

August 18, 2022

Notice of Pre-Consultation, Ausable Bayfield and Maitland Valley Source Protection Plans, via email

Over the past three years, the Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Committee has been working on a review and amendment of the Source Protection Plans for this region. It is my pleasure to provide the attached summary of the proposed changes. The maps and updated documents with tracked changes can be accessed at this link: <https://www.sourcewaterinfo.on.ca/consultation/>

You can find a new video regarding this proposed amendment featuring committee member, Allan Rothwell, at this YouTube link: <https://youtu.be/hMFW9J0yZFY>

This Notice of pre-consultation is being circulated to ministries and other implementing bodies as required under Section 36 of Ontario Regulation 287/07 of the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006*. The regulation requires the Source Protection Committee to consult with bodies responsible for the implementation of Source Protection Plan policies before the publication of draft policies. Comments received as part of the Pre-Consultation process will be reviewed by the Source Protection Committee and possible changes made to policies prior to public consultation proposed in early 2023. **The deadline for pre-consultation comments is October 14, 2022 through e-mail or by mail. Comments may be submitted to dclarkson@abca.ca .**

If questions arise, please contact DWSP Co-Supervisors, Donna Clarkson dclarkson@abca.ca 519-335-3557 ext.224 or Mary Lynn MacDonald mmacdonald@abca.ca 519-235-2610 ext. 247.

The Source Protection Committee looks forward to and appreciates your participation in this Pre-Consultation process.

Sincerely,



Matt Pearson
Chair, Source Protection Committee
Ausable Bayfield Maitland Valley Source Protection Region

Summary of Draft Amendments to the Ausable Bayfield and Maitland Valley Source Protection Plans

Proposed amendments to the approved Source Protection Plans (SPP) and Assessment Reports (AR) for the Ausable Bayfield and Maitland Valley Source Protection Areas are now available for review and comment. These updates are being completed under Section 36 of the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006*, and have been developed under the direction of the Source Protection Committee (SPC) for this Region. The proposed changes are the result of:

- Items identified through review carried out under Section 36 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*
- Revised wellhead protection areas (WHPA) for Belgrave to reflect replacement well; minor changes to Auburn, Palmerston and Wingham WHPAs
- Updates to SPPs and associated ARs to align with the 2021 Technical Rules (Rules), which include the Tables of Drinking Water Threats
- Re-structuring of the Source Protection Plans to reduce duplication of policies and improve readability, plus updates and re-organization of maps in Chapter 4 of the Assessment Reports

A. Source Protection Plans (SPP) for Ausable Bayfield (AB) and Maitland Valley (MV)

Note: The policies in AB SPP are the same as MV SPP. The preface and Schedules (maps) differ.

There are significant changes to the SPPs. They are restructured to remove triplicate policies that had been based on land use (i.e., one set of policies each for agricultural, residential, and commercial/industrial land uses). Background information and a table of policies for each threat category were added, to aid the reader.

See **Appendix A** for a table of policy changes.

Appendix B provides the text for new policies and those with significant revisions. For policies with minor changes where the implementing body and policy tool is unchanged (e.g., edits for clarity or to remove specific Technical Rule circumstances), please review the full Source Protection Plans available at the link below.

Appendix C: Maps showing amended wellhead protection areas for Belgrave; Auburn; Palmerston; and Wingham

Summary of changes to policies:

- New General Education policy (O.11.7) to be implemented by Municipalities
- Addition of Threat # 22 – Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipelines, plus new pipeline policy C.10.4
- Revision of DNAPL policies to address implementation challenges

- Revision to numerous policies to align with amended 2021 Technical Rules, *Clean Water Act (CWA)*. Due to the reduced thresholds for fuel, salt and snow in the Technical Rules, the SPP policies for these threats required revision. Prohibition policies, in particular, were revised or removed in light of the new Rules, and replaced with a management approach.
- Lengthy information about threat circumstances were deleted from most policies. The addition of the background information as a preamble to the policies serves as a replacement for the specific circumstances deleted from these policies.
- The sewage works policies that used CWA Part IV tools were deleted as the SPC decided that Prescribed Instrument (ECA) policies would adequately address sewage threats.

B. Assessment Reports (AR) for Ausable Bayfield (AB) and Maitland Valley (MV)

Not all Chapters of the AR were updated. Only the amended chapters are posted for consultation.

There are numerous changes to Chapter 4 of the ARs, which describes the vulnerable areas and risk assessment. Information was updated for several well systems, including Belgrave, Auburn, and Palmerston. The risk assessment (unverified threat enumeration) was updated to reflect changes on the ground and to align with the new Technical Rules. Key changes include the addition of salt and snow threats, which were not significant drinking water threats for our Region under previous versions of the Technical Rules. Impervious Surface (IP) and Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas (SGRA) maps were also updated to align with the new Technical Rules. Given the large number of maps to be updated, the SPC approved a plan to reduce the number of maps in Chapter 4 of the ARs. The remaining maps were re-organized and coded to make it easier to locate desired information. Map showing revised WHPAs are provided in Appendix C, while the remainder can be viewed on the website at the link below.

C. Explanatory Document: The Explanatory Document is updated to reflect changes in SPP policies and explain the rationale for the revisions.

The above documents and maps can be accessed at
<https://www.sourcewaterinfo.on.ca/consultation/>

Please provide written comments by October 14, 2022 to:

Donna Clarkson at dclarkson@abca.ca or Mary Lynn MacDonald at mmacdonald@abca.ca

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Appendix A: List of changes to Source Protection Plan Policies

RMP: Risk Management Plan

2021 Rules: 2021 Technical Rules, *Clean Water Act*

ASM = Agricultural Source Material (manure)

NASM: Non-agricultural Source Material

BOLD New or Revised– see full policy text in Appendix B

Policy Code: 2015 (current SPP)	New Policy Code: 2022 (amendment)	Threat or Policy Type	New / Revised/ Deleted	Key Change
R.1.1, A.1.1, C.1.1	RAC.1.1	Septic System		Policy code
R.1.2, A.1.2, C.1.2	RAC.1.2	Septic System		
R.1.3, A.1.3, C.1.3	RAC.1.3	Septic System		
R.1.4, A.1.4, C.1.4	RAC.1.4	Septic System		
R.1.5, A.1.5, C.1.5	RAC.1.5	Septic System		
R.1.6, A.1.6, C.1.6	RAC.1.6	Septic System		
R.1.7, A.1.7, C.1.7	RAC.1.7	Septic System		
R.1.8, A.1.8, C.1.8	RAC.1.8	Septic System		
R.1.9, A.1.9, C.1.9	RAC.1.9	Septic System		
R.2.1, A.2.1, C.2.1	RAC.2.1	Fuel	Revised	Prohibit Future large storage, with RMP for smaller tanks
R.2.2, A.2.2, C.2.2	RAC.2.2	Fuel	Revised	Align with 2021 Rules; RMP for Existing tanks plus Future small tanks
R.2.3, A.2.3, C.2.3	RAC.2.3	Fuel	Revised	Minor change to align with 2021 Technical Rules
R.2.4, A.2.4, C.2.4	Deleted	Fuel	Deleted	Deleted EO for moderate, low
R.3.1, A.3.1, C.3.1	RAC.3.1	Grazing; OCA		Policy code
R.3.2, A.3.2, C.3.2	RAC.3.2	Grazing; OCA		Policy code
R.3.3, A.3.3, C.3.3	RAC.3.3	Grazing; OCA	Revised	Minor edit for clarity
R.3.4, A.3.4, C.3.4	RAC.3.4	Grazing; OCA		Policy code
R.3.5, A.3.5, C.3.5	RAC.3.5	Grazing; OCA	Revised	Minor edit for clarity
R.3.6, A.3.6, C.3.6	RAC.3.6	Grazing; OCA		Policy code
R.4.1, A.4.1, C.4.1	RAC.4.1	Sewage	Revised	Remove score and circumstances
R.4.2, A.4.2, C.4.2	Deleted	Sewage	Deleted	Delete S.57 Prohibition in '10' score
R.4.3, A.4.3, C.4.3	RAC.4.3	Sewage	Revised	Change inspection timelines
R.4.4, A.4.4, C.4.4	Deleted	Sewage	Deleted	Combine with 4.1
R.4.5, A.4.5, C.4.5	Deleted	Sewage	Deleted	Delete S.57 Prohibition in '8'
R.4.6, A.4.6, C.4.6	RAC.4.6	Sewage	Revised	Remove score and circumstances
R.4.7, A.4.7, C.4.7	Deleted	Sewage	Deleted	Combine with 4.6
R.4.8, A.4.8, C.4.8	Deleted	Sewage	Deleted	Delete S.58 RMP in '10'
R.4.9, A.4.9, C.4.9	Deleted	Sewage	Deleted	Delete S.58 RMP in '8'
R.4.10, A.4.10, C.4.10	RAC.4.10	Sewage	Revised	Remove score and circumstances
R.4.11, A.4.11, C.4.11	RAC.4.11	Sewage		Policy code
R.5.1, A.5.1, C.5.1	RAC.5.1	Waste	Revised	Remove circumstances

Policy Code: 2015 (current SPP)	New Policy Code: 2022 (amendment)	Threat or Policy Type	New / Revised/ Deleted	Key Change
R.5.2, A.5.2, C.5.2	RAC.5.2	Waste	Revised	Change tool from prohibition to RMP
R.5.3, A.5.3, C.5.3	Deleted	Waste	Deleted	Combine with 5.1
R.5.4, A.5.4, C.5.4	RAC.5.4	Waste	Revised	Remove circumstances
R.5.5, A.5.5, C.5.5	RAC.5.5	Waste	Revised	Remove circumstances
R.5.6, A.5.6, C.5.6	RAC.5.6	Waste	Revised	Remove sub-categories
R.5.7, A.5.7, C.5.7	RAC.5.7	Waste		Policy code
R.5.8, A.5.8, C.5.8	RAC.5.8	Waste		Policy code
R.6.1, A.6.1, C.6.1	RAC.6.1	DNAPL	Revised	Future prohibition in WHPA-A only; RMP for WHPA-B/C
R.6.2, A.6.2, C.6.2	RAC.6.2	DNAPL	Revised	Add RMP in B and C – Future use
R.6.3, A.6.3, C.6.3	RAC.6.3	DNAPL		Policy code
R.7.1, A.7.1, C.7.1	RAC.7.1	Solvents	Revised	Removed circumstances
R.7.2, A.7.2, C.7.2	RAC.7.2	Solvents	Revised	
R.7.3, A.7.3, C.7.3	RAC.7.3	Solvents		
R.8.1, A.8.1, C.8.1	Deleted	Salt Application & Storage	Deleted	Replaced with separate policies
R.8.2, A.8.2	Deleted	Salt	Deleted	Education – replace with RAC.8.3
C.8.2	Deleted	Salt	Deleted	Deleted policy for moderate / low threats
C.8.3	RAC.8.3	Salt	Revised	Removed circumstances
NA	RAC.8.4	Salt	NEW	New RMP for salt application
NA	RAC.8.5	Salt	NEW	Specify Action – Salt Plan
NA	RAC.8.6	Salt Storage	NEW	RMP for salt storage
R.9.1	Deleted	ASM, NASM	Deleted	Include in E&O policy RAC.9.8
A.9.1, C.9.1	AC.9.1	ASM, NASM	Revised	Minor change for clarity
A.9.2, C.9.2	AC.9.2	ASM, NASM Application	Revised	RMP. Minor change for clarity and remove specific circumstances
A.9.3, C.9.3	AC.9.3	ASM, NASM Storage	Revised	
A.9.4, C.9.4	AC.9.4	ASM, NASM Storage	Revised	S57 Prohibition; Minor change for clarity and remove circumstances
A.9.5, C.9.5	AC.9.5	Fert, Pest Application	Revised	RMP; Minor edits
A.9.6, C.9.6	AC.9.6	Fert, Pest Storage	Revised	RMP-Minor edits for clarity and remove circumstances
A.9.7, C.9.7	AC.9.7	Fert, Pest	Revised	Minor edits for clarity and remove circumstances
A.9.8, C.9.8	RAC.9.8	ASM, NASM, Fert, Pest	Revised	Education – remove circumstances
A.9.9, C.9.9	AC.9.9	Pest		Policy code
NA	AC.9.10	ASM; NASM	NEW	Prescribed Instrument; OMAFRA
R.10.1, A.10.1, C.10.1	AC.10.1	Snow	Revised	Prohibit large snow storage

Policy Code: 2015 (current SPP)	New Policy Code: 2022 (amendment)	Threat or Policy Type	New / Revised/ Deleted	Key Change
R.10.2, A.10.2, C.10.2	AC.10.2	Snow	Revised	RMP – large parking lot
C.10.3		Aircraft		none
C.10.4		Pipeline	NEW	Specify Action
O.11.1		Education, HVA		none
O.11.2		Education, SGRA		none
O.11.3		Spills		none
O.11.4		Climate Change		none
O.11.5		Stewardship		none
O.11.6		Signage		none
	O.11.7	Education	NEW	New – ongoing education
P.12.1		Restricted Land Use		none
P.12.2		Effective Date	Revised	Clarify: for new vulnerable areas and new threat activities to the Plan through amendments, the policy comes into effect on the Effective Date of the most recent amendment
P.12.3		Effective Date	Revised	
P.12.4		Effective Date	Revised	
P.12.5		Effective Date	Revised	
P.12.6		Effective Date	Revised	
P.12.7		Monitoring	Revised	
P.12.8		Monitoring	Revised	Update policy codes
P.12.9		Monitoring	Revised	Update policy codes
P.12.10		Monitoring	Revised	Update policy codes
P.12.11		Monitoring	Revised	Update policy codes
P.12.12		Monitoring	Revised	Update policy codes
P.12.13		Transition	Revised	Clarify effective date

Appendix B: Policy Text

NEW POLICIES

New Education and Outreach Policy

Note: Applies to all municipalities with vulnerable areas.

Rationale for the change: The Source Protection Plans contain numerous education policies, specific to threat activities, and focusing on the first year of Plan implementation. But there was no ongoing education policy that applied to all vulnerable areas. A new policy has been added to address this gap. Note that this policy is binding where there are significant drinking water threats (in wellhead protection areas) and non-binding in other vulnerable areas (intake protection zones (IPZ); highly vulnerable areas (HVA); and significant groundwater recharge areas (SGRA)).

Policy O.11.7 – Education and Outreach for Vulnerable Areas

Each municipality within the Source Protection Areas where drinking water threats could occur shall:

- 1) Develop and deliver an ongoing education and outreach (EO) program to affected landowners and stakeholders to increase awareness of the vulnerable areas and the need to protect drinking water;
- 2) Harmonize the program with any existing education and outreach programs and share with other municipalities where this would increase efficiency and reduce cost;
- 3) Consult and collaborate with Ontario Ministries, local Public Health, and Conservation Authorities (or other agencies) to assist with the development and delivery of the education and outreach program where possible;
- 4) Promote best management practices and voluntary action to protect sources of drinking water; and
- 5) Update educational information as required

Effective Date: Within five years of the Plans, or any plan amendment, as applicable, taking effect.

Road Salt Handling, Storage and Application

Rationale for the change: The thresholds that determined significant threats were lowered in the 2021 Technical Rules. Impervious surface area calculations where salt application may be considered a significant drinking water threat dropped from 80% to 30% impervious surface area. Also, the threshold for salt storage dropped to 20 kg, uncovered storage and 100 kg covered storage. The policies below are added to address these changes and replace the current policies, which were not practical given the new lowered thresholds.

Policy background:

Salt storage can be a significant threat in a wellhead protection area (WHPA) with vulnerability score of 10. It can pose a moderate or low threats in other vulnerable areas.

Salt application can be a significant threat in a WHPA with score 10, where the impervious surface is 30% or more. It can pose a moderate or low threats in other vulnerable areas.

The policy tools used to address these threats are Risk Management Plan (RMP); Specify Action; and Education.

Policy RAC.8.4 – Risk Management Plan for Existing and Future Road Salt Application

The application of road salt may only occur in accordance with an approved Risk Management Plan and is therefore designated for the purposes of s. 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, where the following applies:

- a) Where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat;
- b) Salt is or could be applied to the property;
- c) The salt application area is equal to or greater than 1,000 square metres and
- d) The property is used for any land uses except residential consisting of four units or fewer.

As a minimum, the Risk Management Plan shall:

- a. follow best management practices consistent with those used across Canada
- b. identify actions to improve practices in the general use of road salts

The Risk Management Plan shall be renewed every five years or at the discretion of the Risk Management Official. Risk Management Plans for existing activities shall established within five years of the amendment to the Source Protection Plans taking effect. The Risk Management Official may accept a municipal Salt Management Plan in lieu of a Risk Management Plan.

Policy RAC.8.5 – Salt Management Plan

Where the application of road salt could be a significant drinking water threat, the municipality and Ministry of Transportation (MTO) shall review and, if necessary, revise or issue new Salt Management Plans for the application of road salt in all Wellhead Protection Areas.

The Salt Management Plan should include, as a minimum, measures to ensure application rate, timing and location to reduce the potential for salt-related surface water runoff and groundwater infiltration, and meet the objectives of Environment and Climate Change Canada’s Code of Practice for Environmental Management of Road Salts, including the salt vulnerable area mapping to identify areas where significant threats can occur.

All Salt Management Plans for existing activities shall be established within five years of the amendment to the Source Protection Plans taking affect.

RAC.8.6 – Risk Management Plan for Existing and Future Road Salt Handling and Storage

The handling and storage of road salt may only occur in accordance with an approved Risk Management Plan and is therefore designated for the purposes of s. 58 of the *Clean Water Act* where

- a) The activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat and
- b) Salt is stored or handled on the property in quantities greater than 250 kg; and
- c) The property is used for any land uses except residential consisting of four units or fewer.

The Risk Management Plan is to contain, at a minimum, structural or management alterations (if any) which when implemented will ensure that existing operations continue to

function in a manner that minimizes the risk to sources of municipal drinking water. Risk Management Plans for existing activities shall be established within five years of the amendment to the Source Protection Plan taking effect.

Agricultural Source Material (ASM), Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM)

Rationale: This new policy is added to address a gap identified through review carried out under Section 36 of the *Clean Water Act*. The approved SPPs do not include a prescribed instrument policy for related to agricultural activities.

Policy AC.9.10 – Prescribed Instruments Regulated under the Nutrient Management Act, Existing and Future

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs will review any new or amended Nutrient Management Strategies or Non-Agricultural Source Material Plan proposals where ASM or NASM would be a significant threat under the *Clean Water Act*. The Nutrient Management Act Prescribed Instrument should include measures to be implemented by the farmer to ensure that those regulated activities cease to be or never become a significant drinking water threat to surface or ground water.

Hydrocarbon Pipeline

Rationale for the change: ‘The establishment and operation of liquid hydrocarbon pipelines’ has been added as a new prescribed threat in the *Clean Water Act*. The SPP and AR required amendment to identify where pipelines would be a threat, and to write a policy to address this activity. There are no pipelines within vulnerable source water areas in the ABMV region; the SPC added this policy to address future threats.

Policy C.10.4 – Specific Action for Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipelines

Relevant owners and regulating authorities of liquid hydrocarbon pipelines within the meaning of O. Reg 287/07 under the *Clean Water Act, 2006* should ensure that appropriate design standards plus monitoring and maintenance practices are in place to reduce the risk to drinking water sources, and to ensure that this activity does not become a significant drinking water threat.

POLICIES WITH SIGNIFICANT REVISIONS (new text in red)

Fuel Storage and Handling

Rationale for the change: Policies were revised to reflect the reduced threshold in the 2021 Technical Rules. The volume for a significant threat dropped from 2,500 to 250 Litres of fuel. The prohibition of future fuel storage was assessed in light of the lower threshold. While the prohibition of larger tanks (> 2,500 L) was retained, the prohibition of future small fuel tanks was changed to risk management plan (RMP), to address potential impacts to landowners and businesses.

RAC.2.1 – Section 57 Prohibition of Future Fuel Handling and Storage

For those lands located within a wellhead protection area where the vulnerability score is 10, the future handling and storage of **greater than 2,500 Litres of fuel**, where it would be a significant drinking water threat is designated for the purpose of Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*, as prohibited.

Notwithstanding this prohibition, the storage of fuel for use in back-up generators intended for use during an emergency, may be permitted subject to a Risk Management Plan in accordance with policy RAC.2.2.

RAC.2.2 – Risk Management Plan for Existing **and Future Fuel Handling and Storage**

To ensure the handling and storage of fuel ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat, where this activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat, this activity shall be designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the CWA and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the following apply :

- a. any Existing handling and storage of liquid fuel of more than 250 Litres; or
- b. **any Future handling and storage of liquid fuel of more than 250 and less than 2,500 Litres**

This applies in a wellhead protection area where the vulnerability score is 10; for full circumstance details refer to the Technical Rules.

The Risk Management Official shall negotiate or establish a Risk Management Plan with the person engaged in the designated threat activity within five years of the Plan coming into effect. The RMP is to contain, at a minimum, structural or management alterations (if any) which when implemented will ensure that existing operations continue to function in a manner which minimizes the risk to sources of municipal drinking water. Risk Management Plans should reflect current Ontario Regulations such as, but not limited to, the requirements of the Liquid Fuels Handling Code and/or the Fuel Oil Code.

Waste Disposal Sites: Changed policy tool

Rationale for the change: While most waste disposal sites require an ECA and are addressed through a prescribed instrument policy, small amounts of waste may still be a significant threat. Prohibition of small volumes may prove challenging as there would no notice or permit for this waste. The SPC decided to change the policy tool for Future waste sites from prohibition to risk management plan (RMP) to address potential policy implementation challenges.

Original Policy C.5.2—Section 57 Prohibition of Future Waste Disposal Sites

For those lands located within a wellhead protection area where the vulnerability score is 10, and where no Environmental Compliance Approval is required, future waste disposal sites within the meaning of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act* which would be a significant drinking water threat (future), are designated for the purpose of Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act*, as prohibited. This includes, for example, but is not limited to the following (for full circumstance details refer to the MOECC Tables of Drinking Water Threats);

- a) ~~PCB waste storage either below grade, partially below grade in a tank, or outdoors and not in an approved container, or~~
- b) ~~the storage of hazardous waste or liquid industrial waste, or~~
- c) ~~the storage of wastes as described in clauses (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste at a site that is not approved to accept hazardous waste or liquid industrial waste.~~

Revised RAC.5.2 Section 58 Risk Management Plan for Future Waste Disposal Sites

Where no Environmental Compliance Approval is required, future waste disposal sites within the meaning of Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act* which would be a significant drinking water threat (future), are designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, and require risk management plans.

The Risk Management Official shall negotiate or establish a Risk Management Plan with the person engaged in the designated threat activity within five years of the Plan coming into effect.

Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs)

Rationale for the change: The prohibition of future DNAPLs had been identified as an implementation challenge through SPP review conducted per Section 36 of the CWA. DNAPLs are a significant threat in zones A to C of the wellhead protection area (WHPA), and in small amounts, which made the prohibition policy difficult to implement. Future DNAPL storage in zone A (WHPA-A) will remain as prohibited, and risk management plan (RMP) will be used instead for WHPA-B and WHPA-C.

Policy RAC.6.1 – Section 57 Prohibition for Future Handling and Storage of DNAPLs in WHPA-A

For those lands located within wellhead protection areas A, ~~B and C~~, the future handling and storage of DNAPLs in quantities greater than 25 litres, where it would be a significant drinking water threat activity, is designated for the purpose of Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act* as prohibited.

Policy RAC.6.2 – Risk Management Plans for Existing and Future Handling and Storage of DNAPLs

For those lands located within wellhead protection areas A, B or C (Existing Activity) and wellhead protection area B and C (Future activity), the handling and storage of DNAPLs in quantities greater than 25 litres, where it is a significant drinking water threat activity, is

designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, and requires a Risk Management Plan.

The Risk Management Official shall negotiate or establish a Risk Management Plan with the person engaged in the designated threat activity within three years of the Plans coming into effect. The RMP is to contain, at a minimum, structural or management alterations (if any) which when implemented will ensure that existing operations continue to function in a manner which minimizes the risk to sources of municipal drinking water.

Snow Storage

Rationale for the change: The thresholds that determined significant threats were lowered in the 2021 Technical Rules. These policies below are added to address these changes and replace the existing policy, which was not practical given the new lowered thresholds.

Policy background: Snow storage located on commercial or industrial properties can be a significant drinking water threat in a wellhead protection area (WHPA) with vulnerability score of 10, and a moderate or low threat in other vulnerable areas. Policy tools used to address this threat include prohibition and Risk Management Plan (RMP). Snow disposal facilities are regulated under Sewage Works using a prescribed instrument

AC.10.1 Section 57 Prohibition of Snow Transported to a Storage Area

To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the storage of snow, **the transfer of snow into an area** ~~storage of snow~~ where it would be a significant drinking water threat is designated for the purpose of Section 57 of the *Clean Water Act* and shall be prohibited.

Note: this policy applies in wellhead protection are with score of 10

AC.10.2 – Risk Management Plan for Existing Snow Storage

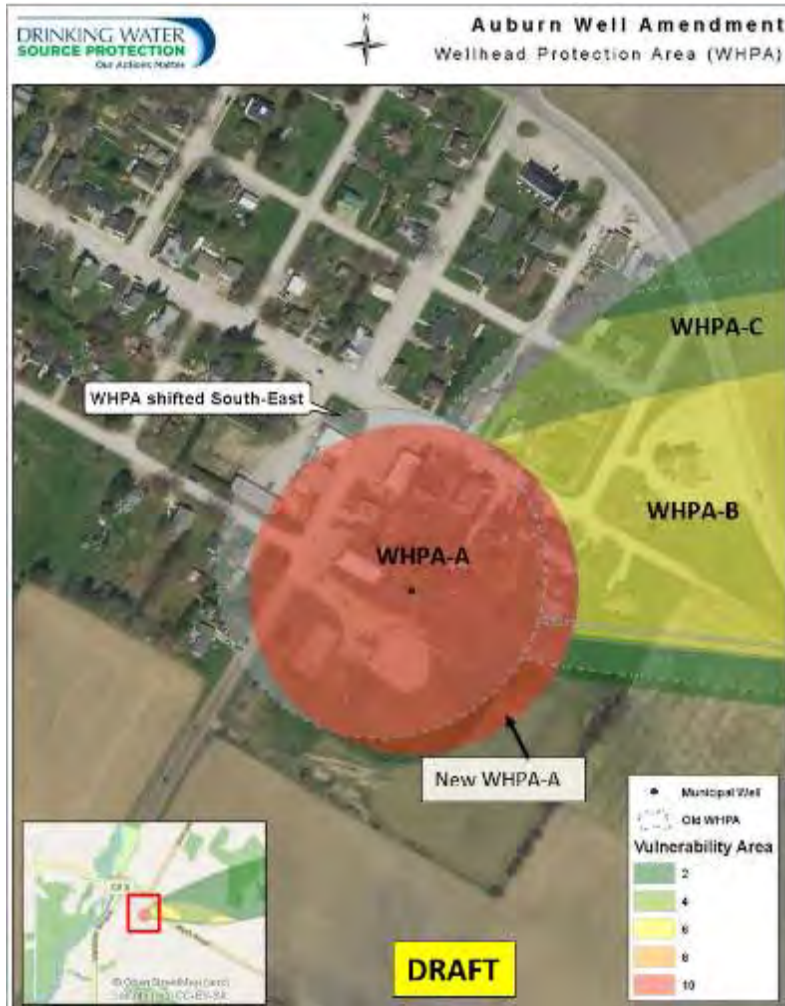
Where an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) is not required, the Storage of Snow may only occur in accordance with an approved Risk Management Plan and is therefore designated for the purposes of s. 58 of the *Clean Water Act*, where the following applies:

- a) **Where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat;**
- b) **Snow is stored on the property;**
- c) **The snow collection area – parking and driveway – is equal to or greater than 1,000 square metres**

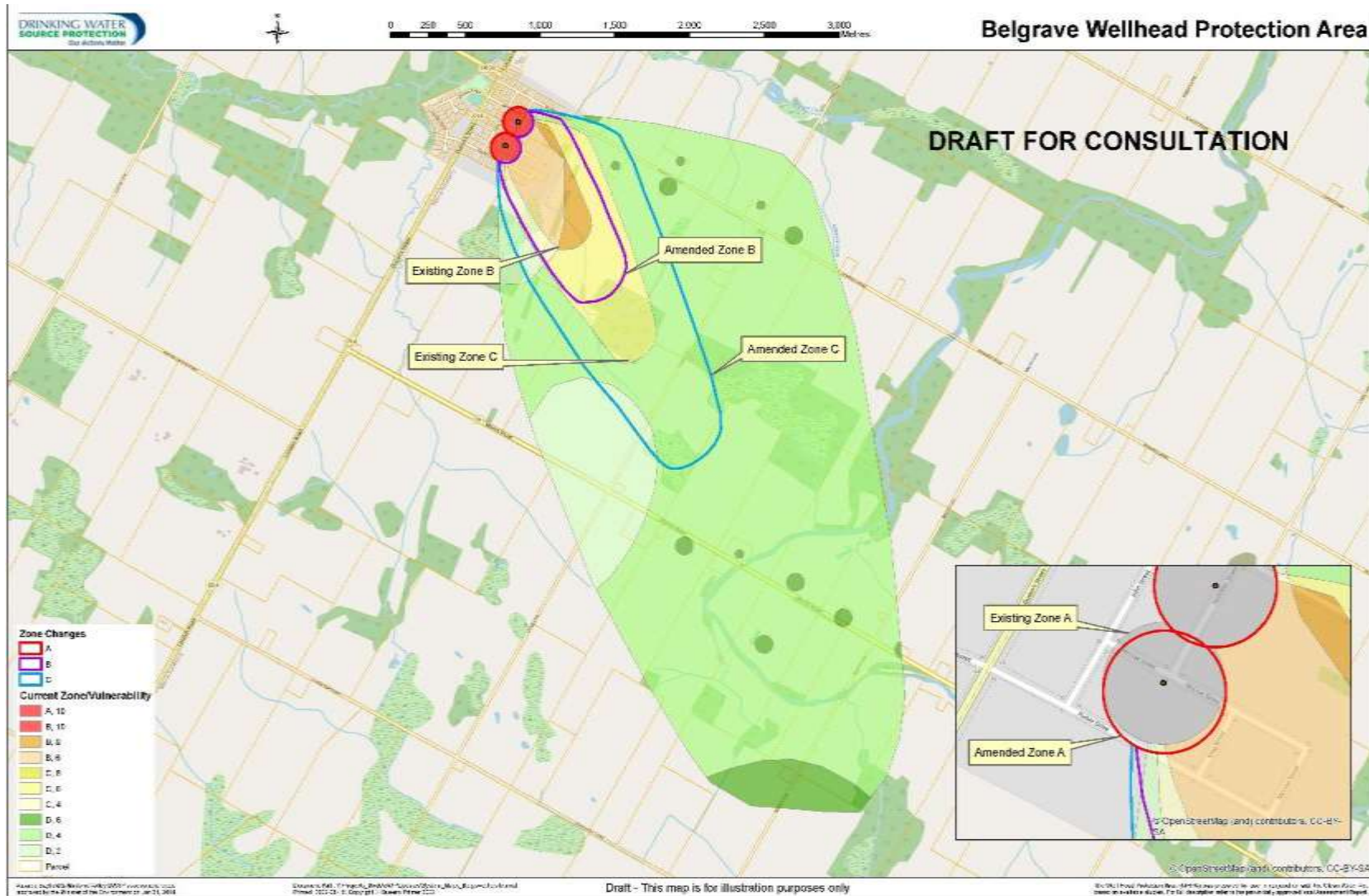
The Risk Management Official shall establish a Risk Management Plan within five years of the Plan amendments coming into effect.

Appendix C: Maps

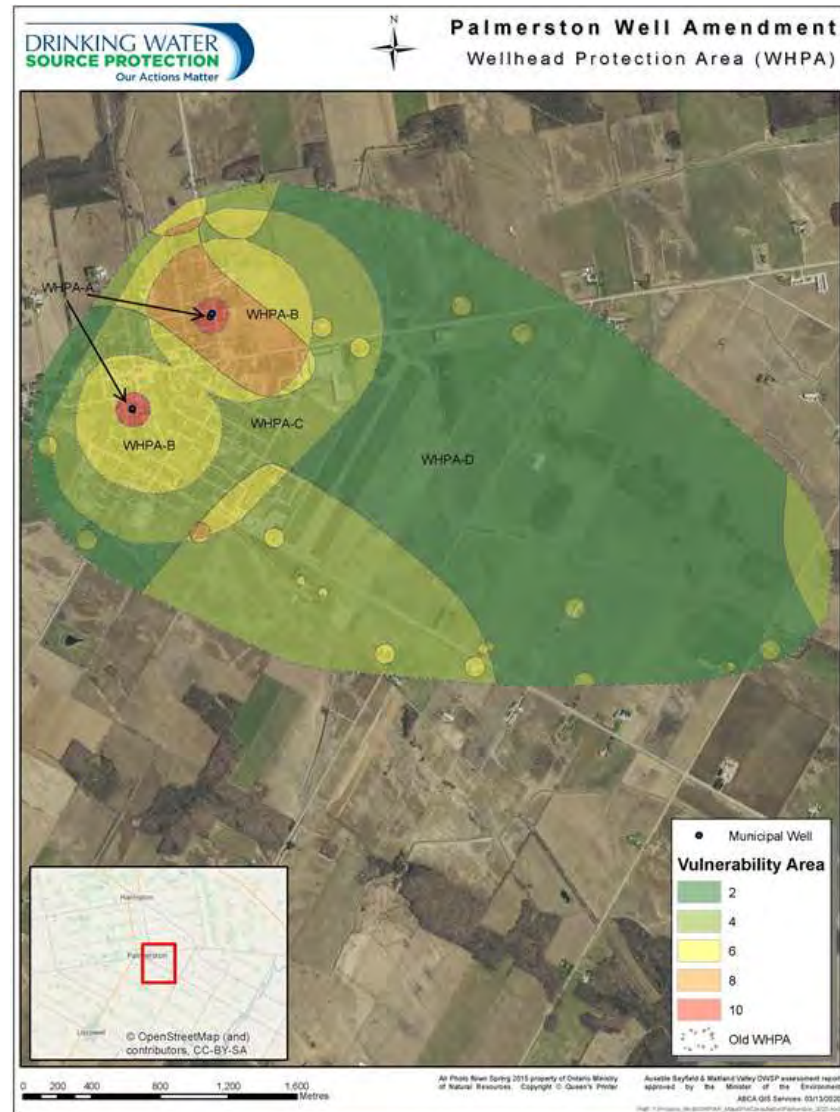
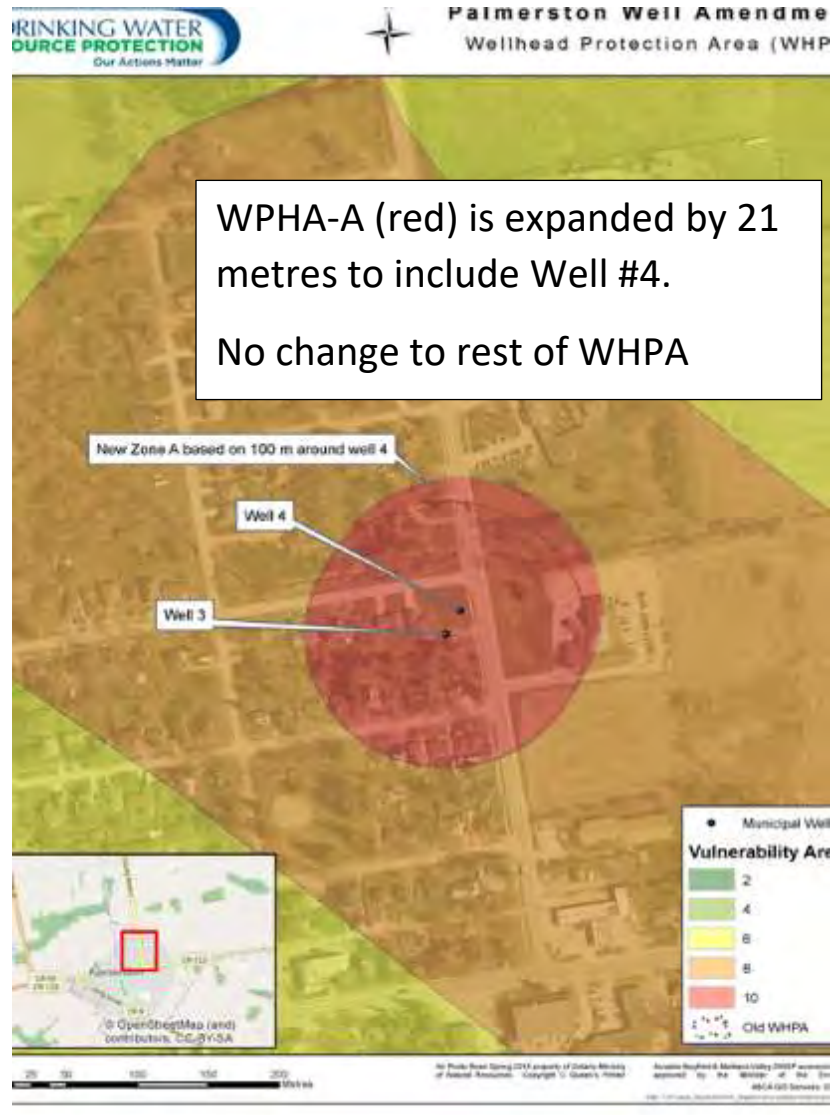
Auburn: The wellhead protection area (WHPA) update will correct an error in the well location. The well was replaced in 2009 but the change was not captured during the wellhead protection area (WHPA) modelling project. The WHPA is shifted 21 metres to the south-east.



Belgrave: McCrae Well was replaced in 2021. The WHPA is shifted to reflect the new well location. In addition, the extent of the WHPA zones B, C and D has increased, due to higher pumping rate since the original WHPA delineation.



Palmerston: WHPA is revised to include Well 4, which was added after the WHPA was delineated. Well 4 is about 21 from Well # 3, so the WHPA-A (100 metre zone around the wells) is extended to include well 4. No change to other zones of WHPA



Wingham (SPP Schedule NH-Wing): No change to WHPA zones. Several ‘transport pathways’, shown as circles with elevated vulnerability score, are removed to reflect updated information on old private wells. Some wells have been decommissioned or confirmed to be up-to-code. Vulnerability scores are reduced accordingly.

