Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-1 Option 1 **No change**	Application of Road Salt (Unassumed Roads and Private Parking Lots)	RMO	H	**Part IV, s.58** For unassumed roads and private parking lots (excluding parking for ~~low density residential~~ single family dwellings), the application of road salt is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the *Clean Water Act*, requiring risk management plans, where the threat is, or would be, significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future). Without limiting other requirements, risk management plans shall include a goal to minimize salt usage through alternative measures, while maintaining roadway safety for users.	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-7) Existing: 1 year/5 years (T-6)	GEN-1 See Explan-atory Notes	MON-2
SAL-1 Option 2	Application of Road Salt (Unassumed Roads and Private Parking Lots)	RMO	H	**Part IV, s.58** For unassumed roads and private parking lots greater than 200 square metres (approximately 8 spaces) the application of road salt is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the *Clean Water Act*, requiring risk management plans, where the threat is, or would be, significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future). Without limiting other requirements, risk management plans shall include a goal to minimize salt usage through alternative measures, while maintaining roadway safety for users.	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-7) Existing: 1 year/5 years (T-6)	GEN-1	MON-2

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-1		
	Comments	**Response**
Halton Region and lower tier municipalities	28. In the absence of the definition of 'single family dwelling' in the Source Protection Plan, the Halton Region Official Plan and the Town of Halton Hills Official Plan, we interpret 'single family dwelling' as 'single family detached homes'. Therefore, based on this interpretation, a preliminary desktop analysis indicates that there are over 700 parcels within the ICA for chloride in Georgetown which would require individual Risk Management Plans. Implementation of this many Risk Management Plans based on the current policy for the application of road salt would be extremely costly and time consuming for municipalities and landowners. If the intent of the policy is to require Risk Management Plan's contractor's responsible for winter maintenance then we recommend that the policy should be based on paved surface area, similarly to policy SAL-3. Also, size of paved surface is a good indicator for the need for a	Staff have developed Option 2 for the SPC to consider as per Halton's suggestion. Will apply any changes decided on to the duplicate low/moderate policy SAL-12.

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	landowner to hire a contractor for winter maintenance. We recommend requiring Risk Management Plans private roads and private parking lots greater than 200 square metres (approximately 8 spaces). This metric corresponds with other Source Protection Plan policies used by both CTC and other Source Protection Committees. Such efforts would be far more effective when applied to primary salt contributing sources (i.e. large parking lots) as opposed to the minor contributors like salt runoff from driveways (i.e. parking lots with less than 8 parking spaces) which pose little actual risk to our municipal drinking water quality. In the "Drinking Water Threats in Issues Contributing Areas Report" completed by Genivar for CVC in May 2011, the distribution of salt mass loading in combined total issues contributing area for parking lots accounts for 74% , whereas, driveways only accounts for only 1%. Therefore, we maintain that medium density residential (townhomes, semi-detached homes, link homes) should also be excluded from requiring RMPs and utilize policy SAL-8 (education and outreach) to address their driveways. Therefore Risk Management Plans would be required for high density residential (highrise apartments, condominiums), institutional, commercial, and industrial, which generally have large parking lots. The term "unassumed" should be replaced with private.	"Unassumed" will be defined in the glossary.
York Region	SAL-1, SAL-7 and SAL-12 should use consistent wording.	Wording is consistent between SAL-1 and SAL-12 as they deal with Application while SAL-7 deals with Handling and Storage.

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-2 **No change**	Application of Road Salt (Public Roads)	RMO	H	**Part IV, s.58** For public roads, the application of road salt is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the *Clean Water Act*, requiring risk management plans, where the threat is, or would, be significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future). Without limiting other requirements, risk management plans shall include provisions for: a) the reduction of salt usage through best management practices such as alternative de-icer materials (with lower sodium and chloride) and/or contemporary technology; and b) the use of trained individuals in the application of road salt (could include technicians and technologists and others responsible for salt management plans, winter maintenance supervisors, patrollers, equipment operators, mechanics, and contract employees).	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-7) Existing: 1 year/5 years (T-6)	GEN-1 See Explan-atory Notes	MON-2

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-3 No change	Application of Road Salt	Planning Approval Authority	A	**Land Use Planning** Where the application of road salt to roads and parking lots would be a significant drinking water threat, the planning approval authority shall: 1) prohibit the establishment of new parking lots with greater than 2000 square metres (approximately 80 spaces) of paved surface in: • WHPA-A not in an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (future); 2) prohibit the establishment of new parking lots with greater than 200 square metres (approximately 8 spaces) of paved surface in: • WHPA-A in an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (future); and 3) require a salt management plan, which includes a reduction in the future use of salt, as part of a complete application for development which includes new roads and parking lots where the application of road salt is significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-B (VS=10) (future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (future). Such plans should include but not be limited to mitigation measures regarding design of parking lots, roadways and sidewalks to minimize the need for repeat application of road salt such as reducing ponding in parking areas; and directing stormwater discharge outside of vulnerable areas where possible.	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-9) Amend OPs ~~and ZBLs~~ for conformity within 5 years and ZBLs within 3 years of OP approval (T-8)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON-1

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-3		
	Comments	**Response**
NEC	15. The NEC does not have the ability to regulate the application of road salt. The construction of new parking lots or storage/handling areas for salt could be dealt with at such time that any new development was proposed. NEC staff would circulate any Niagara Escarpment Development Permit applications within identified vulnerable areas to the Source Protection RMO for their review and recommendation. The proposed works would also be required NEP development criteria related to water quality and quantity. (**SAL-3 and SAL-10**) 11. We note that the effect of this policy is legally binding (List A policy) and that the NEC is considered a "planning approval authority" in this policy. As noted above, the NEC is not legally bound to implement SPP policies but, as noted in Comment 6, we support source protection and intend to incorporate a general policy in the NEP related to the protection of source water that is consistent with the intent of the *Clean Water Act*. However, we question whether the NEC should be listed for List A policies. 12. For the reasons noted above, staff does not feel it is necessary to develop a specific policy in the NEP for each SPP policy to address this matter.	Comment noted. Staff to remove NEC from the "List A" policy tables in the Appendices. Have confirmed this revision with MOECC staff.

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Halton Region and lower tier munic.	29. This policy requires road salt application optimization measures through "design" standards for parking lots, roadways and sidewalks but is not clear as to who is responsible for their development. Staff recommends that the Ministries of the Environment and/or Transportation be responsible for developing the design standards, especially given the liabilities associated with salt application.	Design measures can be implemented by the municipalities as they will need to be specific to municipal situations. Examples of design standards can be taken from municipalities such as Kitchener/Waterloo.

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-4 No change	Application of Road Salt	MOECC	K	**Specify Action** Where the application of road salt is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in consultation with other provincial ministries and municipal associations should promote best management practices for the application of road salt, to protect sources of municipal drinking water in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future).	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Existing & Future: Consider within 2 years (T-15)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON-4
SAL-5 No change	Application of Road Salt	MOECC	K	**Specify Action** Where the application of road salt is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in consultation with other provincial ministries and municipal associations should develop a licensing and accreditation program for Snow and Ice Contractors for the application of road salt, to protect sources of municipal drinking water in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future).	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Existing & Future: Consider within 2 years (T-15)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON-4

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-2		
	Comments	**Response**
Durham Region	The Region opposes the suggestion in Director Ling Mark's letter of July 14th, 2014 of making municipalities responsible for promoting existing salt management practices.	Comment noted.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-6 No change	Application of Road Salt (Provincial Highways)	Ministry of Transportation	K	**Specify Action** For provincial highways where the application of road salt is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future); the Ministry of Transportation should: a) continue the proactive implementation of their salt management plans with their supporting de-icing contactors and the use of best management practices within wellhead protection areas; b) update their salt management plan, as required, to ensure consistency with the most current versions of Environment Canada's Code of Practice for the Environmental Management of Road Salts and Transportation Association of Canada's Synthesis of Best Practices; c) investigate and implement where practical, alternative products and mitigation practices and technologies for road salt application and the management of highway runoff and infiltration; d) in consultation with the Source Protection Authority, consider the information contained in the CTC Source Protection Assessment Reports for the siting and prioritization of future ~~pilot projects~~ assessments related to road salt application and the management of highway runoff and infiltration. In particular, ~~a pilot project~~ an assessment of application rates and options for reducing the application of salt should be undertaken at those wells in Orangeville immediately adjacent to Highways 9 and 10; and e) forward upon request to the Source Protection Authority the results of monitoring data on specific pilot projects.	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Existing & Future: Consider within 2 years (T-15)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON-4

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-6		
	Comments	**Response**
Halton Region and lower tier municipalities	30. To fully optimize the effectiveness of this salt management policy applicable to WHPA-A, WHPA-B, WHPA-E and chloride ICA, the Ministry of Transportation should be equally responsible to implement legally binding salt management policies, such as a Risk Management Plan. Monitoring results of specific road salt assessments by the MTO should be shared with the Planning Approval Authority.	Staff agree this would be ideal, however the tools are not available through the *Clean Water Act, 2006* to impose such measures.
CVC	CVC Staff fully supports these policies. There were challenges in defining the land areas thought to contribute towards the elevated concentrations of sodium and chloride	Comment noted.

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	observed in several municipal wells in the CVSPA. Given that a conservative approach was applied in the description of the zones, any additional effort that can assist in understanding and refining the Issue Contributing Area would be extremely beneficial. Additional study can also be instrumental in assessing which point sources may represent potential threats. For example, no data is currently available that can provide a definitive linkage between the Orangeville Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) and the level of sodium and chloride in water from nearby supply Well 10. The finding that Well 10's water quality may be impacted by the WCPC was based mainly on association, given the location of the plant's effluent outflow, nearby surface water quality, trends in groundwater quality and knowledge of the aquifer condition.	

Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-7 No change	Handling and Storage of Road Salt	RMO	G	**Part IV, s.57, s.58** Where the handling and storage of road salt is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat (excluding incidental quantities for personal use), the following actions shall be taken: 1) The handling and storage of road salt 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: • WHPA-A (future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥9) (future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (future).	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-5)	GEN-1 See Explan-atory Notes	MON-2
			H	2) The handling and storage of road salt is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the *Clean Water Act*, requiring risk management plans, where the threat is significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥9) (existing); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing).		Existing: 1 year/5 years (T-6)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON-2

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-7		
	Comments	**Response**
York Region	SAL-1, SAL-7 and SAL-12 should use consistent wording.	Wording is consistent between SAL-1 and SAL-12 as they deal with Application while SAL-7 deals with Handling and Storage.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-8 Edited (no change to intent)	Application of Road Salt Handling and Storage of Road Salt	Municipality MOECC	E K	**Education and Outreach** The municipality shall deliver education and outreach materials and programs where the application, handling and storage of road salt is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat targeted towards: a) owners/tenants of residences and small businesses where the application, handling and storage of road salt (existing, future) is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat about the impact of salt on municipal drinking water and what they can do to reduce their use of salt to ensure that the activity ceases to be or does not become a significant drinking water threat; and b) commercial and industrial sectors to address the importance of source protection planning and the impacts of road salt on drinking water sources, with the key message being responsible salt storage and application, and the use of contemporary technology; in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing, future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing, future). Where appropriate education and outreach materials prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change are available, the municipality shall deliver those materials.	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Existing & Future: 2 years (T-10)	GEN-6 See Explan-atory Notes	MON-1 MON-4

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-8		
	Comments	**Response**
Town of Orangeville	The Town is requesting the CTC SPC to provide further clarification on the requirement for the Municipality to "deliver" education and outreach materials and programs in areas where the application, handling and storage of road salt is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat. Does the proposed SAL-8 policy require the Municipality to also develop the education and outreach materials and programs? If so, the Town is requesting that staffing and funding limitations at smaller municipalities be considered before finalizing this policy.	Where information is already made available by another agency, the Town of Orangeville should use those materials. Where information is not available, the Town of Orangeville would be required to develop any education and outreach materials and MOECC is in the process of rolling out an Education and Outreach catalogue to help municipalities comply with education and outreach policies. Also, SPMIF funding has been provided to the Town of Orangeville by the Province that could be used towards policies such as this.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-9 Edited (no change to intent)	Application of Road Salt Handling and Storage of Road Salt	SPA Municipality	F	**Monitoring** Where the application, handling and storage of road salt (existing, future) is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat in an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride: a) the responsible Source Protection Authority, in partnership with affected municipalities, shall conduct an investigation on the source and nature of sodium and chloride threats, contingent on funding; b) the municipality shall undertake monthly sampling of sodium and chloride levels in raw water at affected wells and report the results to the Source Protection Authority; and c) the Source Protection Authority in partnership with affected municipalities shall assess the information for any increasing trends and advise the Source Protection Committee on the need for new source protection plan policies to be developed to prevent future drinking water Issues.	See Maps 1.2 1.3 1.11 1.14	Existing & Future: Initiate within 2 years (T-16)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON- 3 MON-1

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-9		
	Comments	**Response**
Halton Region and lower tier municipalities	31. Halton Region currently undertakes extensive groundwater monitoring throughout its municipalities including water level measurements and water quality sampling. Regular findings of water quality would be reported to the SPA on an annual basis. Any ongoing assessment of chloride trending by the SPA should obviously involve Halton Region to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the water quality data, operation of the water system, Halton Region's salt management plan measures, etc. Joint disclosure, by the SPA and Halton Region, of chloride trending findings to the SPC is requested, rather than solely by the SPA.	Revision has been made.
CVC	CVC Staff fully supports these policies. There were challenges in defining the land areas thought to contribute towards the elevated concentrations of sodium and chloride observed in several municipal wells in the CVSPA. Given that a conservative approach was applied in the description of the zones, any additional effort that can assist in understanding and refining the Issue Contributing Area would be extremely beneficial. Additional study can also be instrumental in assessing which point sources may represent potential threats. For example, no data is currently available that can provide a definitive linkage between the Orangeville Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) and the level of sodium and chloride in water from nearby supply Well 10. The finding that Well 10's water quality may be impacted by the WCPC was based mainly on association, given the location of the plant's effluent outflow, nearby surface water quality, trends in groundwater quality and knowledge of the aquifer condition.	Comment noted.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-10 **No change**	**Moderate/ Low Threats** Application of Road Salt	Planning Approval Authority	B	**Land Use Planning** Where the application of road salt would be a moderate or low drinking water threat, the planning approval authority is encouraged to require a salt management plan, which includes a reduction in the future use of salt, as part of a complete application for development which includes new roads and parking lots in any of the following areas: • WHPA-B (VS<10) (future); or • WHPA-C (future); or • WHPA-D (future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 4.5 and <9) (future); or • HVA (future); or • SGRA (VS ≥ 6) (future). Such plans should include, but not be limited to, mitigation measures regarding design of parking lots, roadways and sidewalks to minimize the need for repeat application of road salt such as reducing ponding in parking areas, directing stormwater discharge outside of vulnerable areas where possible, and provisions to hire certified contractors.	See Chapter 5 of the respective Assessment Reports	Future: Immediately (T-9) Amend OPs ~~and ZBLs~~ for conformity within 5 years and ZBLs within 3 years of OP approval (T-8)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	N/A

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-10		
	Comments	**Response**
NEC	15. The NEC does not have the ability to regulate the application of road salt. The construction of new parking lots or storage/handling areas for salt could be dealt with at such time that any new development was proposed. NEC staff would circulate any Niagara Escarpment Development Permit applications within identified vulnerable areas to the Source Protection RMO for their review and recommendation. The proposed works would also be required NEP development criteria related to water quality and quantity. (**SAL-3 and SAL-10**) 11. As noted above, the NEC is not legally bound to implement SPP policies but, as noted in Comment 6, we support source protection and intend to incorporate a general policy in the NEP related to the protection of source water that is consistent with the intent of the *Clean Water Act*. However, we question whether the NEC should be listed for List A policies. 12. For the reasons noted above, staff does not feel it is necessary to develop a specific policy in the NEP for each SPP policy to address this matter.	Comment noted. Staff to remove NEC from the "List B" policy tables in the Appendices. Have confirmed this revision with MOECC staff.
Town of Ajax	For the CTC Source Protection Committee's information regarding Policy SAL-10, the Town has an existing Official Plan policy that ensures locations for snow storage on a site are reviewed through the development application process so that snow melt does not carry contaminants and salt loads directly into creeks and Lake Ontario, and a Salt Management Plan is required with the submission of a development application. The Town will also be considering a requirement for snow storage on a property as part of the current Comprehensive Zoning By-law Review. Additionally, the Town has a Salt Management Plan that addresses the application of road salt and snow storage locations.	Comment noted.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-11 No change	**Moderate/ Low Threats** Application of Road Salt	MOE	J	**Specify Action** Where the application of road salt is, or would be, a moderate or low drinking water threat, the Ministry of Environment in consultation with other provincial ministries and municipal associations should promote best management practices for the application of road salt, to protect sources of municipal drinking water in any of the following areas: • WHPA-B (VS<10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-C (existing, future); or • WHPA-D (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 4.5 and <9) (existing, future); or • HVA (existing, future); or • SGRA (VS ≥ 6) (existing, future).	See Chapter 5 of the respective Assessment Reports	Existing & Future: Consider within 2 years (T-15)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	N/A

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-12 Revise as per SAL-1 decision	**Moderate/ Low Threats** Application of Road Salt	Municipality	J	**Specify Action** Where the application of road salt on unassumed roads and private parking lots (excluding parking for ~~low density residential~~ single family dwellings) is, or would be, a moderate or low drinking water threat in any of the following areas: • WHPA-B (VS<10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-C (existing, future); or • WHPA-D (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 4.5 and <9) (existing, future); or • HVA (existing, future); or • SGRA (VS ≥ 6) (existing, future). the municipality is encouraged to: a) require implementation of a salt management plan which includes the goal to minimize salt usage through alternative measures, while maintaining public safety; and b) require the use of trained individuals in the application of road salt (could include technicians and technologists and others responsible for salt management plans, winter maintenance supervisors, patrollers, equipment operators, mechanics, and contract employees).	See Chapter 5 of the respective Assessment Reports	Existing & Future: Consider within 2 years (T-15)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	N/A

COMMENTS POLICY SAL-12		
	Comments	**Response**
Halton Region and lower tier municipalities	32. This policy specifies municipalities to be the implementing bodies for unassumed roads and private parking lots. A municipality has no authority to require or ensure that trained staff apply salt on private property For clarity, replace 'unassumed roads' with 'private roads'.	"Unassumed" will be defined in the glossary. Revise policy as per SAL-1 decision regarding threshold used.
York Region	SAL-1, SAL-7 and SAL-12 should use consistent wording.	Wording is consistent between SAL-1 and SAL-12 as they deal with Application while SAL-7 deals with Handling and Storage.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SAL-13 **No change**	**Moderate/ Low Threats** Application of Road Salt Handling and Storage of Road Salt	SPA Municipality	J	**Specify Action** Where the application, handling and storage of road salt is, or would be, a moderate or low drinking water threat, the municipality is requested to report the results of its sodium and chloride monitoring conducted under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* and any other monitoring programs annually to the Source Protection Authority. The Source Protection Authority shall assess the information for any increasing trends and advise the Source Protection Committee on the need for new source protection plan policies to be developed to prevent future drinking water Issues, in any of the following areas: • WHPA-B (VS<10) (existing, future); or • WHPA-C (existing, future); or • WHPA-D (existing, future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 4.5 and <9) (existing, future); or • HVA (existing, future); or • SGRA (VS ≥ 6) (existing, future).	See Chapter 5 of the respective Assessment Reports	Existing & Future: Consider within 2 years (T-15)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	N/A

COMMENTS on SAL-13		
	Comments	**Response**
TRSPA	TRSPA has been named as the implementing body for two water quality policies (SAL-13 and FUEL-3). Policy SAL-13 is a low/moderate threat policy with the legal effect of "Have Regard" which asks the TRSPA to assess sodium and chloride monitoring information provided from municipalities to determine if new source protection plan policies are required to be developed in future updates to the SPP. FUEL-3 is a "Must Comply" policy that requires the TRSPA to liaise between TSSA and the Risk Management Officials in the sharing of information on the location of fuel tanks. TRSPA supports policies SAL-13 and FUEL-3 and ask that the Province considers providing continued provincial funding to carry out the work associated with these policies.	Comment noted.

GENRAL COMMENTS on POLICY SAL		
	Comments	**Response**
General Public 2	123 Highway 47, Uxbridge (directly across the street south of Uxville well) abuts a type A arterial regional highway, namely Highway #47. The elevation of this land is approximately 10 feet lower from the highway which results in extensive run-off from road salt and any chemicals used for road maintenance and construction. This run-off is not a result of the landowner actions; this run-off is generated by the regional and/or municipal governing agencies. Highway #47 is a major route accessing both Highway #404 and Highway #407. This highway is heavily travelled by cars, trucks of various industries and agricultural equipment. This amount of traffic could result in accidental spillages and/or run-off which are not in the landowners' control. Finally, I trust that your policies will not adversely affect the current agricultural business or the future development of this property.	Comment noted. This landowners' property is only subject to water quantity policies and is not located in a vulnerable area where quality policies apply.

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Policy ID	Threat Description	Implementing Body	Legal Effect	Policy	Where Policy Applies	When Policy Applies	Related Policies	Monitoring Policy
SNO-1 **No change**	Storage of Snow	RMO	G	**Part IV, s.57, s.58** Where the storage of snow is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, the following actions shall be taken: 1) The storage of snow is designated for the purpose of s.57 under the *Clean Water Act*, and is therefore prohibited where the threat is, or would be, significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-A (existing, future); or • WHPA-B (VS=10) (future); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (future); or • the remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (future). Notwithstanding the above, emergency snow storage may be permitted outside of WHPA-A as determined by the risk management official and the municipality responsible for snow storage.	See Maps 1.1 - 1.21	Future: Immediately (T-5) Existing: 180 days (T-4)	GEN-1 See Explan-atory Notes	MON-2
			H	2) The storage of snow is designated for the purpose of s.58 under the *Clean Water Act*, requiring risk management plans, where the threat is significant in any of the following areas: • WHPA-B (VS=10) (existing); or • WHPA-E (VS ≥ 9) (existing); or • The remainder of an Issue Contributing Area for Sodium or Chloride (existing). Without limiting other requirements, risk management plans shall include appropriate terms and conditions to ensure the storage of snow, and associated runoff, ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.		Existing: 1 year/5 years (T-6)	N/A See Explan-atory Notes	MON-2

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