Town of Smiths Falls	Yes	Policy wording has been revised to include sewer use by-law as an example.
DNAPL/OS-4 Concerned about the difficulty of enforcement because of ongoing changing commercial activities	Town of Smiths Falls	No	Prohibiting the future storage and handling of DNAPLs and organic solvents will be very challenging. This challenge will be discussed at our February 16 municipal working group meeting.
Provided a description of the chemicals used at the generating station in Merrickville	Ontario Power Generation	n/a	

Policies for Draft Source Protection Plans

After considering both the comments received, and formatting requirements for the Source Protection Plans, staff recommend including the following policies in the Draft Source Protection Plans to address:

- The storage and handling of DNAPLs and organic solvents.

Risk Management Plans – DNAPLs and Organic Solvents

The existing handling and storage of the listed DNAPL and organic solvent substances is designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, requiring a Risk Management Plan in areas where the threat is significant. The Risk Management Plan shall be established by [to be determined].

Prohibition – New Businesses Using DNAPLs and Organic Solvents

The future handling and storage of the listed DNAPL and organic solvent substances is designated as prohibited under Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act* in areas where the threat would be significant.

Sewer Use

Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the municipality shall institute a requirement (e.g. a sewer use by-law) to limit the concentration of the listed DNAPL and organic solvent substances in sewage that is discharged into the municipal sewage/stormwater system in areas where the threat is or would be significant.

Environment Canada Risk Management Tools (DNAPL/OS-2)

We are awaiting comments from Environment Canada – this draft policy will be considered at a future meeting

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the DNAPL / Organic Solvent Policies*Risk Management Official*

The Risk Management Official shall report annually to the Source Protection Authority with the information required in Section 65 of Regulation 287/07 related to the previous calendar year. This will provide administrative, enforcement and compliance results for the Risk Management Plan and Prohibition policies.

Municipality

The municipality shall notify the Source Protection Authority when the new requirements for sewer use have been instituted.

In addition to these policies, Draft Source Protection Plans would also contain the following information:

- A brief preamble explaining the policy intent
- Policy codes
- Reference to locations (maps) and circumstances where policy applies
- List of DNAPL and organic solvent substances to which policies apply
- Definitions of “existing” and “future”
- Restricted Land Use policies to assist with the implementation of the Risk Management Plan and Prohibition policies (this has been requested by a number of municipalities so staff is developing policy wording for Committee consideration).
- Associated education and outreach policies

3.ef Comments Received on Draft Policies Aircraft De-icing

Date: **December 7, 2011**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager**
 Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the revised aircraft de-icing policies for inclusion in the Draft Source Protection Plans.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- Fuel storage or handling
- Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLSs) storage or handling
- Organic solvents storage or handling
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- **Aircraft de-icing**
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Policies must address activities considered a significant drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones

Policies can address activities considered a moderate or low drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans. A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans, one for the Mississippi Valley watershed and one for the Rideau Valley watershed.

Policy Development

Draft policies to address the management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft were developed as follows:

Policy Ideas were generated by source water staff.

Draft Policies were approved by the Source Protection Committee at their June 2, 2011 meeting.

Source Protection Authorities

- Draft policies were endorsed by the Mississippi Valley Source Protection Authority at their July 20, 2011 meeting.
- Draft policies were endorsed by the Rideau Valley Source Protection Authority at their June 23, 2011 meeting.

Potential Implementers

- Municipalities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 5 and 6, 2011 for review and comment.
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all municipal staff on October 20, 2011
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all council members on October 21, 2011
- Ministries
 - Ministry of the Environment
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - A forum was held for all eastern Ontario ministry staff on October 18, 2011

General Public

- Five open houses were held on November 14, 16, 21, 22 and 24, 2011 to solicit input.

Draft Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must now consider all comments received on the draft policies
- Draft Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 35 day comment period
 - At least two public meetings must be held (one in each watershed); and
 - Notices must be sent to all municipalities, implementers and properties with potential significant threats

Proposed Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must then consider all comments received on the draft Source Protection Plans
- Proposed Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 30 day comment period
- All comments received will be submitted to the MOE along with the proposed Plans for review

Comments Received on Draft Policies

The Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee requested comments on their draft policies by December 2, 2011. Of those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft policies regarding aircraft de-icing, the following tables summarize:

- Who submitted comments; and
- What the comments were.

Some bodies have indicated that they require additional time to review the draft policies. Comments received after December 2, 2011 will be considered by the Source Protection Committee at a future meeting, prior to draft Plans being approved and posted for public consultation.

The following table lists individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft aircraft de-icing policies. The table indicates who we received a comment submission from and who has indicated they will be submitting comments in the coming weeks (indicated by *italics*).

	Comments Received	Comments Pending
Municipalities	Carleton Place Drummond/North Elmsley Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Tay Valley Westport	Beckwith <i>Ottawa</i> <i>Perth</i> Rideau Lakes <i>Lanark County</i> United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Ministries		MOE MMAH
Public	40 people attended the open houses	

The following table summarizes all the comments received by December 2 on aircraft de-icing draft policies and how staff proposes each comment be addressed.

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports or did not oppose the draft policies	Carleton Place Drummond/North Elmsley Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Grenville Smiths Falls Tay Valley Westport Open house participants	n/a	
Have air medi-evacs and helipads at hospitals been considered as part of this threat?	SPC Member	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-icing chemicals must originate from a national, regional, small or remote airport in order to be considered a significant, moderate or low threat to drinking water. This means source protection policies cannot address other locations where de-icing may occur. Typically deicing is conducted where aircraft are kept (e.g. not a helipad) and there are none of these facilities within our WHPAs scored 10 or our IPZs scored 9 or 10. Staff has also confirmed that there are no helipads in our vulnerable areas where policies would apply.
It is unclear why the Town of Mississippi Mills is listed as an implementer of the policy since there are no airports.	Town of Mississippi Mills	Yes	The policy is to address <u>future</u> airports in areas where runoff containing de-icing materials would be a significant threat (there are no existing airports in these areas). While it is unlikely that a future airport could be established in these areas, a policy must be created and an implementer named.

Policies for Draft Source Protection Plans

After considering both the comments received, and formatting requirements for the Source Protection Plans, staff recommend including the following policies in the Draft Source Protection Plans to address:

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

Prohibition – Aircraft De-icing

The future management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft and originating at a national or regional airport located in WHPA A and B (vulnerability score of 10) and IPZ 1 and 2 (vulnerability score of 9 and 10) is designated as prohibited under Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Aircraft De-icing Policy

The Risk Management Official shall report annually to the Source Protection Authority with the information required in Section 65 of Regulation 287/07 related to the previous calendar year. This will provide administrative, enforcement and compliance results.

In addition to these policies, Draft Source Protection Plans would also contain the following information:

- A brief preamble explaining the policy intent;
- Policy codes;
- Reference to maps where the policy applies;
- Definitions of “existing” and “future”; and
- A Restricted Land Use policy to assist with the implementation of the prohibition policy (this has been requested by a number of municipalities so staff is developing policy wording for Committee consideration).

3.0f Comments Received on Draft Policies Education and Outreach

Date: **December 7, 2011**
To: **Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee**
From: **Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager**
 Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee approve the revised education and outreach policies for inclusion in the Draft Source Protection Plans.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- Fuel storage or handling
- Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLSs) storage or handling
- Organic solvents storage or handling
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- Aircraft de-icing
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Policies must address activities considered a significant drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones

Policies can address activities considered a moderate or low drinking water threat in the following vulnerable areas:

- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Intake Protection Zones
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans. A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans, one for the Mississippi Valley watershed and one for the Rideau Valley watershed.

Policy Development

Draft policies involving education and outreach were developed as follows:

Policy Ideas were generated by municipal staff and source water staff.

Draft Policies were approved by the Source Protection Committee throughout 2011 and all education and outreach policies were approved collectively at their November 3, 2011 meeting.

Source Protection Authorities

- Draft policies were mailed on October 31, 2011 for review and comment.

Potential Implementers

- Municipalities
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 5 and 6, 2011 for review and comment.
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all municipal staff on October 20, 2011
 - A “working group” meeting was held for all council members on October 21, 2011
- Ministries
 - Ministry of the Environment
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
 - Draft policies were mailed on October 12, 2011 for review and comment
 - A forum was held for all eastern Ontario ministry staff on October 18, 2011

General Public

- Five open houses were held on November 14, 16, 21, 22 and 24, 2011 to solicit input.

Draft Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must now consider all comments received on the draft policies
- Draft Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 35 day comment period
 - At least two public meetings must be held (one in each watershed); and
 - Notices must be sent to all municipalities, implementers and properties with potential significant threats

Proposed Source Protection Plans

- Source Protection Committees must then consider all comments received on the draft Source Protection Plans
- Proposed Source Protection Plans must then be posted for a 30 day comment period
- All comments received will be submitted to the MOE along with the proposed Plans for review

Comments Received on Draft Policies

The Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee requested comments on their draft policies by December 2, 2011. Of those individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft policies regarding education and outreach, the following tables summarize:

- Who submitted comments; and
- What the comments were.

Some bodies have indicated that they require additional time to review the draft policies. Comments received after December 2, 2011 will be considered by the Source Protection Committee at a future meeting, prior to draft Plans being approved and posted for public consultation.

The following table lists individuals and bodies who were asked to review draft DNAPL and organic solvent policies. The table indicates who we received a comment submission from and who has indicated they will be submitting comments in the coming weeks (indicated by *italics*).

	Comments Received	Comments Pending
Municipalities	Carleton Place Drummond/North Elmsley Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Frontenac North Grenville Smiths Falls South Frontenac Tay Valley Westport	Addington Highlands Athens Augusta Beckwith <i>Central Frontenac</i> <i>Elizabethtown-Kitley</i> Lanark Highlands Montague <i>Ottawa</i> <i>Perth</i> Rideau Lakes <i>Frontenac County</i> <i>County of Lanark</i> United Counties of Leeds and Grenville County of Lennox and Addington
Ministries		MOE MMAH
Public	40 people attended the open houses	

The following table summarizes all the comments received by December 2 on education and outreach draft policies and how staff proposes each comment be addressed.

Comment	Commenter	Addressed	Staff Recommendation
Supports / did not oppose the policies	Carleton Place Drummond/North Elmsley Merrickville-Wolford Mississippi Mills North Frontenac North Grenville Smiths Falls South Frontenac Tay Valley Westport	n/a	
E&O-1 Suggested the MOE or conservation authority take the lead in developing and distributing education and outreach materials. Municipalities could help distribute materials.	Mississippi Mills Smiths Falls North Grenville Drummond / North Elmsley	Yes	A second pre-consultation letter will be sent to the Source Protection Authorities asking if they would be the policy implementer instead of municipalities.
E&O-1 Do not like the "clean water zone" working title.	SPC Members	Yes	The working title has been revised to "drinking water zone". The program's name could be determined prior to implementation by the implementer.
E&O-2 Should include the need to properly decommission abandoned wells	Municipality	Yes	The region wide education and outreach program can address any and all topics related to protecting regional groundwater. Properly decommissioning wells will also be addressed in the transport pathways policies being considered by the Committee at their December 15, 2011 meeting.

Policies for Draft Source Protection Plans

After considering both the comments received, and formatting requirements for the Source Protection Plans, staff recommend including the following policies in the Draft Source Protection Plans regarding:

- Education and outreach.

“Living and Working in the Drinking Water Zone” (working title)

Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the municipality shall implement an education and outreach program targeted at residents and businesses located in the Wellhead Protection Areas (vulnerability score of 10) and the Intake Protection Zones (vulnerability scores of 8 or higher). The program may use any means that effectively disseminates information and fosters good stewardship practices such as a mail-out, participation in community events or partnering with other agencies to build on existing programs. The program may address any water quality or quantity topic but must include promotion of the following:

- Awareness of the vulnerable areas
- Proper septic system care and maintenance
- Best management practices for storing and applying nutrients and for outdoor livestock areas.
- Risk management measures for fuel storage
- Awareness of Ontario’s Cosmetic Pesticide Ban and best management practices where pesticides are used under an exemption from the ban
- The importance of complying with all aspects of the Pesticide Safety Course
- Participation in the Environmental Farm Plan Program
- Awareness of DNAPL and organic solvent substances and the products that may contain them, alternative products that do not pose a threat to drinking water and proper disposal of unwanted products
- “Smart salt practices” for the use of road salt
- Existing incentive programs available to help property owners and businesses implement best management practices and Source Protection Plan policy requirements

“Protecting Regional Groundwater” (working title)

Within one year of the Source Protection Plan taking effect, the Source Protection Authority shall develop education materials and a source of information such as a website about the highly vulnerable nature of the region’s aquifers and ways to take action to protect regional groundwater. The materials developed could then be accessed by all residents of the region, disseminated by any interested group or agency, and promoted at community events that the Conservation Authorities already participate in.

Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Education and Outreach Policies

Municipality – Living and Working in the Drinking Water Zone

The municipality (or the agency that they designate to do the education and outreach) shall provide an annual report to the Source Protection Authority on the implementation, participation and suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the education and outreach program.

Source Protection Authority – Protecting Regional Groundwater

The Source Protection Authority shall provide information on the implementation and participation of the education and outreach program in their annual progress report to the Director at the Ontario Ministry of the Environment.

In addition to these policies, Draft Source Protection Plans would also contain the following information:

- A brief preamble explaining the policy intent
- Policy codes
- Reference to locations (maps) and circumstances where policy applies
- An invitation to all implementers to provide the Source Protection Authority with feedback about the effectiveness of the policies and suggestions for improvement on an ongoing basis.
- Associated education and outreach policies

4.0 Draft Source Protection Plans and Explanatory Documents

Date: December 7, 2011
To: Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee
From: Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager
Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee direct staff to begin writing draft Source Protection Plans and Explanatory Documents based on the input provided by members.

Background

Across Ontario, Source Protection Committees are working with municipalities, farmers, property owners, businesses, industries, First Nations, environmental groups, government ministries and the general public. Together they are developing policies to prevent the contamination and overuse of lakes, rivers and groundwater where they are a source of drinking water.

Policies will address the following types of activities under certain circumstances:

- Waste disposal sites (including the application of untreated septage to land)
- Sewage storage, treatment, transmission or disposal
- Agricultural source material (e.g. manure) storage, management or application
- Non-agricultural source material (e.g. biosolids) storage, handling or application
- Farm animal pasturing, grazing, outdoor confinement areas or farm yards
- Fertilizer storage, handling or application
- Pesticide storage, handling or application
- Fuel storage or handling
- Dense Non-aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLSs) storage or handling
- Organic solvents storage or handling
- Road salt storage, handling or application
- Snow storage
- Aircraft de-icing
- Transportation corridors
- Transport pathways

Once draft policies have been developed and undergone pre-consultation, they must be compiled into Source Protection Plans.

- A plan is required for each watershed, so the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee must develop two Source Protection Plans.
- Each Source Protection Plan must be accompanied by an Explanatory Document.

Draft Source Protection Plans

Staff are currently preparing a draft Table of Contents for the Source Protection Plans.

- This will be circulated to members prior to the meeting for their consideration
- It will list required content outlined in the *Clean Water Act* and its regulations
- It will also propose a structure for the Plans

Staff is seeking input from members regarding the structure, organization and content of the Plans. Staff will use this input to begin writing the draft Plans.

Draft Explanatory Documents

Staff are currently preparing a draft Table of Contents for the Explanatory Documents.

- This will be circulated to members prior to the meeting for their consideration
- It lists required content outlined in the *Clean Water Act* and its regulations
- It also proposes a structure for the document

Staff is seeking input from members regarding the structure, organization and content of the Explanatory Document. Staff will use this input to begin writing the draft documents.

5.0 Community Outreach

Date: December 7, 2011
To: Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee
From: Sommer Casgrain-Robertson, Co-Project Manager
Mississippi – Rideau Source Protection Region

Recommendation:

That the Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Committee receive the Community Outreach staff report for information

Background

Staff and MRSPC members participate in many different community outreach activities to raise awareness and understanding of the source protection planning process. These activities include information booths at events, presentations at meetings and articles in newsletters and local papers. It is important that staff and members keep each other informed about the activities they are involved in so that we can coordinate our participation and prepare appropriate materials in advance. This includes coordinating with our neighbouring regions for outreach covering Eastern Ontario.

Past Activities

Members & staff are asked to give a verbal update on any other activities that took place in the past month related to source protection.

1. *Smiths Falls Council Meeting*
 - November 7, Smiths Falls (Sommer presented)
2. *Public Open Houses (4 pm to 8 pm)*
 - November 14 – Richmond Fairgrounds, 6107 Perth St.
 - November 16 – Almonte Old Town Hall, 14 Bridge St.
 - November 21 – Carp Fairgrounds, 3790 Carp Rd.
 - November 22 – Merrickville Community Centre, 106 Read St.
 - November 24 – Perth Legion, 26 Beckwith St.
3. *Meeting with Conservation Authority Planning and Regulations Staff*
 - November 15, Manotick (Sommer participated)
4. *Meeting with Town of Perth Staff*
 - November 24, Perth (Sommer participated)
5. *Source Protection Plan Advisory Committee Teleconference*
 - November 24 (Allison, Tiffany and Brian participated)
6. *Eastern Regions Meeting*
 - November 28, Brockville (Sommer and Brian attended)
7. *Consortium on Source Protection Meeting – École Polytechnique de Montréal*
 - December 8, Ottawa (City of Ottawa staff attended)

Upcoming Activities

Members & staff are asked to give a verbal update about any other activities they know about in the coming months related to source protection.

1. *Chairs Meeting*
 - January 9, Toronto (Chair Stavinga and Sommer attending)
2. *Eastern Regions Meeting*
 - January 30, Brockville (Sommer and Brian attending)
3. *Municipal Working Group Meeting (Council members and staff)*
 - February 16, Perth (staff and some members attending)