



Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority
Meeting #1/2021
Thursday, March 25, 2021

Virtual Meeting
(Access Details to be Provided)

Agenda

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To: The Chair and Members of Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection
Authority Board of Directors

From: Mark Majchrowski, Chief Administrative Officer

Re: Approval of Minutes

KEY ISSUE:

To approve the minutes of Meeting #1/2020 (May 28, 2020).

RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED, THAT, the minutes of Meeting #1/2020 be adopted as circulated.

Minutes are attached for your review and approval.

Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority Minutes of Meeting SPA #1/20

Meeting #1/20 was held on Thursday, May 28, 2020.
Chair Smith called the meeting to order at 1:12 p.m.

Present: Ted Smith, Chair
Andy Letham, Vice Chair
Angus Ross, Director
Kathleen Seymour-Fagan, Director
Ron Hooper, Director
Pat Dunn, Director
Cathy Moore, Director
Deborah Kiezebrink, Director
Ron Windover, Director
Pam Sayne, Director
Cam McKenzie, Director

Regrets: Patrick Kennedy, Director
Liz Danielsen, Director

Staff: Mark Majchrowski, CAO
Emma Collyer, Director, Integrated Watershed Management
Kristie Virgoe, Director, Stewardship and Conservation Lands
Ron Warne, Director, Planning, Development & Engineering
Wanda Stephen, Director, Corporate Services
Jenna Stephens, Source Protection Technician
Melanie Dolamore, Corporate Services Assistant
John Chambers, Communications Specialist

Guests: Matt Wilson, OMAFRA
Dale McComb, OMAFRA
David Bradley, OMAFRA
Lisa Ross, OMAFRA
Bonnie Wilkinson, OMAFRA
Mary Wooding, Source Protection Liaison, Trent Conservation Coalition

Adoption of Agenda

RESOLUTION #1/20

MOVED BY: CATHY MOORE

SECONDED BY: PAT DUNN

RESOLVED, THAT, the agenda for Meeting #1/20 be adopted.

CARRIED

Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

Chair Smith declared a pecuniary interest to Agenda Item #5 – Provincial Approvals of Non-Agricultural Source Material Application - Biosolids due to the use of biosolids on the family farm.

Approval of Minutes

RESOLUTION #2/20

MOVED BY: RON HOOPER
SECONDED BY: DEBORAH KIEZBRINK

RESOLVED, THAT, the minutes of Meeting #3/19 (November 28th, 2019) be approved.

CARRIED

Business Arising from the Minutes

None.

Provincial Approvals of Non-Agricultural Source Material Application - Biosolids

RESOLUTION #3/20

MOVED BY: PAT DUNN
SECONDED BY: PAM SAYNE

RESOLVED, THAT, the report on the approval of spreading of non-agricultural source material and sewage biosolids be received, AND

THAT, the Source Protection Authority send a letter to the Director of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks outlining suggested improvements to the Ministry's process for approving Non-Agricultural Source Material Applications.

CARRIED

CAO Majchrowski provided the Board with background on NASIM and introduced the guests attending the meeting from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), and Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).

Ms. Stephens, and the guests in attendance from OMAFRA (non-agricultural source material applications) and MECP (sewage biosolid applications) explained in depth the process for both applications including the approval process, renewal, and compliance of the permits. Discussion was also had on resident well water concerns and surface water near waterways.

Director Sayne shared with the Board that she would like to see more public education on this topic, particularly to assist with planning.

Update on TCC Source Protection Committee Activities

RESOLUTION #4/20

MOVED BY: CATHY MOORE
SECONDED BY: RON HOOPER

RESOLVED, THAT, the update on recent Source Protection Committee activities be received.

CARRIED

Ms. Stephens provided a brief overview on the report and recent Source Protection Committee activities since the last Board meeting in 2019. CAO Majchrowski and Ms. Stephens fielded questions on the aquaculture use and related policy development, applicable to the Stirling drinking water system.

Annual Progress Reporting

RESOLUTION #5/20

MOVED BY: PAM SAYNE
SECONDED BY: ANGUS ROSS

(March circulation by e-mail of Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority Annual Progress Report)

RESOLVED, THAT, the approval of grade of “P: Progressing Well/On Target” for the status of implementation within the watershed, AND

THAT, the draft Kawartha Haliburton Source Protection Authority annual progress report endorsement and circulation to the Source Protection Committee for comment in accordance with O. Reg. 287/07 be ratified.

(April circulation by e-mail of the Trent Region Annual Progress Report)

Resolved, That, the Trent Source Protection Plan Annual Progress Report endorsement, AND

THAT, the Trent Source Protection Plan Annual Progress Report submission to the Lower Trent Source Protection Authority (lead) for delivery to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) as required by Section 46 of the *Clean Water Act* and Section 52 of *Ontario Regulation 287/07* be ratified.

CARRIED

Ms. Jenna Stephens provided a brief overview of the report for the Board.

Correspondence

RESOLUTION #6/20

MOVED BY: ANDY LETHAM
SECONDED BY: RON WINDOVER

RESOLVED, THAT, the correspondence be received.

CARRIED

Ms. Stephens provided the Board an overview on the correspondence received.

New Business

None declared.

Next Meeting

March 25th, 2021, or at the call of the Chair if earlier.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:16 p.m.

RESOLUTION #7/20

MOVED BY: RON WINDOVER

RESOLVED, THAT, the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

Ted Smith
Chair

Mark Majchrowski
CAO

To: The Chair and Members of Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority
Board of Directors

From: Mark Majchrowski, Chief Administrative Officer
Jenna Stephens, Source Protection Technician

Re: Update on Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee
Activities

KEY ISSUE:

To provide an update on recent Source Protection Committee activities.

RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED, THAT, the update on recent Source Protection Committee activities be received.

Since our last SPA meeting held on May 28th, 2020, the Source Protection Committee (SPC) met on July 23, 2020, October 28, 2020, and January 27, 2021. This report summarizes the key topics for discussion and outcomes of those meetings.

Impacts of COVID 19

Despite the uncertainty of the COVID 19 pandemic, work in the Source Water Protection program has continued. The Source Protection Committee Members Handbook was updated to allow for remote/virtual meetings and to allow for email/phone polls of the Source Protection Committee to achieve consensus if necessary. These amendments have allowed important program work to continue, such as various Section 34 amendments, review and commenting on the proposed Phase 2 Amendments to the Director's Technical Rules, and continued work on the Section 36 amendment.

Risk Management Officials (RMOs) identified that they were not completing in person site visits or inspections and were completing all work through phone calls, video calls and emails. RMOs also noted that the pandemic caused delays in the completion of all remaining RMPs. Along with many other Source Protection Regions across the province, the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region requested an extension to the compliance date for completion of all RMPs. The Region applied to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) for an extension to January 1, 2023. In August 2020, the MECP approved the application for an extension on the Risk Management Plan (RMP) timelines, however the SPC gave internal policy direction that all RMPs are to be in place by January 1, 2022. All RMOs were also requested to complete a workplan outlining how they are going to meet these new deadlines. All work plans were submitted and approved by the SPC and MECP.

General Program Update

RMP Timelines

Earlier in a 2019 meeting, the Committee approved a recommendation that the compliance date for all RMPs be changed from December 31, 2020 to “the discretion of the Risk Management Official”. Concern was subsequently raised that the current compliance deadline for all RMPs would not be met, however this issue has been addressed through the timeline extension which was granted.

The committee amended their previous decision to identify the compliance date for completing RMPs be set at 2 years from the date that the Risk Management Official becomes aware of the activity.

Trust the Tap

To mark the 20th anniversary of the Walkerton Tragedy, Keith Taylor, program coordinator for the Trent Conservation Coalition in coordination with Quinte Conservation, Conservation Ontario and the MECP launched the Trust the Tap campaign which was aimed at raising awareness of the source water protection efforts which have taken place across Ontario since the tragedy. It highlighted improvements in the safety of municipal drinking water and the knowledge gained in the last 20 years which will ensure that a similar tragedy does not occur in the future. The campaign was well received and widespread across the province.

Education and Outreach

The Committee reiterated the importance of education and outreach efforts as an effective tool in generating buy-in to the source water protection program. Regional staff, RMOs and other implementing bodies are encouraged to extend education and outreach efforts to current and new target audiences such as real estate, oil delivery companies, property management companies, the geothermal industry, and the agricultural community.

Review of the Bottled Water Industry

The Committee was informed that the province was performing a review of the bottled water industry under the Ontario Water Resources Act (WRA) and it was open for public comments on the Environmental Registry. Things being looked at included a review of the water taking permit process, establishing priorities for water use, looking at cumulative effect of bottled water industry, and intent to make data around water bottle use more transparent. A decision was posted on December 18, 2020 stating that Ontario was moving forward with changes to the WRA that will give host municipalities more direct input on allowing bottled water companies to withdraw new or increased amounts of groundwater in their communities.

This new requirement is part of a series of proposed enhancements to Ontario’s water taking program. Giving municipalities more direct input on new or increased bottled water takings

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.

will help further protect water resources in Ontario by ensuring that local communities also have a say in water bottling permits.

The amendments to the WRA establish the following requirements:

- before a water bottling company applies for a permit to take water from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, the company would be required to seek a municipal council resolution from the local host municipality either supporting or objecting to the proposed water taking.
- the requirement would apply to a company intending to apply for a permit for a new groundwater taking or to increase the amount they are authorized to take under an existing permit.
- the requirement only applies to cumulative water takings within the local host municipality above 379,000 litres per day.
- the local host municipality is the lower or single tier municipality where the proposed water taking is located.
- municipalities would be required to provide a council resolution within 12 months from the date the company makes a request. A resolution supporting a water taking would be valid for five years.

The amendments to the WRA will come into effect upon proclamation, anticipated to be at the same time that the bottled water moratorium ends on April 1, 2021.

Phase II Director's Technical Rules

Proposed amendments were posted on the Environmental Registry for a 90-day public commenting period from August 11, 2020 to November 9, 2020. The amendments range from minor editorial changes to the Source Protection Plan and major changes that could result in further significant drinking water threats. They are also broken into mandatory changes and optional changes.

The mandatory changes which would need to be incorporated into the plan if approved include:

- A new formula for calculating the impervious surface areas as it relates to road salt application and storage, and a change in the percentage of impervious area to identify significant risk. Thresholds for road salt storage has also dropped.
- For Fuel, the risk of fuel handling and storage will now be combined.
- For Fuel storage in a groundwater protection zone; the threshold for a Significant Drinking Water Threats (SDWT) dropped to quantities above 250 L of fuel storage above ground (from 2,500 L fuel storage above ground) in Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) with a score of 10.
- Differentiating between the impact of Stormwater Management Facilities on surface water and groundwater sources considering land use types and impervious areas.

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The optional changes that may need to be incorporated into the plan if approved include:

- Incorporating the climate change risk assessment (water quality).
- Intake Protection Zone 1 (IPZ 1) - Enabling setbacks within the prescribed radius to capture transport pathways.
- IPZ 2 – Enable multiple scores to represent variations in land characteristics and hydrological conditions.
- Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids - Adopt the list of activities from O. Reg.153 (brownfields) where DNAPL is likely to be stored or handled.
- Revise the waste sub-threat categories to align with the EPA.

Mary Wooding, MECP Liaison Officer for the SPC advised that upwards of 350 comments were received during the commenting period. These comments are currently being analyzed and reviewed by Ministry staff and as such there has been no indication on the timing of the approval of the proposed amendments or their posting on the Environmental Registry of Ontario.

Colborne Drinking Water System Issue

Staff from Lower Trent Conservation Authority gave the committee an overview of a challenge they are facing with the Colborne drinking water system. The municipality has industrial lands they are looking to sell which are located within the Wellhead Protection Area where the handling and storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) is prohibited.

The municipality requested an exemption from the future prohibition of DNAPLs as the current vulnerability score of the majority of the lands was 6 and it was believed that there is an ability to allow for activities that involve DNAPL use under the conditions of a RMP. The committee asked for additional information and work to be performed before considering further. At the following SPC meeting, new information was presented which showed that the vulnerability scores of the Wellhead Protection Area in the industrial park could significantly increase if the study is approved. As a result, the SPC agreed to hold the decision to create a DNAPL prohibition exemption policy for the Colborne Industrial Park pending consideration of any further information to be considered.

Consideration of Other Systems

The committee was provided with an update on the Ministry's progress and guidance on incorporating other systems into the Source Water Protection program. This includes First Nations and well clusters. These initiatives are likely to require a different approach from a policy point of view, such as using softer tools and more education and outreach. Mary Wooding noted that the Ministry is developing guidance for private systems that aren't included in the provincially approved Source Protection Plans. This is to be posted on the www.Ontario.ca website and is noted to be a priority for the Source Protection Branch.

On January 25, 2021, staff from Lower Trent Conservation and Otonabee Region Conservation

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.

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Authority met with Curve Lake First Nations regarding source protection. They provided information and answered questions at the meeting regarding source water protection and their system. The overall feeling was that the meeting went quite well, and staff remain committed to supporting the First Nations communities within the Trent Source Protection Region in any way that they can.

2021 Work Plan

A summary of the work for the upcoming year was given at the January 27, 2021 SPC meeting. This work includes Section 34 amendments for the new well at Colborne and possibly Port Perry. The DNAPL exemption policy may also require a Section 34 amendment but the decision to move forward on this exemption is currently on hold. Technical work will be required to address mapping changes, changes to vulnerable areas, and impervious land percentages. Other technical work may include threats verification and enumeration. It is anticipated that preparation of the Section 36 amendment package will begin, including: early engagement with MECP, pre-consultation with Ministries, and consultation with public, anyone affected by the policy amendments, and stakeholders. To accommodate this workload, Keith Taylor has requested an increase in the budget and also an increased number of Source Protection Committee meetings.

Annual Reporting

All annual reporting was submitted on time to the MECP in May 2020. The annual reports for both the Trent Source Protection Plan and the Ganaraska Source Protection Plan received an overall grade of “Progressing Well/On Target”. Since the 2020 annual reports were submitted, the leads across the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region have worked with staff from Upper Thames River Conservation Authority to set up an online annual reporting template which is supported by the MECP. This online reporting format is being used for the February 1, 2021 annual reporting. More information on this new format and the results of the annual reports is contained in a separate agenda item.

Mary Wooding, the MECP Liaison Officer for the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region gave an overview of the progress of the source protection program throughout the province over the last 5 years. Some highlights include:

- 98 percent of legally-binding significant drinking water threats (SDWT) policies have been or are in the progress of being implemented;
- 21 threat policies from 8 SPR/As are experiencing implementation challenges;
- On average, 83 percent of existing SDWT have been addressed across all SPRs;
- There is a 94 percent compliance rate following inspections for contraventions to RMPs;
- 15 percent of drinking water issues show improvements.

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Canadiana Shores Update

At the time of the last Source Protection Authority meeting the public commenting period for the updates to the Canadiana Shores municipal drinking water system was still open. This commenting period ended on June 5, 2020 with no comments being received. The completed amendment package was submitted to the MECP on June 15, 2020 for final approval. On August 14, 2020 the MECP sent notice that the amendments had been approved by the Minister (MECP) and that the amendments take effect immediately upon the posting of the Notice on the Environmental Registry. All updated versions of the Assessment Report, Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document were posted on the Trent Conservation Coalition website and the Notice along with the updated mapping layers were sent to the City of Kawartha Lakes. This concluded the s.34 amendment process for the Canadiana Shores municipal drinking water system.

To: The Chair and Members of Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority Board of Directors

From: Mark Majchrowski, Chief Administrative Officer
Jenna Stephens, Source Protection Technician

Re: Summary of Proposed Policy Updates

KEY ISSUE:

To provide a summary of the proposed policy updates as part of the Section 36 Workplan.

RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED, THAT, the summary of the proposed policy updates be received.

Upon the approval of the Section 36 Workplan by the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks on May 21, 2019 the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region staff and Source Protection Committee have worked to complete amendments contained in the workplan.

Many of these amendments relate to updating of policy wording to either address implementation challenges identified by implementing bodies or to clarify the policy based on its original intent.

Much progress was made in 2020 to complete these updates, a summary of which can be found below, and a more detailed overview of the policy changes can be found in the attachment.

Policy Theme, subject	Policy Change	Specific Change & Comments
Transport Pathways – geothermal policy	Implementation issue; minor change	Policy clarified to prohibit new geothermal project in the WHPA-A and specific requirements in other vulnerable areas
Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipelines	New threat defined by Province; major change	Policies written to address the significant drinking water threat of establishment and operation of liquid hydrocarbon pipelines
Sewage – Wastewater collection facility that collects or transmits sewage	Implementation issue; minor change	Inclusion of pumping stations included in the text as well as the inclusion of groundwater systems (in addition to surface water systems) added to policy wording

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Handling and Storage of Fuel	Implementation issue; minor change	Policy applicable to both handling and storage (handling was excluded in original policy wording); serves to include infrastructure with tank; clarity around requirements for inspection in Risk Management plans included
Handling and Storage of Fuel	New threat defined by Province; major change	Addition of above grade tanks as significant threat; additional threat verification will be required
Agriculture – Pathogen Quantities	Implementation issue; major change	Exclude urban properties from RMP, allow up to 6 chickens in urban areas outside of WHPA-A and IPZ-1, extensive education and outreach program
DNAPL - exclusions	Implementation issue; minor change	Specified that small household volumes (e.g., nail polish remover) are not subject to policies
Road Salt – threat management	Implementation issue and change in Provincial threat definition (impervious area), major change	Exempt municipal roads, small parking lots, residential properties from RMP meeting appropriate criteria, encourage municipalities to have salt management plans; broad education and outreach in the fall
Road Salt – threat management	New policy, minor change	Strategic policy recommending municipalities to monitor sodium/chloride trends in raw water during runoff periods
Specify Action – future road salt application	Implementation issue; minor change	Municipalities to consider design criteria for sidewalks and roadways

Summary

Significant progress has been made in 2020 to complete policy amendment work contained within the Section 36 Workplan, as approved by the MECP Minister on May 21, 2019. All proposed amendments will go through a lengthy targeted and public consultation process prior to submission to the MECP for approval. Municipal Working Groups across the Trent region will be reviewing the proposed policy amendments and providing feedback to the Source Protection Committee for their meeting to be held March 25th, 2021.

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.

ATTACHMENT

Trent Source Protection Plan:
Overview of Proposed Policy Updates – March 2021

Transport Pathways

The issue of using a by-law to address transport pathways (TPs) and complications with prohibiting geothermal proposals based on the existing policy was identified locally by several SPA staff. Regional staff have reviewed other regions policies addressing TPs noting TCC's is the most restrictive in the province. A draft policy was presented to the Committee that captures the intent of the original policy but provides more details including – prohibiting new geothermal projects in WHPA-A and specific requirements for new transport pathways in the other vulnerable areas. A guidance document is being developed which will help municipalities with the process which is to be followed when they receive development applications which would potentially create transport pathways. The committee approved the updated policy wording.

Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipelines

To address a new addition to the significant drinking water threat listing, the establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline (which was added to the *Clean Water Act, 2006* as part of the Phase 1 Amendments to the Director's Technical Rules), policies need to be written and added to the Trent Source Protection Plan. The Ganaraska Source Protection Plan contained policies for the establishment and operation of pipelines as a local threat. The Committee used these policies as a base when drafting policy wording for the Trent Source Protection Plan.

The intent of the policies is for pipeline operators to be aware of Wellhead Protection Areas and Intake Protection Zones, have these municipal drinking water systems added to their mapping, and create mock emergency exercises around these systems to ensure the protection of the drinking water sources.

A working group was established which resulted in the consultation on the policy wording with relevant stakeholders. The new policies will allow for consistency between the Trent and Ganaraska Source Protection Plans, given a water system (Trenton) also has this threat type. Staff noted a low-threat in Creighton Heights WHPA, and the potential for moderate-low threat policies to other drinking water systems in the future. The Committee approved the staff recommendation to amend the Ganaraska Source Protection Plan, add the pipeline policies to the Trent Source Protection Plan, and add a moderate and low threat pipeline policy to both plans as part of the s.36 package, which will undergo consultation.

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Sewage

Policy S-6 (1) which deals with wastewater collection facilities that collect or transmit sewage should identify pumping stations as a component of the system that could fail and lead to a release of pathogens into the environment and subsequently the raw water supply. The impact to groundwater from a failure of the system was also missing from the policy text. The policy gap can be addressed by amending the policy text to the following: “Within two years, ensure that there is an emergency response plan in place that is suitable to respond to a system failure (i.e.: pumping station failure) that could result in the introduction of pathogens into surface water or groundwater”. The Committee approved the update to the policy text.

Handling and Storage of Fuel

It was previously identified that the “applicable activities” statement in the policies only refers to the storage of fuel and does not include the handling of fuel as well. It was noted that handling can pertain to more than just fuel tanks, such as pipes and nozzles. It was also noted that the wording of Policy F-2 (2) regarding the frequency of tank inspections does not currently reflect the intent of the policy.

The Committee approved the change to the Applicable Activities for F-2 (1) and F-2 (2) to read “The Handling and Storage of fuel that is an existing significant drinking water threat” and in Policy F-2(2) add “and infrastructure” after the word “tank”, and that Policy F-2(2) be amended to read “The risk management plan required by (1) must, at a minimum, specify the requirement to have the fuel tank inspected by a TSSA-certified technician at a frequency determined at the discretion of the Risk Management Official but no greater than every 5 years”.

Regional staff identified that consideration of the updated Technical Rules should be incorporated into the policy update. This would add the above grade storage of fuel tanks greater than 250 litres as significant drinking water threats in an Intake Protection Zone 1 with a vulnerability score of 9 or higher and in Wellhead Protection Areas with a vulnerability score of 10. The Committee confirmed that the existing policies include prohibition for future threats and Risk Management Plans for existing threats will apply to these new threats.

The Committee also approved the amendment of the applicable circumstance test for the fuel policies be amended to reflect the changes to fuel handling and storage significant drinking water threats.

Agricultural Pathogen Quantities

When creating the Section 36 workplan regional staff and Risk Management Officials (RMOs) suggested that the Committee consider adding a threshold which must be met for pathogen threats from livestock to be considered significant drinking water threats which require Risk Management Plans. Currently it is implied that a single livestock animal on a property triggers the need for a Risk Management Plan. Since the approval of the Section 36 workplan, staff

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have researched and consulted on this topic to develop a set of recommendations to address this issue.

The Committee approved the following policy approach related to pathogens:

- Keep current Risk Management Plan and Prohibition policies for agricultural and rural properties including hobby farms.
- Create a Must Conform, Specified Action policy requiring municipalities to adopt a bylaw for urban residential properties:
 - Prohibiting livestock including chickens in the WHPA-A and IPZ 1 and 2.
 - Prohibiting livestock except for personal use chickens (up to 6 chickens per household) in the WHPA-B with a vulnerability score of 10 and WHPA E or IPZ 2 and 3 with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher.
 - Include comprehensive education and outreach related to all pathogen threats.

It was noted that this policy direction does not change the current policies for rural properties, including hobby farms, and that municipal by-laws will manage possible pathogen threats from farm animals in urban areas. Draft policy wording will be taken to Municipal Working Groups for input before the next Source Protection Committee meeting. The Committee looks forward to receiving the feedback from the Municipal Working Groups and passing policy wording to sufficiently address the current concerns with the policy.

DNAPL Exclusions

The threat summary section of the Source Protection Plan states “...for practical reasons, DNAPLs present in very small quantities (e.g., household cosmetics) were not considered significant drinking water threats.”. DNAPLs can likely be found in most homes and the committee decided that it would not be practical to have RMPs for these situations. Staff noted that the current policy however does not make that distinction and the recommendation of adding policy wording to D-1 and D-2 stating “for commercial or industrial use” in the Applicable Activities after “The handling and storage of a sense non-aqueous phase liquid” would address this. The Committee approved the amended policy wording.

Staff provided clarification that this policy would technically apply to home businesses, however, impractical to apply risk management plans to people who are simply bringing company vehicles home. This scenario is similar to the direction RMOs have been given to not negotiate risk management plans for construction sites due to the sites being transient and only temporary storage.

Road Salt

Based on the proposed amendments to the technical rules, it is anticipated that an increase in the number of road salt significant drinking water threats will occur. Regional staff and RMOs

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have identified several issues and problems with the risk management plans for road salt including:

- Changing contractors frequently;
- Varying approaches to managing large parking lots in the winter months exist;
- Residential salt use on properties remains problematic;

Staff researched and consulted on a new recommended policy direction, following Committee direction on recommendations to be considered when drafting wording for the application of road salt policies. It was recommended that municipal roads be exempt from needing Risk Management Plans if the municipality has a Salt Management Plan that meets or exceeds Environment and Climate Change Canada's Code and if they train staff in the appropriate use of road salt. All municipalities are encouraged to have a salt management plan that recognizes the vulnerable areas for drinking water systems (maps of Wellhead Protection Areas and Intake Protection Zones where significant road salt threats can occur).

Parking lots that use sand (or sand with less than 10% salt content) and parking lots with a size of less than 1,500 square metres or 50 parking spaces would be exempt from needing Risk Management Plans. Residential properties (excluding condo or apartment buildings with large parking lots) would be exempt from needing Risk Management Plans, addressing these threats instead through a robust education and outreach program.

The Committee intends to reserve salt Risk Management Plans for large parking lots applying salt and recommended that a broad education and outreach campaign be done annually in the fall.

The Committee recommended the addition of a new policy (Specify Action – Strategic (not legally binding)) recommending that municipalities monitor trends in raw water for sodium and chloride during runoff periods and use the results to help promote community wide education and outreach when results are trending up as this could possibly also lead to an Issues Contributing Area being established in the future.

Regional staff have begun the technical work to recalculate the impervious surface area percentage for vulnerable areas where salt can be a significant drinking water threat. Consultation with the Municipal Working Groups will occur regarding amendments to the road salt policies.

Specified Action Policy

Regional staff noted that road salt Policy R-4(3) addressed future threats. The purpose of this policy is to have municipalities consider throughout their planning review, the amount and location of future impervious surfaces that could result in more road salt application significant drinking water threats. Staff noted that consideration should be given to add a new specified action policy with a strategic legal effect that would encourage the municipal

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planners to consider design criteria for future parking lots and sidewalks that would reduce the requirements and impacts of salt.

After discussion considering operational maintenance of infrastructure, the Committee approved the staff recommendation to add a new Specified Action policy with a legal effect of “Strategic” for areas where road salt application would be a significant drinking water threat. The policy text identified is as follows: “Municipal planners should consider design criteria for future parking lots and sidewalks that would reduce the requirements and impacts of salt based on current best management practices”.

Economic Impact of the Proposed Changes

Policy	Recommended Change	Economic Impact of Change – Staff Recommendation
G-7 (2)	Added Waste Disposal Site to the list of prohibited activities.	No economic impact. This is just correcting an omission from the list of activities that are prohibited.
Comments: None		
S-9 & S-10	Omitted.	No economic impact
Comments: None		
G-11 (1)	Merging emergency planning policies from OT-1 into G-11(1).	No economic impact. Some work by Municipality.
Comments: None		
G-1 (2)	Correction/clarification of the Agriculture Transition Policy definition.	No economic impact.
Comments: K. Taylor noted there could be positive economic impacts from this amendment.		
Q-3 & Q-4	Addition of two new policies to direct OMNRF not to issue permits where future aquaculture in prohibited (Stirling Issues Contributing Area).	No economic impact.
Comments: None		
OT-2	Expanded Transport Pathways policies. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No approvals in WHPA A and IPZ 1 unless a qualified person has determined no impact• Wellhead Protection Areas B and C, E (E with a score of 8 or 9) and	There could be some cost to proponents to ensure that the new transport pathways are not going to negatively impact a drinking water source. This includes having a qualified hydrogeologist to oversee the design and installation and of new earth

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	Intake Protection Zones 2 (with a vulnerability Score of 8 or higher) proponent must demonstrate no impact and best management practices are being used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Earth Energy Systems in WHPA A • In Wellhead Protection Area B or C, require a qualified hydrogeologist oversee the design and installation of new earth energy systems. • Keep records of the location, size and design of new earth energy systems within the Wellhead Protection Areas. 	energy systems.
Comments: K. Taylor clarified that the term Earth Energy Systems is equivalent to geothermal energy systems. L. Burt requested the definition of “qualified persons”. K. Taylor noted this term is used at the discretion of the municipality regarding what that qualification is. It is typically a hydrogeologist or an engineer, depending on the type of work required.		
S-6 (1)	Adding “pumping stations” to the policy.	No economic impact.
Comments: None		
F-1	Prohibition of new above grade fuel tanks.	No economic impact.
Comments: None		
F-2	Risk Management Plan for above grade fuel tanks.	This could have some economic impact if some homeowners need to upgrade their existing fuel tanks. This is the right thing to do to prevent spills.
Comments: B. Lake noted that the wording should be updated to “liquid fuel tanks” or “hydrocarbon fuel tanks” rather than just “fuel tanks” as this may be misinterpreted to include propane tanks, which are exempt from this policy.		
F-2 (2)	Correction of inspection cycle description.	No economic impact.
Comments: K. Taylor noted just a qualified inspector may do this, it’s not required to be a RMO. D. Workman noted fuel tank suppliers are required by industry standards to inspect every new tank installed regularly.		
A-1 (1)	This change determines that	No economic impact.

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	pathogen risk management plans apply to rural properties.	
Comments: None		
A-4 (2)	Uses a bylaw for pathogen threats in urban areas.	Some cost to municipalities to implement bylaw and enforcement. No significant economic impact to landowners.
Comments: None		
D-1 & D-2	Adding "Industrial and Commercial" for DNAPLs	No economic impact.
Comments: None		
R-1 & R-4 (4)	New road salt policies.	Unknown.
Comments: K. Taylor noted the economic impact of these will need to be assessed once these policies are worked out.		
HP	New pipeline policies.	Some cost to owners of pipeline companies to modify emergency planning documents and protocols.
Comments: None		

To: The Chair and Members of Kawartha-Haliburton
Source Protection Authority Board of Directors

From: Mark Majchrowski, Chief Administrative Officer
Jenna Stephens, Source Protection Technician

Re: Annual Progress Report

KEY ISSUE:

To provide the draft Annual Progress Report for submission of comments to the Source Protection Committee.

RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED, THAT, the Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority approve the grade of “P: Progressing Well/On Target” for the status of implementation within the watershed; AND,

THAT, the draft Kawartha Haliburton Source Protection Authority annual progress report be endorsed and forwarded to the Source Protection Committee for comment in accordance with O. Reg. 287/07.

BACKGROUND

The *Clean Water Act* and associated general regulation 287/07 identify reporting requirements specific to the Source Protection Authority (SPA). There is a need to report to the Minister of the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) on progress related to Source Protection Plan (SPP) implementation.

The SPP created by Source Protection Committees (SPC) also contain a number of reporting policies that must be reported to the SPA annually. This information is aggregated by staff representing the SPA from each of the implementing bodies and summarized, resulting in the content for annual progress report.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

O. Reg. 287/07 of the *Clean Water Act* outlines the requirements for the Source Protection Region (SPR) to submit an annual progress report to the MECP. The 2018 annual progress report covered the first three years of program implementation from 2015-2017. Each annual progress report thereafter covers the previous calendar year. As such, this annual progress report contains implementation information for 2020 (see attached). This report must be submitted to the Minister of the MECP by May 1, 2020.

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.

Each SPR must submit one report per source protection plan (SPP). The region has two SPPs (Trent and Ganaraska), and as such, the Trent SPR will be submitting two reports.

The information to be contained within these reports has been dictated by the MECP in a detailed Supplemental Report, and a simpler “public-facing” document. The “public – facing” document has been designed to summarize the information in the supplemental document into a more digestible format for general communication purposes.

For the 2021 Annual Progress Report, the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region has moved away from excel documents which have previously been used to collect annual report information from local implementing bodies and has changed to an online electronic reporting format. The online reporting format is supported by the MECP and Conservation Ontario, and the intent is that eventually the entire province will complete the Annual Progress Reports using this method. Two training webinars were held for all municipal staff who complete the annual report for their municipality. The switch to this online reporting format greatly reduced the number of questions being asked of the implementing bodies and streamlined the reporting process for both the implementers and the TCC staff compiling the submissions. SPA staff have compiled applicable information at a broadly summarized scale for the Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area (Attachment #1 – KHSPA Annual Progress Report).

Once this report is approved by the Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority Board of Directors (K-H SPA BOD), it is then rolled into a regional annual progress report which will be presented to the SPC for comment and endorsement on March 25, 2021. Due to tight timing on this front, the draft K-H SPA annual progress report has been incorporated into the regional annual progress report. This regional annual progress report will be submitted to the K-H SPA BOD for endorsement on April 22, 2021 which will allow the lead SPA, Lower Trent, to submit the annual progress report to the MECP by the May 1, 2021 deadline.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT GRADING

The annual progress report for the K-H SPA has been completed using the public facing document template provided by the MECP in 2017 (Attachment #1). Within this document there are 5 sections which require a grade to be assigned to assess implementation progress. These sections include the following status on implementation:

- Municipal Progress
- Septic Inspections
- Risk Management Plans

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.

- Provincial Progress
- Awareness and Change in Behaviour

An overall implementation grade for the K-H SPA must be assigned as well, which will help to inform the regional implementation progress grade.

The following ratings and summary of implementation measures proposed:

Municipal Progress: P: Progressing Well/On Target suggested

Municipalities and approval authorities under the *Planning Act* are the implementing body for 56 policies in the Trent SPP.

All municipalities have established standard operating procedures to ensure day-to-day planning decisions conform to the SPP. Two municipalities have completed amendments to their Official Plans and Zoning By-Laws, ensuring that they conform to the SPP. The remaining municipalities have their amendments in progress and will have them finalized within the timeframe specified within the SPP. All municipalities have confirmed that updates to their Emergency Management Plans are complete, ensuring that they conform to the SPP.

Septic Inspections: P: Progressing Well/On Target suggested

The Ontario Building Code (OBC) requires that septic system threats be subject to a mandatory inspection program within a drinking water protection zone.

Within the K-H SPA, the septic inspections are completed by the municipal building inspectors. To date, 100% (364) of existing septic threats have been inspected, of which 83% (301) passed with no maintenance required, 14% (51) passed with minor maintenance required, and 3% (12) failed and required major work such as replacement. All septic systems are now in the second 5-year inspection phase and all inspection agencies are beginning these inspections in 2021.

Risk Management Plans: P: Progressing Well/On Target suggested

Risk Management Officials (RMOs) are the Implementing Body for 39 policies in the Trent SPP, and utilize the following tools which were established under Part IV of the Act, to manage threats: Prohibition (s.57); Risk Management Plans (s.58); and, Restricted Land Uses (s.59).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and Provincial lockdowns, RMOs across the Province had difficulties establishing Risk Management Plans (RMPs) and many Source Protection Regions were granted timeline extensions for the negotiation of the remaining Risk

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.

Management plans. The MECP granted the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region a Risk Management Plan (RMP) extension to December 31, 2022, although the Trent Source Protection Committee has advised that their preference is for all RMPs are to be negotiated by December 31, 2021. RMOs have developed workplans to meet this deadline. The total number of RMPs established in the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA in 2020 was 1, bringing the total number of RMPs to 38. These 38 plans collectively manage a total of 633, or 94% of the 673 significant drinking water threats initially enumerated in the Assessment Report. RMOs report an ongoing effort to refine the number of significant drinking water threats based on information gathered from site visits, direct contacts and other means.

RMOs within the K-H SPA issued 21 Section 59 notices in 2020 for a total of 126 Section 59 notices since the effective date (January 1, 2015) of the Trent SPP. The processes to screen development applications are reported to be working well and some municipalities continue to fine tune their screening processes to improve efficiencies.

Provincial Progress: P: Progressing Well/On Target suggested

Five provincial ministries reported on progress of 27 policies in our SPP. The ministries have implemented 70% of the TCC policies. The remaining 30% are reported to be in progress, however these are on items such as “Continue ongoing investigation and implementation of innovative practices and mitigative technologies...” and therefore will most likely always be marked as in progress.

The table below summarizes the progress achieved for policy implementation as reported by each ministry.

Implementing Body (Provincial Ministry)	Policy Implementation Complete (%)	Policy Implementation In Progress (%)	Policy Implementation Not in Progress (%)
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	100	0	0
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	90	10	0
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)	100	0	0
Ministry of Transportation (MTO)	60	40	0
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)	0	100	0

As a result, a grade of P: Progressing Well/On Target is suggested for Provincial Progress.

Source Protection Awareness and Change in Behaviour: P: Progressing Well/On Target suggested

Signage was identified an effective tool for raising awareness of the DWSP program and the importance of protecting sources of municipal drinking water. Prior to 2020, 60 Drinking Water Protection Zone signs have been installed in the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA; 4 on Provincial highways, 56 on municipal and county roads.

Due to the restriction on public events resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, K-H SPA staff had to develop alternative ways to meet the education and outreach goals for the year. Efforts were focused on developing and sharing resources and material through the Conservation Authority and municipal websites and social media pages. Two social media campaigns were launched -- 'Trust the Tap' and 'Protect the Tap'. The Trust the Tap campaign was spearheaded by staff at Lower Trent Conservation in recognizing the efforts and improvements made to the protection of drinking water in the 20 years since the Walkerton tragedy. The Protect the Tap campaign was a coordinated effort between Kawartha Conservation and City of Kawartha Lakes communication staff. Efforts have been made to tailor the program to seasonally specific information. The program was launched in November with a focus on winter related threats (road salt, fuel oil, snow storage, etc.) and dovetailed nicely with a similar program launched by Conservation Ontario. Both programs were well received.

SUMMARY AND OVERALL PROGRESS GRADE

All required annual reports from implementing agencies have been received and all reporting requirements for 2020 have been met; should annual reports from individual implementing bodies be required, staff would be pleased to provide them upon request.

The grading suggested for each of the implementation categories is summarized below. As illustrated, the categories all score a grade of Progressing Well/On Target -- a similar grade for the overall grading of implementation progress is recommended.

Implementation Category	Suggested Grade	
Municipal Progress	Progressing Well/On Target	P
Septic Inspections	Progressing Well/On Target	P
Risk Management Plans	Progressing Well/On Target	P
Provincial Progress	Progressing Well/On Target	P
Awareness and Behaviour Change	Progressing Well/On Target	P
Overall	Progressing Well/On Target	P

For more information, please contact Jenna Stephens, extension 224.



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K-H SPA Meeting #1/21

March 25th, 2021

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Staff are seeking Board approval of the suggested status of P: Progressing Well/On Target for implementation of all implementation categories within the Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area.

ATTACHMENT

Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area Annual Progress Report – May 1, 2021

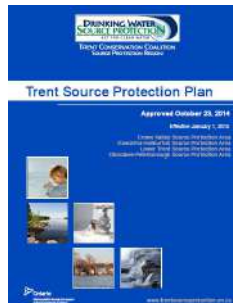
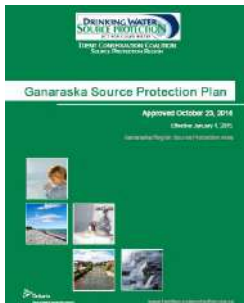
DRAFT for Approval of Grades by SPA Boards

1. Introduction

This annual progress report outlines the progress made in implementing our source protection plan(s) for the Trent Conservation Coalition (TCC) and its five Source Protection Authorities (SPAs) as required by the *Clean Water Act* and regulations.

The five SPAs who have contributed to this annual report, and their applicable Source Protection Plan is as follows:

Source Protection Plan	Source Protection Area
Ganaraska	Ganaraska Region
Trent	Kawartha-Haliburton
	Otonabee-Peterborough
	Crowe Valley
	Lower Trent



There are approximately 210,000 residents serviced by 53 municipal residential drinking water systems.

II. A message from your local Source Protection Committee

On behalf of the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee, it is my pleasure to introduce the 2020 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the Trent and Ganaraska Source Protection Plans. We have now completed 6 years of implementation and it is encouraging to see our Source Protection Plans being implemented across our vast region.

The year 2020 will be remembered as the year that the COVID-19 pandemic changed so many aspects of our lives. Like the Walkerton water tragedy, the pandemic reminded us about how important it is to safeguard our health. Whenever we are faced with a crisis, we are also given an opportunity to emerge stronger and better equipped to deal with similar future perils. The Source Protection Program in Ontario is a perfect example of how we can learn from adversity and reduce the risk of history repeating itself.

Obviously the pandemic presented challenges this year to the day to day operations of the program and to how meetings were conducted. I am pleased to report that our staff and committee adapted well to the new reality and we were able to carry on, not only delivering the program but making key decisions on how to improve our policies. The committee is addressing some identified policy challenges and changes to the technical rules that will result in even more protection to sources of drinking water. Significant progress was made in this regard, in 2020.

As always, our main objective is to protect sources of municipal drinking water, which was identified as the first barrier in a multi-barrier approach to safer drinking water by the Walkerton Commission. Our Assessment Reports and Source Protection Plans are science based and as new science emerges our staff and committee will respond with appropriate amendments.

Several Source Protection Committee Chairs, including myself, have been encouraging the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks to consider including more than just municipal drinking water systems in the Source Protection Program. Our stance has always been that everyone should have safe drinking water. I am happy to report that the Ministry is working on guidance for other systems including vulnerable populations, First Nations, and even private systems.

Our Annual Report summarizes the achievement of the Risk Management Officials, the municipalities and the provincial ministries that are required to implement the many policies in our Source Protection Plan. Through this exercise the committee can judge the level of progress made and the effectiveness of the Source Protection Plan policies.

Each year, as we prepare these Annual Reports, there is an undeniable sense of pride reflected in the staff and the Source Protection Committee. I encourage you to read this progress report, in the hope

that you will gain an understanding of the magnitude and importance of the work we do to protect sources of municipal drinking water.

Jim Hunt, Chair of the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	S: Satisfactory: Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	L: Limited progress made: A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

III. Our Watershed

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

Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area

The Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area is comprised of watersheds that represent the jurisdiction of Kawartha Conservation, and an additional watershed area to the North primarily within Haliburton County.

The K-H SPA covers an area of 5,406 km² and is located within the southcentral region of Ontario, fringing on the Greater Toronto Area to the south and Algonquin Park to the north. There are 11 municipalities within or partially within the Source Protection Area.

There are six existing municipal residential drinking water systems in the source protection area that obtain their water from surface water sources. These systems serve about 22,350 people and include:

- Bobcaygeon
- Fenelon Falls
- Kinmount
- Lindsay
- Norland
- Southview Estates

There are 16 existing municipal residential drinking water systems in the source protection area that obtain their water from groundwater sources. These systems serve about 15,700 people and include:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Blackstock | • Mariposa Estates |
| • Canadiana Shores | • Minden |
| • Greenbank | • Omemee |
| • Janetville | • Pleasant Point |
| • Kings Bay | • Port Perry |
| • Lutterworth Pines Trailer Park | • Sonya Village Subdivision |
| • Manilla | • Victoria Place |
| • Manorview | • Woodfield |

The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation is located within the Source Protection Area, and all residents of the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation are served by private wells.


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

Data and information related to SPP implementation in the City of Kawartha Lakes communities of Pinewood and Birch Point subdivisions has been included in this report despite the fact that those two systems are located within the Otonabee-Peterborough SPA.

1. Source Protection Plan Policies

Many of the policies (95%) that address significant drinking water threats are implemented, in progress and have been evaluated and determined to require no further action(s).

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	S: Satisfactory: Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	L: Limited progress made: A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

2. Municipal Progress: Addressing Risks on the Ground

Municipalities and Approval Authorities under the *Planning Act* are the Implementing Body for 56 policies in the Trent SPP.

<i>Compliance Date Summary</i>
5 years Official Plan + 3 years Zoning By-Law


The jurisdictions of 43 municipalities lie within the TCC SPR, however of those, 27 municipalities (22 lower tier and 5 upper tier) contain vulnerable areas where SPP policies apply. There are 19 municipalities located within or partially within the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA; 14 lower tier, 4 upper tier and 1 single tier municipalities in the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA.

All municipalities (100%) within the SPA have established standard operating procedures to ensure day-to-day planning decisions conform to the SPP. Some fine tuning of the process is required to ensure all relevant applications are flagged and transport pathway notifications occur to ensure that planning advice is provided to manage or provide options to manage potential transport pathways.

40% of the municipalities have completed amendments to Official Plans and Zoning By-Laws, ensuring that they conform to the SPP. The remaining municipalities have their amendments in progress with plans in place to complete the updated within the timeframe specified in the Trent SPP.

All of the municipalities (100%) have implemented updates to Emergency Management Plans are complete, ensuring that they conform to the SPP.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	S: Satisfactory: Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	L: Limited progress made: A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

3. Septic Inspections

While outside the scope of the *Clean Water Act*, The Ontario Building Code (OBC) requires that septic system threats be subject to a mandatory inspection program. Based on the location of individual septic systems, the responsibility to undertake these inspections may be that of the local Health Unit/department, municipality, or Conservation Authority depending on which body is empowered by the principal authority (municipalities).

<i>Compliance Date Summary</i>		Compliance dates for existing septic inspections (those constructed by the following date) are set by s. 1.10.2.4 (2)(a)(i)(A) of O. Reg. 315/10: BUILDING CODE to be five years after the date of publishing of the Assessment Report on the Environmental Bill of Rights. The EBR Registry Number is 012-2699 and was posted November 3, 2014 therefore the compliance date for existing septs is November 3, 2019.
Existing	5 years from notice on EBR (November 3, 2019)	
Future	When the plan takes effect (January 1, 2015)	


A total of 100% (364) of existing septic threats have been inspected in accordance with OBC to date, of which 83% passed inspection and are functioning as designed or carrying out the required pump-outs. 14% required minor maintenance such as a pump out or lid replacement, and 3% needed major work such as tank replacement.

All systems are now in the second 5 year inspection period and inspections will begin following the same schedule which was used for the first round of inspections.

Compliance dates for existing threats are set by the s. 1.10.2.4 (2)(a)(i)(A) of [O. Reg. 315/10: BUILDING CODE](#) to be five years after the date of publishing of the Assessment Report on the Environmental Bill of Rights, November 3, 2014.

100% of municipalities and/or health units have standard operating procedures to ensure OBC compliance and thus ensure that future septic systems do not become significant threats.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	S: Satisfactory: Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

	<p>L: Limited progress made: A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.</p>
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4. Risk Management Plans

Risk Management Officials (RMOs) are the Implementing Body for 39 policies in the Trent SPP, and utilize the following tools which were established under Part IV of the Act, to manage threats: Prohibition (s.57); Risk Management Plans (s.58); and, Restricted Land Uses (s.59).

<i>Compliance Date Summary</i>		Existing threats have a 5 year compliance date. Future threat policies are effective when the plan takes effect. Although there are many RMP's yet to complete, RMO's have until January 1, 2020 to complete them.
Existing	5 years from plan taking effect (January 1, 2020)	
Future	When the plan takes effect (January 1, 2015)	

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and Provincial lockdowns, RMOs across the Province struggled to overcome these challenges. As a result, many Source Protection Regions were granted timeline extensions for the negotiation of the remaining Risk Management plans. The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks granted the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region a Risk Management Plan extension to December 31, 2022, however the Trent Source Protection Committee has advised that all Risk Management Plans are to be negotiated by December 31, 2021. As a condition of this extension, RMOs developed workplans which contain timelines which are to be met to ensure that all Risk Management Plans are negotiated by this deadline, either through land owner negotiation or legal Order under the Clean Water Act. The total number of Risk Management Plans (RMPs) established in the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA in 2020 was 1, bringing the total number of RMPs to 38. These 38 plans collectively manage a total of 633, or 94% of the 673 significant drinking water threats initially enumerated in the Assessment Report. RMO's report an ongoing effort to refine the number of significant drinking water threats based on information gathered from site visits, direct contacts and other means.

The total number of inspections carried out by a Risk Management Official / Inspector is 4. The RMO will now be inspecting all RMPs on the same schedule, once a year. The compliance rate with the risk management plans established is 100%.

RMOs within the K-H SPA issued 21 Section 59 notices in 2020 for a total of 126 Section 59 notices since the effective date (January 1, 2015) of the Trent Source Protection Plan. The processes to screen development applications are reported to be working well and some municipalities continue to fine tune their screening processes to improve efficiencies.

The contact details for the RMOs can found on the TCC website RMO webpage (<http://trentsourceprotection.on.ca/risk-management/contact-your-risk-management-official-inspector>).

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

✓	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	S: Satisfactory: Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	L: Limited progress made: A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

5. Provincial Progress: Addressing Risks on the Ground

Five provincial ministries reported on progress of 27 policies in our Source Protection Plan.

<i>Compliance Date Summary</i>	
Existing	5 years from plan taking effect (January 1, 2020)
Future	When the plan takes effect (January 1, 2015)

The ministries have implemented 70% of the TCC policies. The remaining 30% are reported to be in progress, however these are on things such as “Continue ongoing investigation and implementation of innovative practices and mitigative technologies...” and therefore will most likely always be marked as in progress.

The table below summarizes the progress achieved for policy implementation as reported by each ministry:


Implementing Body	Policy Implementation Complete (%)	Policy Implementation In Progress (%)	Policy Implementation Not in Progress (%)
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	100	0	0
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	90	10	0
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)	100	0	0
Ministry of Transportation (MTO)	60	40	0
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)	0	100	0

For existing threats, Ontario ministries are reviewing previously issued provincial approvals (i.e., Prescribed Instruments, such as Environmental Compliance Approvals under the Environmental Protection Act) where they have been identified as a tool in our plan to address existing activities that pose a significant risk to sources of drinking water. One nutrient management strategy was found to require a detailed review to ensure that there are no significant drinking water threats covered by it, and this review will take place in 2021. Our policies set out a timeline of 5 years to complete the review and make any necessary changes. The MTO is continuing to evaluate new products and

technologies to minimize the impact of winter maintenance on the environment, with the results being applied across the province once they have been determined.

For future threats, Ministries reported that 100% are implemented, with standard operating procedures in place ensuring applications are reviewed to ensure the proposed activities conform to our policies. It is important to note that since MECP does not issue instruments under the Nutrient Management Act framework, the implementing body for agriculture and NASM policies may need to be updated. Additionally, OMAFRA does not issue or review Nutrient Management Plans and the Agriculture Policies text may need to be amended to support this requirement.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
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6. Source Protection Awareness and Change in Behaviour

Ten (10) policies in the Trent SPP recognize the importance of using the education and outreach tool to change behavior to better protect sources of municipal drinking water.


<i>Compliance Date Summary</i>	
Existing / Future	5 years from when plan takes effect (January 1, 2020)

Signage was identified an effective tool for raising awareness of the DWSP program and the importance of protecting sources of municipal drinking water. To date, 60 Drinking Water Protection Zone signs have been installed in the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA:

- 4 signs were installed by the Ministry of Transportation along provincial highways before 2020
- 56 signs have been installed by Municipalities on county and municipal roads before 2020
- Several municipalities have replaced existing signage with the provincially designed DWSP signs before 2020

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all public events were cancelled in 2020 and staff within the Kawartha-Haliburton SPA therefore had to adapt their education and outreach efforts. The focus of the 2020 education and outreach program was on website and social media campaigns. Two campaigns of note were run, both of which were received well. The first campaign, Trust the Tap, was spearheaded by staff at Lower Trent Conservation and was picked up across the province with a focus on highlighting the ongoing efforts and improvements which have been made to the protection of drinking water in the 20 years since the Walkerton Tragedy. The Protect the Tap campaign was a coordinated effort between Kawartha Conservation and City of Kawartha Lakes communication staff. Efforts have been made to tailor the program to seasonally specific information. The program was launched in November with a focus on winter related threats (road salt, fuel oil, snow storage, etc.) and dovetailed nicely with a similar program launched by Conservation Ontario.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	S: Satisfactory: Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

	L: Limited progress made: A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
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7. Source Protection Plan Policies: Summary of Delays

Prescribed Threat	Number Addressed from 2015-2020	Number Remaining	Rationale for Delay	Potential Future Actions
Septic Inspections	364	0	2020 was the first year of the second round of the 5 year inspection program, however due to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent staffing shortages, no septic system inspections were completed this year.	Staff have adapted a program approach which will allow sept inspections to resume through the remainder of the pandemic while adhering to strict health and safety protocols. Workplans have been adjusted to reflect this.
Risk Management Plans	38	Up to 21	The COVID-19 pandemic halted RMP negotiations for most RMOs across the province for the majority of 2020 as in person site visits and meetings were not being held. Some RMOs were also awaiting direction from the Province on the proposed amendments to the Director's Technical Rules before entering into negotiations with land owners for Risk Management Plans which may require updating months after their negotiation. Changes in ownership have also impacted the completion of RMPs, as well as the refusal of land owners or tenants to negotiate RMPs for their properties.	RMOs have adapted their workplans to complete site visits remotely or with physically distanced site visits. RMOs will be moving forward with the negotiation of all remaining RMPs regardless of the pending amendment to the Director's Technical rules as Source Protection Plan policies will need to be updated before RMOs are able to enforce the new rules, which is a lengthy process. RMOs will be completing all remaining RMPs either through negotiation efforts or legal Orders under the Clean Water Act.

8. More from the Watershed

Find out more information about DWSP and what's happening in the TCC SPR at trentsourceprotection.on.ca including details on:

- The *Clean Water Act*
- The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region
- The five The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Areas
- Publications and resources e.g. the source protection plans and assessment reports
- Am I affected? / policy mapping tool

To learn more about the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region, visit our homepage at <http://www.trentsourceprotection.on.ca>.

To: The Chair and Members of Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection
Authority Board of Directors

From: Mark Majchrowski, Chief Administrative Officer
Jenna Stephens, Source Protection Technician

Re: Correspondence

KEY ISSUE:

To provide an update on correspondence received related to Source Protection Planning initiatives.

RECOMMENDED RESOLUTION:

RESOLVED, THAT, the correspondence be received.

The following correspondence is provided for informational purposes:

Jeff Yurek, Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, August 14, 2021

RE: Section 34 Amendment Approval for Canadiana Shores

The Ministers office is sharing their approval of the amendments to the Trent Source Protection Plan and Assessment Report, developed under the Clean Water Act, 2006 that addressed changes to the Canadiana Shores drinking water system.

Jeff Yurek, Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, December 21, 2020

RE: Minister's Annual Report on Drinking Water 2020 and 2019-2020
Chief Drinking Water Inspector Annual Report

The Ministers office is sharing the release of their 2020 annual report.

For more information, please contact Mark Majchrowski, extension 215.

**Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks**

Office of the Minister

777 Bay Street, 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2J3
Tel.: 416-314-6790

**Ministère de l'Environnement,
de la Protection de la nature et des
Parcs**

Bureau du ministre

777, rue Bay, 5^e étage
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 2J3
Tél. : 416.314.6790



357-2020-1378

Jim Alyea, Chair
Lower Trent Conservation Authority

[Redacted]
[Redacted] [Redacted]

James Hunt, Chair
Trent Conservation Coalition Source
Protection Committee

[Redacted]
[Redacted] [Redacted]

Ted Smith, Chair
Kawartha-Haliburton Conservation
Authority

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Dear Mr. Alyea, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hunt,

I'm pleased to inform you that the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks has completed its review of the amended Trent Source Protection Plan and Assessment Report, developed under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*, that address changes to the Canadiana Shores drinking water system.

To ensure that the quality of Ontario's municipal drinking water sources continue to be protected in the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region, I approve the amendments pursuant to section 34 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. These amendments will take effect on the day a notice of this decision is posted to the Environmental Registry.

I would like to thank the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee, the source protection authorities and all our partners and stakeholders for their work and contributions to these amendments.

Protecting Ontario's water resources for future generations is a key commitment in our Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan and the province looks forward to continuing to work with you.

Sincerely,

A blue ink signature of Jeff Yurek, written in a cursive style.

Jeff Yurek
Minister

C: Keith Taylor, Program Coordinator, TCC Source Protection Region

Rhonda Bateman, Chief Administrative Officer, Lower Trent Conservation
Keley Katona, Director, Source Protection Programs Branch, MECP
Angelune Des Lauriers, Program Analyst, MECP
Mary Wooding, Liaison Officer, MECP

Melanie Dolamore

From: Minister, MECP (MECP) <Minister.MECP@ontario.ca>
Sent: December 21, 2020 3:47 PM
To: Mark Majchrowski
Subject: Minister's Annual Report on Drinking Water 2020 and 2019-2020 Chief Drinking Water Inspector Annual Report / Le rapport annuel 2020 du ministre sur l'eau potable et le rapport annuel 2019-2020 de l'inspectrice en chef de l'eau potable

Ontario is taking action through our Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan to protect the province's drinking water and water resources now and for future generations. We are committed to ensuring that our water is safe to drink and that it continues to be among the best protected in the world.

In support of this work, I'm pleased to release [my 2020 annual report](#) on the work Ontario is doing to protect our drinking water and water resources in the province.

The 2019-20 data shows that 99.9 per cent of more than 523,000 test results from municipal residential drinking water systems met Ontario's stringent drinking water quality standards.

Today, the ministry also released the [Chief Drinking Water Inspector's Annual Report](#), which provides an overview of the ministry's progress during 2019-20 and includes in-depth information on the performance of Ontario's drinking water systems and licensed laboratories.

These reports highlight the province's strong drinking water and wastewater monitoring, reporting and enforcement activities and programs and how these actions and those of our partners are effectively safeguarding Ontario's drinking water.

The reports also provide an overview of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks' COVID-19 pandemic response to ensure the continuity of operations at water and wastewater systems across the province.

Throughout the uncertainty and instability that the COVID-19 pandemic has created, the ministry's top priority has been to protect human health and the environment. We continue to work to help ensure continued access to water services and to clean, safe drinking water for all Ontarians and work collaboratively with other ministries to help address any COVID-19 related challenges. This work will help ensure that water system owners and operators, schools, daycares, businesses, individuals, First Nations and other stakeholders have the supports that they need to play their part in the continued delivery of safe drinking water and water services.

As a province, we have made significant progress over the past year, but we recognize there is more work to be done. That is why we are taking steps to review our current policies and consult on further actions to reduce levels of lead in drinking water. In 2021, we will consult the public on whether and how to adopt Health Canada's updated guideline for lead in drinking water, which reduces the maximum acceptable concentration of lead in drinking water from ten to five micrograms per litre. We will also consult on proposed enhancements to Ontario's already stringent lead protection framework and increasing transparency in lead testing results to keep parents and the public well informed.

Working with our partners, our strong protection framework will continue to help ensure our drinking water is held to Ontario's high safety standards.

Visit ontario.ca to see the supporting [drinking water quality and enforcement data](#).

Sincerely,

Jeff Yurek,
Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Dans le cadre de son Plan environnemental pour l'Ontario, la province prend des mesures pour protéger son eau potable et ses ressources en eau pour les générations actuelles et futures. Nous nous engageons à faire en sorte que notre eau soit salubre et qu'elle demeure l'une des mieux protégées au monde.

Dans ce contexte, je suis heureux de publier mon [rapport annuel 2020](#) sur les efforts déployés par l'Ontario pour protéger notre eau potable et les ressources en eau dans la province.

Les données de 2019-2020 montrent que 99,9 pour cent des quelque 523 000 résultats d'analyse de l'eau potable provenant des réseaux d'eau potable résidentiels municipaux répondaient aux normes strictes de l'Ontario en matière de qualité de l'eau potable.

Aujourd'hui, le ministère a également publié [le rapport annuel de l'inspectrice en chef de l'eau potable](#), qui donne un aperçu des progrès réalisés par le ministère en 2019-2020 et contient des renseignements détaillés sur les résultats d'analyse obtenus par les réseaux d'eau potable de l'Ontario et les laboratoires autorisés.

Ces rapports mettent en évidence les solides activités et programmes de surveillance, de rapport et d'application de la loi de la province en matière d'eau potable et d'eaux usées, ainsi que la façon dont ces mesures et celles de nos partenaires protègent efficacement l'eau potable de l'Ontario.

Les rapports donnent également un aperçu des mesures prises par le ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs pour faire face à la pandémie de COVID-19 afin d'assurer la continuité des opérations des réseaux d'eau potable et d'eaux usées dans toute la province.

En raison de l'incertitude et de l'instabilité que la pandémie de COVID-19 a générées, la priorité absolue du ministère a été de protéger la santé humaine et l'environnement. Nous continuons de travailler pour assurer un accès continu aux services d'eau et à une eau potable saine et salubre pour la population ontarienne, et collaborons avec les autres ministères pour relever les défis liés à la COVID-19. Ce travail fera en sorte que les propriétaires et exploitants de réseaux d'eau, les écoles, les garderies, les entreprises, les particuliers, les Premières Nations et les autres intervenants bénéficient du soutien dont ils ont besoin pour jouer leur rôle dans la fourniture continue d'une eau potable salubre et d'autres services d'eau.

En tant que province, nous avons fait des progrès importants au cours de la dernière année, mais nous sommes conscients qu'il reste du travail à accomplir. C'est pourquoi nous prenons des mesures pour réviser nos politiques actuelles et mener des consultations sur d'autres mesures à prendre afin de réduire la teneur en plomb dans l'eau potable. En 2021, nous consulterons le public sur la pertinence d'adopter la recommandation mise à jour de Santé Canada concernant le plomb dans l'eau potable, qui prévoit de réduire la concentration maximale acceptable de plomb dans l'eau potable de dix à cinq microgrammes par litre. Nous procéderons également à des consultations sur les améliorations proposées au cadre de protection contre le plomb déjà rigoureux de l'Ontario et sur l'augmentation de la transparence des résultats des analyses de la teneur en plomb dans l'eau potable afin de tenir les parents et le public informés de façon adéquate.

Notre solide cadre de protection et la collaboration avec nos partenaires continueront de contribuer à garantir que notre eau potable respecte les normes de sécurité élevées de l'Ontario.

Consultez le Catalogue de données de l'Ontario pour prendre connaissance des données justificatives sur [la qualité de l'eau potable et l'application des règlements](#).

Cordialement,

Jeff Yurek
Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs