

CTC Source Protection Committee Meeting (#2/23)

Meeting Details

Date: Wednesday, May 3, 2023 1:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Chair: Nathan Hyde

Location: Hybrid meeting¹ (Microsoft TEAMS and in-person); Credit Valley Conservation Administration Office, Boardroom; 1255 Old Derry Road, Mississauga, ON

Agenda

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1. Call to Order and Roll Call	
2. Review of Agenda	
3. Disclosure of Conflict of Interest	
4. Minutes of Previous Meetings	
5. Chair's Remarks	
6. Updates	
6.1. Update from the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks Liaison Officer (Beth Forrest)	
6.2. Update from Conservation Ontario Source Water Protection Manager (Debbie Balika)	
6.3. Source Protection Authority Liaison (Quentin Hanchard, CAO of Credit Valley Conservation)	

¹ CTC Source Protection Committee meetings are video recorded for the purpose of minute taking.

Agenda Item

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7. Presentations

- 7.1. Utility-University collaboration around PFAS in Ontario (Indra Maharjan)
- 7.2. Source Protection Best Practices Outreach Campaign 2022-2024 (Alison Qua-Enoo & Karen Buckle)
- 7.3. Oak Ridges Moraine Groundwater Program data platform (Steve Holysh & Mason Marchildon)
- 7.4. CTC Issues Contributing Areas (Behnam Doulatyari)

8. Committee Business

- 8.1. Reports to Committee
 - a. CTC Program Update 3
 - b. Review of the CTC Source Protection Plan FUEL Policies 7
- 8.2. Other Business

9. Correspondence

- 9.1. Email request to amend drinking water source protection Transfer Payment Agreements. April 4, 2023. To CTC Program Manager from O. Yudina, Projects and Planning Advisor – Conservation and Source Protection Branch, MECP. 25
- 9.2. Email of 5-year summary of source protection outcomes. April 12, 2023. To CTC Program Manager from K. Service, Director – Conservation and Source Protection Branch, MECP. 26

10. Next Meeting

June 20, 2023 1:00 – 4:00 p.m. (hybrid: @ CVC head office & TEAMS)

11. Adjourn

**TO: Chair and Members of the Source Protection Committee
Meeting #2/23, May 3, 2023**

**FROM: Behnam Doulatyari, Senior Manager, Watershed Plans and
Source Water Protection**

RE: CTC Program Update

KEY ISSUES

A CTC Source Protection Region program update.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the CTC Source Protection Committee receive the staff report CTC Program Update for information

BACKGROUND

Membership update

CTC program staff continue to work with municipalities in Halton and Wellington to facilitate a nomination of a new representative on the CTC Source Protection Committee (SPC). In May, staff will commence advertising for a new chemical sector representative.

Working Group updates

The CTC Implementation Working Group (IWG) met April 6, 2023, where members reviewed the summary of municipal feedback on the scope of work to meet 2021 Director's Technical Rules (DTR) requirements. A review of agricultural policies (ASM, NASM, fertilizer, and livestock) included consideration through the lens of updated 2021 DTR requirements and of current policy prohibitions outside WHPA-A. A discussion on potential agricultural policy updates will be brought to the next Amendments Working Group meeting on May 31, 2023. Pending these discussions, a report on proposed agricultural policy updates will be brought to the next SPC meeting. Also discussed were management of municipal drinking water data through the Oak Ridges Moraine Groundwater Program, submission of municipal workplans to support a Risk Management Plan deadline extension, and the upcoming public consultation on proposed section 34 amendments to the CTC Source Protection Plan.

On April 10, 2023, CTC program staff reached out via email to the Amendments Working Group (AWG) for feedback on proposed updates to CTC FUEL policies (further discussed in Agenda Item 8.1b).

Schedule of upcoming amendments and consultations

The current pre-consultation period for proposed amendments to York’s new Nobleton well; Peel Region’s Palgrave, Caledon East, and Caledon Village systems; the City of Toronto’s new Enwave intake and Ashbridges Bay WWTP outfall, and policy updates (endorsed at SPC Meeting #4/22, Agenda Item 8.1g) has received a few comments thus far. These comments will be brought to the Amendments Working Group on May 31st for consideration. Council resolutions in support of the proposed amendments are anticipated by the end of May 2023, prior to the public consultation period planned for June 5th – July 12th, 2023.

Table 1. Anticipated CTC Drinking Water System Amendment Timelines

Drinking Water System	Pre-Consultation	Public Consultation	Submission Date
York Region (Nobleton replacement PW3); Peel Region (Palgrave, Caledon East, Caledon Village) (s. 34) New Toronto Island intakes (s. 34)	Spring 2023	June/July 2023	September 2023
York Region/Stouffville well 3 ICA (s.34)	2023-2024	2024	2024
Town of Erin (Erin/Hillsburgh) (s. 34)	2024	2024	2024
Town of Orangeville new Pullen water supply (s. 34)	2023-2024	2024	2024
Durham Region GW model update (Uxville) (s. 36)	2023-2024	2024	2024-2025
Halton Region GW model (Georgetown/Acton) (s. 36)	2023-2024	2024	2024-2025
York Region (Nobleton new supply)	2025-2026	TBC	TBC
Peel Region (potential Inglewood new supply)	2025-2026	TBC	TBC
Orangeville Tier 3 update	TBC	TBC	TBC

Provincial updates

Earlier this year, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) extended an offer to Source Protection Regions for one-on-one discussions with the Director of the Conservation and Source Protection Branch. On April 26th, 2023, the program manager met with the Director and discussed local challenges to program implementation such as outstanding risk management plans, and opportunities for improving program administration. A meeting between the Director and the CTC SPC Chair is being planned for later this year.

In early April, the MECP formally requested that source protection program managers submit proposals for additional projects, not included in the current Transfer Payment Agreement. After consulting with municipal staff, the CTC program manager submitted a proposal to MECP for

support of source protection technical work in the Town of Erin. CTC staff are continuing to consider other opportunities across the CTC and with neighbouring Source Protection Regions.

On April 6th, 2023 the province posted a proposed update to the Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) to the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO). The proposal would merge the PPS with the Growth Plan, and has substantial changes proposed to the provincial planning framework with the stated intent of achievement of housing objectives. Changes have been proposed to water policy in the PPS, however policy direction to “protect drinking water supplies and designated vulnerable areas” has been carried forward in the draft for review. CVC, TRCA, and CLOCA staff are currently undertaking a more fulsome review of the proposed changes and each conservation authority will be providing a response to the province. The ERO posting ([#019-6813](#)) is available for comments until June 5th, 2023.

Staff are also considering the implications on source water protection of an ERO posting ([#019-6822](#)) regarding Site Plan Control for Residential Developments of 10 or Fewer Units. This was also posted to the ERO on April 6th, with the comment period open until May 21st, 2023.

Joint Municipal Water Supply Management Model

A Joint Municipal Water Supply Management Model has been completed by the four partner municipalities: Township of Amaranth, Township of East Garafraxa, Town of Mono, and Town of Orangeville. This completes a requirement of CTC Source Protection Plan policy DEM-6. The intent of the Agreement is to facilitate the planning, management and protection of water sources to ensure sustainability of a long-term water supply in each of these municipalities, in particular the WHPA-Q1 area. A WHPA-Q1 is the area where activities that take water without returning it to the same source may be a water quantity threat. The agreement commits the four municipalities to: meet and share information, undertake model updates based on threshold triggers and conditions, complete risk assessment and peer review. The terms also lay out apportionment of costs, and a dispute resolution mechanism.

Upcoming Meeting Schedule

CTC Source Protection Committee:

June 20, 2023 1-4 p.m.

September 25, 2023 1-4 p.m. (tentative)

October 25, 2023 1-4 p.m.

December 6, 2023 1-4 p.m.

In accordance with SPC direction provided at meeting #3/22, upcoming SPC meetings are scheduled as “hybrid” meetings, hosted at Credit Valley Conservation head office.

CTC Amendments Working Group (held virtually):

May 31, 2023 9 a.m.-12 p.m.

October 5, 2023 9 a.m.-12 p.m.

Report prepared by:

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Date: April 27, 2023

TO: Chair and Members of the Source Protection Committee Meeting #2/23, May 3, 2023

FROM: Behnam Doulatyari, Senior Manager, Watershed Plans and Source Water Protection

RE: Review of the CTC Source Protection Plan FUEL Policies

KEY ISSUES

A discussion on CTC Source Protection Plan FUEL policies.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the CTC Source Protection Committee receive the staff report Review of the CTC Source Protection Plan FUEL Policies for information.

Background

The handling and storage of fuels is a prescribed drinking water threat identified in O. Reg. 287/07 under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. Fuels include all liquid hydrocarbon-based products such as diesel, gasoline, kerosene, jet fuel, etc. The main activities that pose a threat to drinking water sources include the handling of and the storage of fuel. The types of fuel storage facilities include:

- Bulk plants or facilities where fuels are manufactured or refined.
- Permanent or mobile retail outlets
- Marinas
- Cardlocks/keylocks
- Private outlets (e.g., public works yard, contractor yard)
- Farms
- Furnace oil tanks for home and business heating purposes

Most of these storage facilities are defined in O. Reg. 213/01 (Fuel Oil) or O. Reg. 217/01 (Liquid Fuels) which are made under the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000* as regulated by the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA). Facilities where fuel is manufactured or refined are not included in the TSSA Regulations because they are regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act, 1990* and *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990*.

At the time of the development of the CTC Source Protection Plan, herein called the “Plan”, provincial threats tables, which describe drinking water quality threats and their relevant

circumstances in Ontario, indicated that handling and storage of fuel could result in significant drinking water threats in the following areas:

- IPZ-1, where VS = 10
- WHPA-A, or WHPA-B, where VS = 10

Since 2013, there have been refinements and amendments to both the provincial threats tables and the Directors Technical Rules (DTR) for assessing risks to sources of drinking water in Ontario. All references to WHPA-E (VS=10) were removed from the significant threat summary tables and policy text in the Plan (version 5) on May 20, 2022, including for FUEL policies. Because WHPA-E (VS=10) can not exist, this change had no policy implication and therefore the amendments were carried out under s. 51 of O. Reg. 287/07 (used to address editorial changes).

The provincial threats tables and the DTR were amended again in 2017 which resulted in significant threats for certain fuel circumstances becoming possible in IPZ-1, -2, -3 and WHPA-E, where VS = 9. The Amendments Working Group (AWG) were consulted in May 2022 on the proposed changes, and updates were endorsed by the CTC Source Protection Committee on Oct 5th, 2022, Meeting #3/22.

In the 2021 amendments to the DTRs, the sub-categories of handling and storage of fuel were merged into a combined set of circumstances and the volume threshold for significant drinking water threat was reduced to 250L (previously 2,500 L) for above grade storage in WHPA's with vulnerability score of 10. The amendments proposed here are intended to update the Plan in compliance with these latest changes.

The Plan currently includes four policies addressing existing and future significant drinking water threats from handling and storage of fuel variously directed to provincial agencies, the TSSA, municipalities, Risk Management Officials, and Source Protection Authorities. The Explanatory Document describes the rationale for the policy approach (**Attachment 1**). All current policies, except FUEL-4 section 2 which is not legally binding, include language indicating they apply where an activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, and a bulleted list of locations where/when a significant drinking water threat is possible.

Policy FUEL-1 manages existing and future significant drinking water threats from the handling and storage of fuel at a municipal wellhead through the Prescribed Instrument. Policy FUEL-2 prohibits the future handling and storage of fuel at an aggregate extraction site where it would be a significant drinking water threat and manages existing handling and storage of fuel through a Prescribed Instrument. Policy FUEL-3 prohibits the future handling and storage of fuel where it would be a significant drinking water threat and manages existing handling and storage of fuel through Risk Management Plans. This policy applies to non-residential, multi-unit residential and small business 2500 litres above or below grade; this policy does not apply to single family dwellings, which is covered by policy FUEL-4.

Policy Alternatives and Discussion

Under the 2021 DTRs the handling and storage of fuel can be a significant drinking water threat in WHPA-A (existing) or WHPA-B (VS = 10) in volumes greater than 250 L, and in WHPA-E (VS = 9) in quantities greater than 2,500 L. There are no IPZs with a vulnerability score in excess of 6 in CTC, therefore, the inclusion of significant threat circumstances for fuel in an IPZ with VS=10 has no implications.

The Amendments Working Group (AWG) was engaged during a February 15, 2023 meeting with two options to amend FUEL-3:

- Retain wording of approved policy but replace the volume threshold of “2500 L” with “250 L” from the text pertaining to the future scenario. This would lead to broader prohibition of future significant drinking water threat from storage and handling of fuel in quantities above 250 Litres.
- Amend the wording in the text pertaining to the future scenario, to allow for a mix of prohibition and risk management approaches in the applicable vulnerable zones.

Risk Management officials expressed preference for the second option, citing enforcement challenges associated with prohibition policies and advantages of the risk management approach in terms of engagement and inspection. Other concerns raised at this meeting were concerning volume thresholds in WHPA-A, and exemption for municipal water supply systems, and institutional uses such as hospitals and long term care facilities. Staff were tasked with providing updated policy text such that municipalities can explore the impact of proposed policies in terms of number of new significant drinking water threats and risk management plans required.

The tracked changes version shown in **Attachment 2** was shared with the AWG in April. The changes highlighted yellow were supported by the CTC Source Protection Committee (SPC) at Meeting #3/22 to align with the 2017 DTR updates for WHPA-E’s. The changes highlighted green were supported by the SPC at Meeting #4/22 as part of s.34 amendment (Peel/Toronto/York) to indicate where fuel circumstances can be significant under the different versions of the DTRs. The comment matrix and municipal analysis workbook shared with the AWG for feedback is provided in **Attachment 3**.

Staff are now specifically seeking further SPC feedback on the following:

- Concerns raised about the impact of lower volume threshold on standby generators at municipal well heads were already addressed through FUEL-1 policy, which requires the relevant Prescribed Instrument (drinking water license) to be updated to manage the threat. The Explanatory Document for the policy specifically highlights this case. The policy language has now been updated and simplified to better reflect this.
- The phrase “where the threat is significant” has been used through out the CTC Source Protection Plan (SPP) in part to keep the language broad and provide more resilience to the SPP for changing DTRs/table of circumstances. While this provides certain benefits it is also

repetitive and can sometimes hinder readability. The proposed amendments to the fuel policies use more specific language. A similar approach may be employed in updating of the other policies as part of the s.36 workplan.

- The vulnerability scores are a science-based method for delineating risk and WHPA-B (VS = 10) are part of the most vulnerable areas designated under the *Clean Water Act*. Given the exemptions for single family dwellings, staff would like to better understand concerns regarding prohibition of storage and handling of fuel in volumes > 250 in WHPA- B (10) for future threats.
- Concerns raised about the extent of prohibition policies and use of RMPs (under s.58 of the *Clean Water Act*) for managing future significant threats because of storage and handling of fuel in volumes less than 2,500 L were addressed by adding FUEL-3 2(b). This results in future handling and storage of fuel in quantities greater than 250 L but less than 2,500 L to be designated for the purpose of s.58 in WHPA-B (VS = 10).
- Exemptions are being considered for future threats from future handling and storage of fuels at hospitals and other emergency services. Backup generators for such uses are typically large and their location may be dictated by municipal priorities.
- FUEL-3 is currently directed at non-residential uses. Single family dwellings are covered under FUEL-4 policy through education and outreach. It may be beneficial to consider prohibition or RMP policies for future residential use, though the impact on rural communities and implementation challenges requires further discussion.

Next Steps

The comment matrix shared with the SPC will remain active until May 14th, 2023, to capture all feedback from Committee members after the meeting. Source Protection Authority staff will prepare proposed fuel policy revisions to the CTC Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document. These proposed revisions will be brought back to the SPC for approval and then included in the amendment to the SPP under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act*.

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Date: April 28, 2023

Attachments (3)

Attachment 1: CTC Source Protection Plan Explanatory Document – FUEL Policies

Attachment 2: FUEL Policies – Tracked changes

Attachment 3: FUEL Policies – Comment matrix and municipal analysis

Attachment 1: CTC Source Protection Plan Explanatory Document – FUEL Policies

FUEL POLICIES

<p>FUEL-1</p>	<p>Policy FUEL-1 manages existing and future significant drinking water threats from the handling and storage of fuel at a municipal wellhead through the Prescribed Instrument.</p> <p>Standby generators are required at municipal wells to provide power in the event of electrical power outages. These generators are often diesel-powered and thereby require storage of diesel on-site. The CTC Source Protection Committee recognizes that a policy that prohibits diesel generators may pose a significant financial burden on the municipality and have therefore proposed a management policy. The CTC Source Protection Committee concluded that since the municipality is responsible for implementing measures to protect their own source of drinking water that the operators should be aware of the threat posed by the fuel and be vigilant in ensuring the measures to reduce the threat are always in effect.</p> <p>However, the municipality is encouraged to consider replacing the diesel generators with propane fuelled ones which are not a threat to drinking water as part of their future equipment replacement program or when installing a new well as this would guarantee that fuel storage for stand-by generators is not a threat at the well head.</p>
<p>FUEL-2</p>	<p>Policy FUEL-2 prohibits the future handling and storage of fuel at an aggregate extraction site where it would be a significant drinking water threat. The existing handling and storage of fuel is otherwise managed through the Prescribed Instrument.</p> <p>At large aggregate sites, equipment is often re-fuelled within the extraction site. The CTC Source Protection Committee concluded that future handling and storage of fuel should be located outside of the vulnerable area where this would be a significant threat to the source of municipal drinking water. A fuel spill within the vulnerable area within an aggregate site has the potential to quickly reach the aquifer as aggregate sites are generally composed of sand and gravel or limestone which allow for rapid infiltration. It is very difficult to remediate an aquifer that has been contaminated with fuel.</p>
<p>FUEL-3</p>	<p>Policy FUEL-3 (part 1 and 2) prohibits the future handling and storage of fuel where it would be a significant drinking water threat. The existing handling and storage of fuel is otherwise managed by requiring a Risk Management Plan. This policy applies to non-residential, multi-unit residential and small business properties using quantities ≥ 2500 litres above or below grade; this policy does not apply to single family dwellings, which is covered by policy FUEL-4.</p> <p>The provincial regulation of fuel storage and handling is highly regulated by the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services through the arms-length Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA). However, there is no Prescribed Instrument that can be used to implement policies to protect sources of municipal drinking water from this threat activity.</p> <p>TSSA's Fuels Safety Program regulates the transportation, storage, handling and use of fuels as to ensure conformance to the <i>Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000</i>, and applicable regulations, codes, and standards. TSSA is an Administrative Authority mandated by the Government of Ontario to regulate key sectors of the economy, including fuels. TSSA is a not-for-profit and self-funded organization. TSSA develops educational materials in support of its risk priorities; licenses and regulates the bulk suppliers/distributors of fuel, fuel oil and associated equipment; and requires that fuel oil distributors annually inspect the fuel tanks of their customers and refuse to provide service where a storage tank is at risk of leaking or not in compliance with current codes.</p>

Explanatory Document: CTC Source Protection Region

	<p>Policy FUEL-3 (part 3) manages the existing handling and storage of fuel which requires collaboration between the Source Protection Authority, Risk Management Official and TSSA. The CTC Source Protection Committee concluded that TSSA should have a role in helping the Source Protection Authority and Risk Management Officials in reducing or avoiding the threat from fuel storage to sources of municipal drinking water and this policy is intended to require TSSA support.</p> <p>The Source Protection Authority should scope all information requests to TSSA geographically by mailing address, as TSSA does not use GIS parameters to sort its data. All information requests submitted to TSSA are subject to TSSA’s Access and Privacy Code as well as any required fees (TSSA may consider waiving fees for limited requests from public sector partners). Similarly, as TSSA operates on a cost recovery model, all inspections conducted by TSSA will be subject to a fee charged either to an operator or to the Risk Management Official/Source Protection Authority if the operator was found to be in compliance with the regulation.</p>
FUEL-4	<p>Policy FUEL-4 manages existing and future handling and storage of fuel through the use of education and outreach targeted towards residential and non-residential users.</p> <p>This policy is the only one to deal with the threat posed by the handling and storage of fuel at single family dwellings. The CTC Source Protection Committee concluded that an education and outreach policy is sufficient to manage the threat to sources of municipal drinking water from fuel storage at single family dwellings for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Through regulation by the TSSA (see notes for policy FUEL-3), fuel suppliers are required to inspect storage tanks annually at single family dwellings to ensure they meet safety codes before filling; 2) Homeowner insurance companies have become increasingly aware of the financial risks posed by spills from residential fuel storage and are taking proactive measures to require inspections and implementation of spill prevention measures by insured parties to reduce financial liability; 3) Choosing a policy which would require that the Risk Management Official negotiate Risk Management Plans at potentially hundreds of single family homes and small businesses would be a large administrative burden and divert resources away from developing Risk Management Plans for other threat activities which are subject to risk management policies. <p>Therefore, the Source Protection Committee concluded that this policy is an appropriate balance between protecting the municipal source of drinking water and avoiding the workload burden on the Risk Management Official and costs to landowners that would result from requiring a Risk Management Plan.</p> <p>An education and outreach strategy should be developed by the municipality that includes a suite of actions to ensure that affected property owners understand and take actions to protect municipal supplies. This should include ongoing efforts and follow-up analysis to assess effectiveness as this is a standalone policy, not a companion to other policies directed at the same threat activity. Education and outreach materials should clearly set out actions that property owners should take to reduce the threat in the vulnerable areas. Where education and outreach materials have been prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change the municipality shall deliver those materials, otherwise the municipality shall develop their own materials for delivery.</p> <p>Municipalities are also encouraged to distribute these materials to property owners in areas where the threat to municipal drinking water is low or moderate where action can also help to protect sources of other drinking water supplies (see GEN-8). Voluntary actions undertaken by individuals and businesses to protect a drinking water source can be very effective as part of the protection approach.</p>

10.9 FUEL

Definition

The handling and storage of fuels is a prescribed drinking water threat under O. Reg. 287/07 under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. Fuels include diesel, kerosene, and hydrocarbon fuel (e.g., gasoline). The main activities that pose a threat to drinking water sources includes the handling of liquid fuel in relation to its storage and the storage of fuel. The types of fuel storage facilities include:

- bulk plants or facilities where fuels are manufactured or refined;
- permanent or mobile retail outlets;
- marinas;
- cardlocks/keylocks;
- private outlets (e.g., public works yard, contractor yard);
- farms; and
- furnace oil tanks for home and business heating purposes.

Most of these storage facilities are defined in O. Reg. 213/01 (Fuel Oil) or O. Reg. 217/01 (Liquid Fuels) which are made under the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000* as regulated by the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA). Facilities where fuel is manufactured or refined are not included in the TSSA Regulations because they are regulated under the *Environmental Protection Act, 1990* and *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990*.

Why is Fuel a Threat to Drinking Water Sources?

A number of chemicals from the handling and storage of fuel could make their way into drinking water sources. The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Park's *Tables of Drinking Water Threats (2009, 2013, 2017)* identifies the following sub-threat activities:

- The handling of fuel (see circumstances #112-191)
- The storage of fuel (see circumstances #1289-1408)

[In the 2021 Director's Technical Rules, the storage and handling sub-threats have been combined, and the Tables of drinking water quality threats have been embedded as Part XII of the Rules, with the following sub-threat identified:](#)

- [15.1 Handling and storage of fuel \(see circumstances #C15.1.1-C15.1.12\)](#)

[The version of the Director's Technical Rules and Tables of Drinking Water Threats that should be used is based on what version was used for the approved technical work for each vulnerable area associated with approved Director's Technical Rules and](#)

The [following chemicals can be found in fuels and may be potential concerns to drinking water. Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' Tables of Drinking Water Threats identifies the following chemicals as potential concerns:](#)

- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylene (referred to as BTEX)
- Petroleum hydrocarbons F1 to F4 (referred to as PHC)

BTEX compounds have strong odours and tastes, which generally discourages any accidental consumption of drinking water. However, benzene is a known carcinogen, and some research has suggested that ethylbenzene may be carcinogenic and produce birth defects. BTEX is a non-aqueous phase liquid that does not easily dissolve into water and persists in the environment. It can lead to contamination of groundwater over a long period of time and the BTEX contaminated water can travel over long distances. Petroleum hydrocarbons can cause an array of negative health effects to the reproductive, respiratory, immune, and nervous systems and can also harm the kidneys, liver, skin, eyes, and blood. PHCs may also affect the odour, taste, and appearance of water. The assessment of potential threats to drinking water sources from handling and storage of fuel is dependent on the location; the chemicals of concern in the fuel; whether it is stored above, below, or partially below grade; the type of facility where it is stored; and the quantity stored.

See **Table 10-11** for when and where the handling and/or storage of fuel may be a significant drinking water threat. Note: to determine if a specific activity is a significant drinking water threat consult the [relevant version of the Tables of Drinking Water Threats](#) for the specific circumstances that must be met for the activity to be a threat.

Table 10-144: When/where fuel may be a significant drinking water threat within CTC (2009/2013/2017/2021 Table of Drinking Water Threats)

Prescribed Drinking Water Threat	Threat Sub-Category	Area and Vulnerability Score (VS)	Threat Classification Level	
			Significant	
			2009/2013 DTR's	2017/2021 DTR's
The handling and storage of fuel	Handling/Storage/Handling and Storage of Fuel	WHPA-A/B (VS=10)	✓	✓
		WHPA-E (VS=9)	N/A	✓

DTR's refers to Director's Technical Rules

Table 10-1: When/where fuel may be a significant drinking water threat (2009 Table of Drinking Water Threats)

Prescribed Drinking Water-Threat	Fuel-Threat Sub-Category	Area and Vulnerability Score (VS)
The handling and storage of fuel	The handling of fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A • WHPA-B (VS=10) • WHPA-E (VS=9)
	The storage of fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A • WHPA-B (VS=10) • WHPA-E (VS=9)

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
FUEL-1	Handling and Storage of Fuel (Municipal Wellheads)	MECP	C	<p>Prescribed Instrument</p> <p>Where the handling and storage of fuel at a municipal wellhead is in an area where the activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, drinking water licences under the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i> shall be reviewed or established to ensure appropriate terms and conditions are included so that the activity ceases to be, or does not become, a significant drinking water threat in any of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS = 10) (existing, future) • WHPA-E (VS=9) (existing, future) <p>The handling and storage of fuel in quantities > 250 L (e.g., standby generators) at a municipal wellhead is a significant drinking water threat. The drinking water licences under the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i> shall be updated to include reference to the applicable vulnerable area, protocols for emergency responses related to protecting the drinking water source, and appropriate terms and conditions -so that the activity ceases to be, or does not become, a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The municipality is encouraged to consider replacing the diesel generators with propane fuelled ones as part of their future equipment replacement program or when installing a new well as this would guarantee that fuel storage for stand-by generators is not a threat at the well head.</p>	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	<p>Future: Immediately (T-3)</p> <p>Existing: 3 years (T-1)</p>	GEN-3	MON-4
FUEL-2	Handling and Storage of Fuel (Aggregate Extraction Sites)	MNRF	C	<p>Prescribed Instrument</p> <p>1) <u>To Ensure</u> the handling and storage of fuel at an aggregate extraction site <u>does not become a significant drinking water threat, it</u> shall be prohibited where <u>the following apply</u> the activity would be a significant drinking water threat in any of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A (future) • WHPA-B (VS = 10) (future) • WHPA-E (VS=9) (future) <p>2) <u>In aggregate extraction sites the prescribed instrument (license, site plan or permit) that governs the activity shall include reference to the applicable vulnerable area, protocols for</u></p>	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	<p>Future: Immediately (T-3)</p> <p>Existing: 3 years</p>	N/A	MON-4

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
				<p>emergency responses related to protecting the drinking water source, and appropriate terms and conditions so that handling and storage of fuel ceases to be a significant drinking water threat where the following apply:</p> <p>Where the handling and storage of fuel at an aggregate extraction site is in an area where the activity is a significant drinking water threat, the license, site plan or permit that governs the activity shall be reviewed to ensure appropriate terms and conditions are included so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat in any of the following areas:</p> <p>in quantities > 250 L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A (existing); or • WHPA-B (VS = 10) (existing) <p>in quantities > 2,500 L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-E (VS=9) (existing) 		(T-1)		

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
FUEL-3	<p>Handling and Storage of Fuel</p> <p>(Liquid Fuel and Fuel Oil in Non-Residential (includes ICI, Farm), Multi-unit Residential and Small Business in quantities ≥2500 litres</p>	RMO	G	<p>Part IV, s.57, s.58</p> <p>Where To Ensure the handling and storage of liquid fuel and fuel oil at non-residential properties, multi-unit residential properties or small businesses (in quantities ≥ 2500 litres above or below grade) is in an area where the activity is, or would be, ceases to be or does not become a significant drinking water threat, the following actions shall be taken:</p> <p>1(a) The handling and storage of fuel in quantities > 250 L is designated for the purpose of s.57 under the Clean Water Act, and is therefore prohibited in the following area:</p> <p>The handling and storage of fuel is designated for the purpose of s.57 under the Clean Water Act, and is therefore prohibited where the threat would be significant in any of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A (future); or • WHPA-B (VS = 10) (future) • WHPA-E (VS=9) (future) <p>(b) The handling and storage of fuel in quantities > 2,500 L (except for uses related to the operational needs of schools, hospitals, and other emergency services such as fire stations) is</p>	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-5)	GEN-1	MON-2

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
	above or below grade)			<p><u>designated for the purpose of s.57 under the <i>Clean Water Act</i>, and is therefore prohibited in any of the following areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WHPA-B (VS = 10) (future)</u> • <u>WHPA-E (VS =9) (future)</u> 				
			H	<p><u>2(a) The handling and storage of fuel is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the <i>Clean Water Act</i>, requiring risk management plans, where the following apply:</u></p> <p><u>in quantities > 250 L</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WHPA-A (existing); or</u> • <u>WHPA-B (VS = 10) (existing)</u> <p><u>in quantities > 2,500 L</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WHPA-E (VS=9) (existing)</u> <p><u>(b) The handling and storage of fuel in quantities > 250 L and < =2,500 L is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the <i>Clean Water Act</i>, requiring risk management plans, where the following apply:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WHPA-B (VS = 10) (future)</u> <p><u>(c) The handling and storage of fuel in quantities > 2,500 L for uses related to the operational needs of schools, hospitals, and other emergency services such as fire stations is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the <i>Clean Water Act</i>, requiring risk management plans, in any of the following areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WHPA-B (VS=10) (future)</u> • <u>WHPA-E (VS=9) (future)</u> <p><u>2) The handling and storage of fuel is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the <i>Clean Water Act</i>, requiring risk management plans, where the threat is significant in any of the following areas:</u></p>		Existing: 1 year/ 5 years (T-6)	GEN-1 GEN-2	MON-2

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A (existing); or • WHPA-B (VS = 10) (existing) • WHPA-E (VS=9) (existing) <p>Without limiting other requirements, risk management plans shall incorporate appropriate provisions of Ontario Regulations 213/01 and 217/01 and their codes, best management practices and standards as amended from time to time to ensure the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>				
		SPA	E	<p>3) The Source Protection Authority shall:</p> <p>(a) request inspection reports from the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) on Private Fuel Outlets (PFOs) in areas where the handling and storage of fuel is a significant threat as requested by the SPA; and</p> <p>(b) provide this information to the Risk Management Official to aid in prioritizing the development of the risk management plans for those that pose the greatest risk first; and</p> <p>(c) provide to TSSA any data about leaks and other concerns observed, as they relate to TSSA’s mandate to enforce O. Reg. 213/217 (as amended) and their corresponding codes, at PFOs from risk management officials or through SPA staff work that would support TSSA’s enforcement of regulatory requirements for PFOs.</p>		Existing: 180 days (T-14)	N/A	MON-3

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
FUEL-4	<p>Handling and Storage of Fuel</p> <p>(Liquid Fuel and Fuel Oil in Non-Residential (includes ICI, Farm), Multi-unit Residential,</p>	<p>Municipality</p> <p>MECP</p> <p>TSSA</p>	E K	<p>Education and Outreach</p> <p>1) The municipality shall prepare and deliver education and outreach materials and programs to residences and small businesses where the handling and storage of liquid fuel and fuel oil is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat to advise the owner/tenant about the actions to take to ensure that <u>the handling and storage of liquid fuel and fuel oil in quantities > 250 L</u> the activity ceases to be, or does not become, a significant drinking water threat, in any of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS = 10) (existing, future) • WHPA-E (VS=9) (existing, future) 	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Existing & Future: Implement within 2 years (T-10)	GEN-8	MON-1 MON-4

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
	Residential, and Small Business)			Where appropriate education and outreach materials prepared by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, the Technical Standards and Safety Authority or other parties are available, the municipality shall deliver those materials.				
		MECP TSSA MGCS	K	<p>2) The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks shall collaborate with the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) and the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services to:</p> <p>a) provide education and outreach materials for delivery by local municipalities to residences and small businesses about how to prevent spills or leaks from contaminating water and what to do if a spill happens or is suspected.</p> <p>b) include source water safety information into current public education vehicles, such as TSSA’s website and seasonal brochures.</p> <p>c) work with fuel industry associations to facilitate distribution of educational materials to fuel suppliers; and</p> <p>d) provide colleges with source water awareness information that can be integrated into fuel technician training programs.</p>				MON-4

Attachment 3: FUEL Policies – Comment matrix and municipal analysis

Organization	Name & position	Policy	Section	Comments	CTC Staff Response
CTC SPC	R.Wheeler - PetroChemical Rep.	Preamble	10.9	Recommend clarifying the fuel definition. Consider adjusting for consistency the following "Fuels include diesel, kerosene, and hydrocarbon fuel (e.g., gasoline)" to read "Liquid Hydrocarbon-based fuels (e.g. Diesel, Gasoline, Kerosene, Jet Fuel, etc.)"	text changed, thank you.
CTC SPC	R.Wheeler - PetroChemical Rep.	Preamble	10.9	Under "Why is Fuel a Threat to Drinking Water Sources?" I recommend removing the term chemicals and use the term compounds. Compounds is later referred to in the same paragraph when further describing BTEX.	text changed, thank you.
CTC SPC	R.Wheeler - PetroChemical Rep.	Fuel 1		Consider adjusting for consistency the following "The handling and storage of fuel in quantities > 250 L (e.g., standby generators) at a municipal wellhead is a significant drinking water threat" to read "The handling and storage of liquid hydrocarbon-based fuels in quantities > 250 L (e.g., standby generators) at a municipal wellhead is a significant drinking water threat	text changed, thank you.
CTC SPC	R.Wheeler - PetroChemical Rep.	Fuel 3		Consider adjusting for consistency the following "To Ensure the handling and storage of liquid fuel and fuel oil at non-residential properties, multi-unit residential properties or small businesses" to read "To Ensure the handling and storage of liquid hydrocarbon-based fuels at non-residential properties, multi-unit residential properties or small businesses	text changed, thank you.
CTC SPC	R.Wheeler - PetroChemical Rep.	Fuel 4		Consider adjusting for consistency the following "the handling and storage of liquid fuel and fuel oil in quantities > 250 L" to read "the handling and storage of liquid hydrocarbon-based fuels in quantities > 250 L	text changed, thank you.
York Region	S. Lister and J. Miron - Risk Management staff	Fuel 3,4		Why are small businesses called out specifically? If they are called out they need to be defined. Consider removing reference to small businesses from all policies.	We have not been able to located any reference to small business in the DTRs or past guidance. It has been removed, thank you.
York Region	S. Lister and J. Miron - Risk Management staff	Fuel 3		Consider changing reference to schools, etc. to Institutional. Also, need to discuss why schools are allowed to have fuel, in future.	The exemption was removed. Thank you.
York Region	S. Lister and J. Miron - Risk Management staff	Fuel 3,4		Consider RMP or Prohibition for future residential. Currently Prohibition in SGBLS for future residential.	Thank you for your comments. The issue will be raised at the SPC meeting on May 3rd.
Halton Region	D. Banks and H. Pankhurst - Risk Management staff	Table 10-11		This table format is different from the rest of the SPP. Would it be possible to make it consistent?	All preamble tables are being updated to this format as part of the current s.34 approved by the SPC in dec 2022.
Halton Region	D. Banks and H. Pankhurst - Risk Management staff	FUEL-1		MECP is the implementer for this policy. I am not sure that in the last sentence in the policy it makes sense to give direction (or encouragement) to municipalities. If this is something that MECP wants, then could it be re-worded to something like "MECP to consider encouraging municipalities to..."?	That is a great point. The text has been updated as suggested but can be removed since it is included in the explanatory document, pending discussion at the SPC on May 3rd. Thank you.
Halton Region	D. Banks and H. Pankhurst - Risk Management staff	FUEL- 3,4		Agree with York's comment above: "Why are small businesses called out specifically? If they are called out they need to be defined. Consider removing reference to small businesses from all policies."	We have not been able to located any reference to small business in the DTRs or past guidance. It has been removed, thank you.
Halton Region	D. Banks and H. Pankhurst - Risk Management staff	FUEL-3		With respect to the question in Behnam's email of April 10th: as some residential fuel tanks may be close to 250 L, I am not sure that it makes sense to prohibit non-residential properties from having fuel tanks while allowing them at residential properties. With respect to York's comment above, it may be helpful to discuss what a prohibition on future residential fuel tanks would look like and what implications may be for typical new residential developments in rural areas. Do we know if many newer residential developments in rural areas are reliant on fuel tanks? Would it mostly be for backup generators? How would a residential-focused policy be implemented?	Thank you for your comments. The issue will be raised at the SPC meeting on May 3rd.

Municipality	Drinking Water System Name	Well	WHPA type	Current			New			Comments (e.g. landuse, type of activity, etc.)
				# SDWTs	# parcels affected by Prohibition	# parcels affected by RMPs	# SDWTs	# parcels with Prohibition	# parcels with RMPs	
York	Kleinburg	3,4	WHPA A	0	2	0	1	2	0	1 fuel tank at well
York	King City	3,4	WHPA A	0	0	0	1	0	0	1 fuel tank at well
York	Nobleton		5 WHPA A	0	1	0	1	1	0	2 fuel tanks at well
York	Nobleton		2 WHPA A	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
York	Nobleton		3 WHPA A	0	5	0	1	5	0	1 fuel tank at well
York	Stouffville	1,2	WHPA A	0	1	0	1	1	0	1 fuel tank at well
York	Stouffville		3 WHPA A	0	2	0	1	2	0	1 fuel tank at well
York	Stouffville		3 WHPA B(10)	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
York	Stouffville		5 WHPA A	0	2	0	1	2	0	1 fuel tank at well
York	Stouffville		6 WHPA A	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
York	Stouffville	5,6	WHPA B(10)	0	4	0	1?	4	1?	1 farm may have fuel storage >250 L, <2500L
Halton	Acton (Prospect Park)	1 & 2	WHPA B (10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halton	Acton (Fourth Line)	A	WHPA B (10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halton	Acton (Davidson)	1 & 2	WHPA A (10)	0	0	0	1	0	0	Davidson Wellhouse will need RMP for fuel
Halton	Acton (Davidson)	1 & 2	WHPA B (10)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1 farm needs RMP for fuel + other threats
Halton	Georgetown (Lindsay Crt/Princess Anne)	9, 5 & 6	WHPA A (10)	1	0	1	1	0	1	Princess Anne Wellhouse: RMP must be updated to include fuel RMP established for fuel + other threats (nursing home)
Halton	Georgetown (Lindsay Crt/Princess Anne)	9, 5 & 6	WHPA B (10)	1	0	1	2	0	0	RMP established for fuel + other threats (Hospital) 20th Side Rd address will need RMP for fuel and other threats 20th Side Rd address will need RMP for fuel
Halton	Georgetown (Cedarvale)	1A, 3 & 3A, 4 & 4A	WHPA A (10)	2	0	2	0	0	0	Maple Ave address (Cedarvale Well 1A) RMP includes fuel threat
Halton	Georgetown (Cedarvale)	1A, 3 & 3A, 4 & 4A	WHPA B (10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Main St S address RMP includes fuel threat
Orangeville	Orangeville		7 WHPA A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Residential
Orangeville	Orangeville	2A	WHPA A	2	0	1	2	0	1	Residential landuse and commercial plaza
Orangeville	Orangeville	9A/9B	WHPA A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Residential
Orangeville	Orangeville		11 WHPA A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Baseball field and garden centre
Orangeville	Orangeville		6 WHPA A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Open space/conservation
Orangeville	Orangeville		12 WHPA A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Currently open space and zoned for development
Orangeville	Orangeville	8C/8B	WHPA A	0	0	0	0	0	0	Residential, open space, and partially zoned for development.
Orangeville	Orangeville		10 WHPA B(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmland
Orangeville	Orangeville	5/5A	WHPA B(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Farmland and residential
Orangeville	Orangeville	Pullen	WHPA B(10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Open space/conservation and residential

Jacques, Craig

From: Source Protection Funding (MECP) <SourceProtectionFunding@ontario.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, April 4, 2023 9:21 AM
To: mmacdonald@abca.on.ca; Donna Clarkson; Kelsey Guerette; Katie Stammeler; Keller, Martin; Dahmer, Shari; Melissa Hughson; crystal.percival@mattagamiregion.ca; Marika Livingston; Thomas Proks; David Ellingwood; Amy Dickens; Lisa Van De Ligt; Carl Seider; Marlene McKinnon; Bill Thompson; Madison Keegans; WelkerJ; Keith Taylor; Doulatyari, Behnam
Cc: Balika, Deborah; HEvans@crca.ca; Rick Wilson; Jacques, Craig; Tammy Cook; brian.stratton@mrsourcewater.ca; k.gillan@greysauble.on.ca; Wilson, Mike; trent.bos@lrc.on.ca; Lavender, Wendy (MECP); Forrest, Beth; Wooding, Mary (MECP); Yudina, Olga (MECP); Source Protection Funding (MECP)
Subject: [External] Potential Projects for FY 2023-24

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Hi Project Managers,

I'm writing to follow up on our discussion at the February 28th Project Managers call regarding Transfer Payment Agreement (TPA) funding. Wendy mentioned on that call that we're aware that some of you have expressed an interest in potentially amending your TPAs to include additional work that you think may be important or necessary to undertake for your area/ region within this new fiscal year (e.g., AODA compliance, Best Practices, technical work/ studies, etc.).

If you would like us to consider additional projects, we ask that you please provide a description of the proposed work and an estimated cost to the sourceprotectionfunding@ontario.ca account **by April 14, 2023**, copying your Liaison Officer and myself on the response.

Now that we're in the second year of your 2022-24 TPAs, and respecting the time needed for any potential TPA amendments, we're asking for this information by April 14 to ensure we leave enough time for this process and any additional work to occur. If you think you might need more time, please let us know.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Thank you,
Olga

Olga Yudina
Projects and Planning Advisor
Conservation and Source Protection Branch
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Phone: 416-560-1846 | Email: olga.yudina@ontario.ca

Jacques, Craig

From: protection, source (MECP) <source.protection@ontario.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, April 12, 2023 4:45 PM
To: mmacdonald@abca.on.ca; Donna Clarkson; Kelsey Guerette; Balika, Deborah; Doulatyari, Behnam; Katie Stammler; Keller, Martin; Dahmer, Shari; Melissa Hughson; crystal.percival@mattagamiregion.ca; Marika Livingston; Thomas Proks; David Ellingwood; Amy Dickens; Lisa Van De Ligt; Carl Seider; Marlene McKinnon; Bill Thompson; Madison Keegans; WelkerJ; Keith Taylor; mpearson@bmross.net; willjmemoryfarm@gmail.com; Hyde, Nathan; Thomas Fuerth; Bob Edmondson; mayor.lucy@tbaytel.net; Scott Tam; spcchair@npca.ca; wpb@belterworks.com; maxchristie22@gmail.com; raymondbeauregard@hotmail.com; ckuhnke@wightman.ca; ldollin@innisfil.ca; dean_edwardson@outlook.com; jthunt@eagle.ca; andale@execulink.com; m.delfre@outlook.com
Cc: Service, Kirsten (MECP); Armstrong, Bryan (MECP); Lavender, Wendy (MECP); McKay, Jennifer (MECP); CSPB Coordinator (MECP); Forrest, Beth; Wooding, Mary (MECP); HEvans@crca.ca; Rick Wilson; Jacques, Craig; Laura Monforton; mbergen@hrca.on.ca; Tammy Cook; brian.stratton@mrsourcewater.ca; k.gillan@greysauble.on.ca; Wilson, Mike; trent.bos@ltc.on.ca; protection, source (MECP)
Subject: [External] 5-year summary of source protection outcomes
Attachments: Source Water Protection Placemat (Apr 12, 2023).pdf

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Dear project managers and chairs,

I am pleased to share with you a one-page “placemat” that captures some of the highlights and successes from the last five years of annual reporting on source protection implementation. The figures in the attached are derived from the annual reports you have provided from 2017 – 2021. Please feel free to share this with your source protection committees.

I hope you can take a moment to reflect proudly on your collective accomplishments. I thank you for your ongoing work to protect sources of drinking water in your watersheds and communities.

Sincerely,

Kirsten 

KIRSTEN SERVICE (she/her) | DIRECTOR, CONSERVATION AND SOURCE PROTECTION / ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, CONSERVATION AND PARKS | 300 WATER ST., PETERBOROUGH, ON K9J 3C7 | CELL: 705.987.5144 | kirsten.service@ontario.ca

Please Note: As part of providing accessible customer service, please let me know if you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats.

Protecting Ontario's Sources of Drinking Water

5-year summary of outcomes (2017 - 2021)

Protection Framework

Actions for Protection

Clean Water Act, 2006 

First step in source to tap protection

- Protects existing and future sources of drinking water in Ontario from contamination and depletion
- Enables municipalities to take action to protect source water through prevention
- Strong focus on risk management and land use planning

Provincial partnerships 

- 19 source protection authorities
- 19 source protection committees
 - Multi-stakeholder representing local interests
 - Local champions for source protection and support on-the-ground efforts
- 484 municipalities

Source protection plans 


- 22 plans protecting ~450 municipal drinking water systems
- Science-based protection zones used to protect drinking water sources
- Contain requirements for actions to protect drinking water

15973 risks addressed
4272 policies to manage significant threats
92% policies being implemented or in progress*

Prescribed instruments

- Specific approvals or instruments that ensure activities conform with source protection requirements
- New activity applications are screened for vulnerable areas and significant drinking water threats

2735 applications reviewed
1035 risk activities regulated




Risk management plans (RMP's)

- Site specific documents that outline required actions to address high-risk drinking water threats
- Approximately **125 risk management officials** across the province **enforce 1539 RMPs**

99% Compliance with 652 RMP inspections in 2021


.....

2017 → 506 RMPs on 669 properties
 vs 2021 → **1539 RMPs on 1918 properties**

Prohibited activities 

- Significant current and future threat activities can be prohibited under the Act

435 high risk activities currently prohibited in Ontario
 For example road salt application is prohibited in certain areas

Interactive mapping tool 

Source Protection Information Atlas

- Web based interactive mapping tool with real time data
- User can determine if a property is in a vulnerable area
- Helps user identify if they need to take action to protect a nearby source of drinking water

Other actions

- 92%** of municipalities are incorporating source water protection into their official land use plans
- 1980** source water protection signs have been installed on roadways throughout Ontario
- 12673** septic systems inspected since 2017
 → **2667** inspected in 2021

* Please note the policy implementation or in progress percentage is a provincial total. This percentage differs from previous years where the implementation status calculated was based on a regional average. The implementation or in progress status is in reference to legally binding significant drinking water threat policies.