



Supported by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

## **Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority Meeting Agenda**

April 28, 2023

9:30 A.M.

The meeting will be conducted via a video conference  
Members of the public may view the livestream at the following link:

<https://video.isilive.ca/trca/live.html>

### **Pages**

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORY**
3. **DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND THE GENERAL NATURE THEREOF**
4. **MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON APRIL 22, 2022**  
**MINUTES LINK**
5. **DELEGATIONS**
6. **PRESENTATIONS**
7. **CORRESPONDENCE**
8. **SECTION I - ITEMS FOR TORONTO AND REGION SOURCE PROTECTION AUTHORITY ACTION**
  - 8.1 **ANNUAL REPORT (2022) – DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM**

**9. NEW BUSINESS**

NEXT MEETING OF THE TORONTO AND REGION SOURCE PROTECTION  
AUTHORITY TO BE CONFIRMED.

John MacKenzie, Chief Executive Officer

/jh

**10. ADJOURNMENT**

### Section I – Items for the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority Action

**TO:** Chair and Members of the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority  
Friday, April 28, 2023 Meeting

**FROM:** Laurie Nelson, Director, Policy Planning

**RE:** **ANNUAL REPORT (2022) – DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM**

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#### KEY ISSUE

Endorse Credit Valley Source Protection Authority, as the Lead Source Protection Authority, to report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks that implementation progress of the Credit Valley – Toronto and Region – Central Lake Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Plan was progressing well, but short of target, between January 2022 and December 2022.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

**THAT the report entitled CTC Source Protection Region 2022 Annual Progress Report for the Drinking Water Source Protection Program be received;**

**AND FURTHER THAT the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority (TRSPA) endorse the recommendation of the CTC Source Protection Committee to report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) that the implementation progress of the CTC Source Protection Plan is progressing well, but short of target.**

#### BACKGROUND

The CTC Source Protection Plan (the Plan) came into effect December 31, 2015, providing a framework of policies to protect the quality and quantity of the source waters for municipal drinking water systems located in the CTC Source Protection Region. The objectives of the Plan are:

1. To protect existing and future drinking water sources in the CTC Source Protection Region; and
2. To ensure that existing activities cease to be, or do not become, significant drinking water threats, and that new activities never become significant drinking water threats.

Source Protection Authorities (SPAs) are required to submit annual reports on Plan implementation progress to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) under section 46 of the Clean Water Act 2006 (CWA). The report on 2022 implementation progress will be the sixth such report since the Plan came into effect.

Annual progress reports are prepared using data provided by municipalities and provincial ministries as required by the monitoring policies in the Plan and in

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accordance with Section 81 of the CWA and Section 65 of Ontario Regulation 287/07. Reports from the implementing body are required to be submitted to the SPA annually by February 1<sup>st</sup> and reflect implementation efforts from the previous calendar year, January 1 to December 31, 2022.

Staff assess implementation and populate two reporting templates provided by the Ministry: 1) a public-facing annual progress report and 2) a more detailed supplemental form submitted only to the Ministry.

The annual report is presented to the CTC Source Protection Committee (Committee) for its review. The Committee is required to comment on the extent to which, in its opinion, the objectives set out in the Plan are being achieved. Comments received from the Committee (Attachment 1) are being presented to the Credit Valley, Central Lake Ontario and Toronto and Region Source Protection Authorities for endorsement in April 2023, prior to submission of the report to MECP by May 1<sup>st</sup>.

### RATIONALE

The CTC Source Protection Committee reviewed a draft annual progress report prepared by staff from all three conservation authorities in the CTC at Meeting #1/23 held on March 23, 2023. Staff recommended the following responses to the two questions from the supplemental form for the Committee's input:

**1. In the opinion of the Source Protection Committee, to what extent have the objectives of the source protection plan been achieved in this reporting period? (Question ID 350)**

The MECP has clarified that notwithstanding the reference to “in this reporting period”, the intent of this question is to reflect progress made in plan implementation since it came into effect (2015), and not just in the previous year. Three response options are provided by the MECP:

- Progressing well/on-target – The majority of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.
- Satisfactory – Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.
- Limited progress – A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.

Staff recommend a response of **progressing well, short of target**, consistent with the modified language used in the previous five annual reports for the CTC Source Protection Region. The rationale for this assessment is described further below.

**2. Please provide comments to explain how the Source Protection Committee arrived at its opinion. Include a summary of any discussions that might have been had amongst the Source Protection Committee members, especially where no consensus was reached. (Question ID 351)**

Staff recommend the response included in Section II of Attachment 2 and described more fully below.

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Almost all (88%) of the Plan's legally binding policies to address significant drinking water threats have been implemented, and all municipalities have established processes to ensure that land use planning decisions conform to the Plan. Of the more than 10,000 significant drinking water threats identified in the CTC Region when the Plan came into effect in 2015, only 301 remain to be addressed, all within the Credit Watershed. This means, approximately 97% of existing significant drinking water threats have been addressed through policy implementation or removed through threats verification. For these reasons, the Committee determined that implementation of the Plan is progressing well overall.

Of the 301 significant drinking water threats, 260 are identified as requiring Risk Management Plans. Outstanding threats are predominantly associated with application and storage of road salt, snow storage, application and storage of agricultural source materials and pesticides, and handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids. The distribution of existing significant drinking water threats still requiring management, as of December 2022, was as follows:

- Town of Orangeville – 78 threats
- Town of Erin – 29 threats
- Region of Halton – 147 threats
- Region of Peel – 4 threats
- Town of Mono - 2 threats

The remaining municipalities within the CTC region have no outstanding significant drinking water threats.

The Committee expressed concern that fewer than half of the required risk management plans (RMPs) have been established to address significant threats. There are 150 RMPs currently in place across the CTC and an estimated 169 RMPs were outstanding at the end of 2022. Figure 1 illustrates the number of RMPs currently in place, newly created in 2022, in-progress, and still required at the end of 2022. As no significant prescribed drinking water threats were originally identified for the City of Toronto, that municipality does not appear in the figure.

The deadline to complete RMPs for existing significant threats identified at the time of the initial Source Protection Plan was set to December 31, 2020, 5 years after approval in 2015. Following a request by the Committee in 2020, the MECP approved a 3-year extension to this deadline. Of the 169 RMPs still to be completed, 163 require completion by December 31, 2023. They are in Halton Region, and the Towns of Orangeville and Erin.

Recognizing, amongst other things, the extent of COVID-19 pandemic challenges associated with in person inspections and negotiation, and limited RMO resources compared to program demands, the Committee has endorsed a further deadline extension request to be submitted on behalf of Halton Region, and the Towns of Orangeville and Erin for completion of remaining RMPs. It should be noted that so far 6 new RMPs have been signed in 2023.

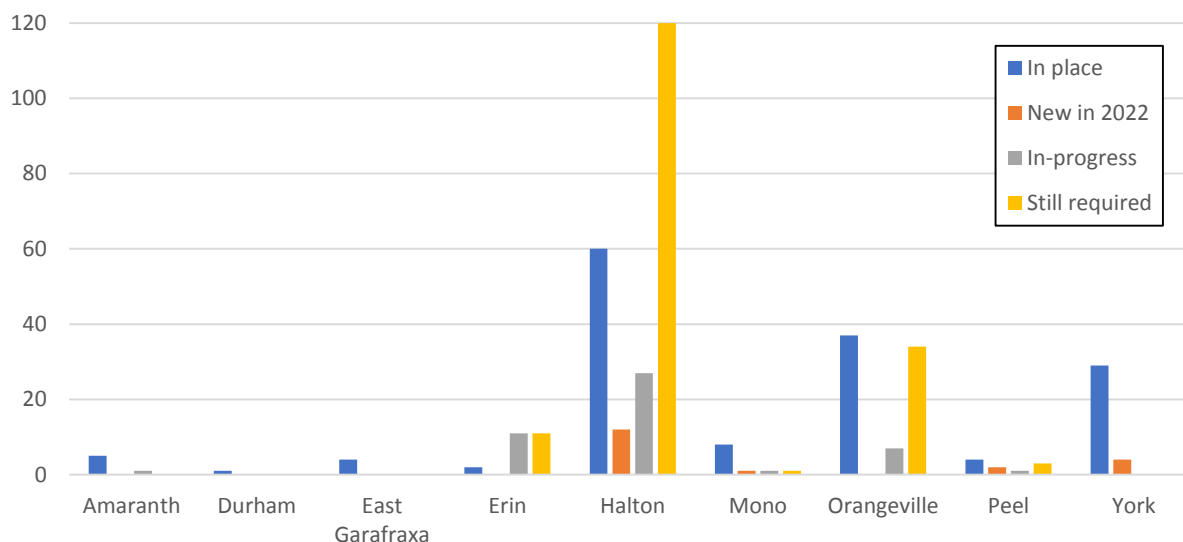


Figure 1: Number of risk management plans in place, newly created in 2022, in-progress in 2022, and still required to address significant drinking water threats as of December 31, 2022.

The Committee will continue to work with source protection authority and municipal staff to review source protection plan policies requiring RMPs and seek ways to advance risk management plan completion.

The Committee also noted that some municipal septic system inspection programs were delayed in 2022 because of COVID-19 pandemic and resource limitations. Within the CTC Region, 295 septic systems are expected to be inspected every 5 years to satisfy the requirements of the Ontario Building Code. In 2022, 37 inspections were completed, representing 13% of the total inspections required over the 5-year cycle. 175 inspections are now overdue in Town of Erin and across Regional Municipality of York (31). Both municipalities are prioritizing the outstanding inspections in 2023.

Finally, water quality analysis suggests increasing sodium and chloride concentrations in the raw water from most of the municipal wells with identified issues in the drinking water systems for Orangeville and Georgetown.

The Committee's comments are summarized in a letter from Chair Nathan Hyde (Attachment 1), along with the final plain-language 2022 Annual Progress Report (Attachment 2). The Committee concluded that the Plan is progressing well but short of target. The TRSPA may, at its discretion, submit its own comments on progress towards implementation of the CTC Source Protection Plan.

## Relationship to TRCA's 2022-2034 Strategic Plan

This report supports the following Pillars and Outcomes set forth in TRCA's 2023-2034 Strategic Plan:

### Pillar 2 Knowledge Economy:

2.4 Integrate environmental considerations and science into decision making

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### **Pillar 1 Environmental Protection and Hazard Management:**

- 1.4 Balance development and growth to protect the natural environment ensuring safe sustainable development

### **FINANCIAL DETAILS**

Funding has been provided to Toronto and Region Conservation Authority through Credit Valley Conservation (as the lead Source Protection Authority in the CTC Source Protection Region) through a transfer payment agreement with the MECP for April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2024 provincial fiscal years. The financial resources to support TRCA staff time to advance and maintain the Drinking Water Source Protection Program are provided through these agreements in account 121-91.

### **DETAILS OF WORK TO BE DONE**

Following endorsement of the annual progress report by the Credit Valley, Toronto and Region and Central Lake Ontario Source Protection Authorities, CTC SPR staff will submit the required documentation to the Province by May 1, 2023. Additionally, staff will post the annual progress report (Attachment 2) on the CTC Source Protection Region [website](#).

**Report prepared by: Don Ford**

**Email: don.ford@trca.ca**

**For Information contact: Don Ford**

**Email: don.ford@trca.ca**

**Date: April 11, 2023**

**Attachments: 2**

Attachment 1: Correspondence from Nathan Hyde, Chair, CTC SPC

Attachment 2: CTC Source Protection Region 2022 Annual Progress Report

**CTC Source Protection Region**

Source Protection Committee



March 30, 2023

Sent via email

Paul Ainslie

Chair, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority

101 Exchange Avenue

Vaughan, ON

L4K 5R6

Dear Paul Ainslie:

The Credit Valley – Toronto and Region – Central Lake Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Plan has been in effect since December 31, 2015, having the primary objective of protecting current and future sources of drinking water from contamination and overuse.

In accordance with Ontario Regulation 287/07, the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority (TRSPA) is required to submit an annual progress report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) by May 1, 2023. The sixth CTC annual progress report documents the status of policy implementation, progress in achieving the source protection plan objectives, and implementation efforts between January 1 and December 31, 2022 (see attached).

On March 23, 2023, the CTC Source Protection Committee (the Committee) reviewed the annual progress report and passed the following resolutions:

THAT the CTC Source Protection Committee receive the staff report CTC Source Protection Plan Annual Progress Report 2022 for information.

AND THAT in the opinion of the CTC Source Protection Committee, implementation of the Source Protection Plan has progressed well but is short of target in achieving the plan's objectives.

AND THAT CTC staff be directed to present the CTC Source Protection Committee's comments along with the Annual Progress Report 2022 to the Credit Valley, Toronto and Region, and Central Lake Ontario Source Protection Authorities for submission to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks.

At the time the Plan was made effective in 2015, over 10,000 significant drinking water threats were identified in the CTC Source Protection Region. At the end of the current reporting period, approximately 97% of existing significant drinking water threats have been addressed through policy implementation or removed through threats verification. Additionally, 88% of legally binding policies that address significant



drinking water threats have been implemented. Only 301 significant threats remain to be addressed within the CTC, all are located within the neighbouring Credit River watershed. Therefore, the Committee determined that implementation of the CTC Source Protection Plan is progressing well overall.

However, the Committee expressed concern regarding the limited progress made in 2022 in some areas:

- Some policies in the Plan require the establishment of risk management plans (RMPs) to address significant drinking water threats. At the conclusion of 2022, 150 RMPs had been established in the CTC Region, while another 169 RMPs remained to be negotiated, all within the neighbouring Credit River Watershed. Of those outstanding, 163 require completion by Dec. 31, 2023. There has been 6 new RMPs signed in 2023 so far, but it is unlikely the remainder can be completed by the implementation deadline. Recognizing, amongst other things, the extent of COVID-19 pandemic challenges associated with in person inspections and negotiation, and limited RMO resources compared to program demands; the Committee has endorsed a further deadline extension request to be submitted on behalf of Halton Region, and the Towns of Orangeville and Erin for completion of remaining RMPs. The Committee has further required the affected municipalities to submit a report to their councils on the proposed extension to ensure adequate resources are made available to achieve their work plans for completing the outstanding RMPs.
- Within the CTC Region, 295 septic systems are currently identified as requiring inspections every 5 years to satisfy the requirements of the Ontario Building Code. Completion of septic system inspections have been delayed by the pandemic. In 2022, 37 inspections were completed, representing 13% of the total inspections required over the 5-year cycle ending in 2022. Of the 175 outstanding septic inspections across the CTC, 31 are in York Region. These inspections are expected to be completed in 2023.
- Under the source protection plan, municipalities monitor and report on raw water quality from wells in vulnerable areas with known drinking water issues. Trend analysis suggests concentrations continue to increase for most of the municipal wells with identified issues for two drinking water systems (Orangeville and Georgetown) in the neighbouring Credit River watershed.

For these reasons, the Committee concluded that progress in achieving the Plan's objectives falls short of target for 2022. Enhanced monitoring and assessment of raw water quality is required to determine whether the policies in the Plan are sufficient to prevent future drinking water issues. The Committee will continue to work with source protection authority and municipal staff to review and update source protection plan policies to tackle these challenges.

The TRSPA is now tasked with considering the annual progress report and submitting it to the MECP together with any comments the TRSPA wishes to make. Similarly, both

Credit Valley and Central Lake Ontario SPAs are reviewing the comments received from the CTC Source Protection Committee and will report their assessment of implementation status to the Ministry within the same timeframe.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, or the CTC Source Protection Plan 2022 Annual Progress Report, please contact Behnam Doulatyari at 437-993-1153 or [Behnam.Doulatyari@cvc.ca](mailto:Behnam.Doulatyari@cvc.ca).

Sincerely,

*Nathan Hyde*

Nathan Hyde

Chair, CTC Source Protection Committee

Attachment A: Source Protection Annual Progress Report (2022)

Copy to:

John MacKenzie, Chief Executive Officer, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Behnam Doulatyari, Sr. Manager, Watershed Plans and Source Water Protection,  
Credit Valley Conservation



# CTC Source Protection Region 2022 Annual Progress Report

## I. Introduction

Source protection plans are created under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. This annual report summarizes the progress made by December 31, 2022 in implementing the source protection plan for municipal drinking water systems in the Credit Valley, Toronto and Region, and Central Lake Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Region.

Protecting the sources of our drinking water is the first step in a multi-barrier approach to safeguard the quality and quantity of our water supplies. The source protection plan is the culmination of extensive science-based assessment, research, consultation, and collaboration with local stakeholders and the provincial government. When policies in the plan are implemented it ensures that activities carried out near municipal wells and lake-based intakes will not pose significant risk to drinking water supplies.

We acknowledge and recognize the efforts made by municipalities, stakeholders and the CTC Source Protection Committee in the development and implementation of the Source Protection Plan.



## II. A message from your local Source Protection Committee

### **P : Progressing Well/but Short of Target – The majority of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing.**

This is the sixth Annual Report on implementation of the CTC Source Protection Plan (Plan) since it took effect on December 31, 2015. All stakeholders responsible for Plan policy implementation reported on their progress in 2022.

Most of the legally binding policies (88%) that address significant drinking water threats are implemented in the CTC Region. All municipalities have established processes to ensure that land use planning decisions conform to the Plan.

At the time the Plan came into effect in 2015, over 10,000 significant drinking water threats were identified in the CTC Region. Since then, field verification has reduced that number to 6,159 significant threats. Only 301 significant drinking water threats remain to be addressed, all of these within the Credit River Watershed. Furthermore, approximately 97% of existing significant drinking water threats have been addressed through policy implementation or removed through threats verification.

The COVID-19 pandemic has constrained the ability of municipalities to engage property and business owners, conduct site visits and septic system inspections.

Fewer than half of the required risk management plans (RMPs) have been established to address significant threats and several municipalities will not achieve the 2023 deadline for completion of RMPs.

Further, the Committee noted its concern about increasing sodium and chloride concentrations in the raw water from most of the municipal wells with identified issues in the drinking water systems for Orangeville and Georgetown and expressed concern about rising levels across the CTC.

As a result, the Committee concluded that implementation of the Plan is progressing well, but short of target.

The Committee will continue to work with source protection authority and municipal staff, as well as the province to identify ways to advance RMP completion.

### III. Our Watershed

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

The CTC Source Protection Region contains over 25 large and small watersheds and spans over 3,800 km<sup>2</sup> of land, from the Oak Ridges Moraine in the north to Lake Ontario in the south. The region contains portions of the Niagara Escarpment, Oak Ridges Moraine, Greenbelt, Lake Ontario, and the most densely populated area of Canada. The CTC Source Protection Region includes 25 local municipalities and eight single tier, regional or county municipalities, 67 municipal supply wells, and 16 municipal surface water intakes in Lake Ontario. The region is complex and diverse in terms of geology, physiography, population, and development pressures. There are many, often conflicting, water uses including, drinking water supply, recreation, irrigation, agriculture, commercial and industrial uses, and ecosystem needs.

The Credit Valley Source Protection Area is formed by one main watercourse, the Credit River, and a number of smaller Lake Ontario tributaries. Nearly 1500 km of streams and creeks empty into the Credit River including Black Creek, Silver Creek, West Credit River, Shaw's Creek, East Credit River, Fletchers Creek, Caledon Creek, and several others. There are thirteen municipal water systems operating in the source protection area, two are surface water based – accessing Lake Ontario as the source; the remainder are groundwater-based. There are no municipal drinking water sources taking from the Credit River. About 1 million people make the Credit watershed their home.

The Toronto and Region Source Protection Area comprises numerous watersheds, plus their collective Lake Ontario waterfront shorelines, to incorporate portions of six upper-tier and 15 lower-tier municipalities. The nine major watersheds are Carruthers, Duffins, Etobicoke, Highland, Mimico, and Petticoat Creeks, and also the Don, Humber and Rouge Rivers. More than 5 million people live within the source protection area with the population expected to grow significantly in the years to come. There are ten municipal water systems operating in the source protection area, five are surface water based – accessing Lake Ontario as the source; the remainder are groundwater-based.

The Central Lake Ontario Source Protection Area is fully contained within the Regional Municipality of Durham. There are numerous watersheds within its boundaries, with the five major watersheds originating at the Oak Ridges Moraine. These major watersheds are Lynde, Oshawa, Farewell, Bowmanville, and Soper Creeks. There are no municipal wells within the source protection area; all municipal drinking water comes from Lake Ontario. There are three municipal drinking water systems: Whitby, Oshawa, and Bowmanville.

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

### 1. Source Protection Plan Policies

P : Progressing Well/On Target

There are 129 policies in the CTC Source Protection Plan. The policies address: 21 types of threats prescribed in regulation and 2 types of local drinking water threats; other actions considered necessary to protect drinking water sources; and implementation monitoring. Some policies are implemented by a single stakeholder, others by multiple stakeholders.

As of the end of 2022, 88% of legally binding policies and 82% of non-legally binding policies that address significant drinking water threats have been implemented, and the rest are in progress, or have been considered and did not require further action. 74% of policies addressing moderate and low threats have been implemented and the rest are in progress. Furthermore, approximately 97% of existing significant drinking water threats have been addressed (i.e., eliminated or managed).

### 2. Municipal Progress: Addressing Risks on the Ground

P : Progressing Well/On Target

It is a requirement that municipalities ensure their Official Plan (OP), and where appropriate Zoning by-law, conforms with the local source protection plan. As of December 2022, out of 33 municipalities in CTC Source Protection Region, 31 municipalities have completed or are in the process of completing their OP conformity exercise. With regards to Zoning by-laws, 12 municipalities have completed or are in the process of completing their conformity exercise.

### 3. Septic Inspections

S: Satisfactory (inspection progress varies across the CTC)

Within the CTC Region, 295 septic systems are expected to be inspected every 5 years to satisfy the requirements of the Ontario Building Code. In 2022, 37 inspections were completed, representing 13% of the total inspections required over the 5-year cycle.

Municipal septic inspection programs experienced delays in recent years because of the COVID-19 pandemic and resource limitations. One hundred and seventy-five inspections are now overdue in Town of Erin and across Regional Municipality of York. Both municipalities are prioritizing the outstanding inspections in 2023. Of the systems inspected in 2022, 95% did not require any maintenance work, while 5% required minor maintenance. None required major maintenance.

## 4. Risk Management Plans

S: Satisfactory (progress varies across CTC)

The CTC Source Protection Plan contains policies that require the development of Risk Management Plans (RMPs) to manage some drinking water threats. Screening processes are in place at municipalities to ensure applications for future development are reviewed appropriately for potential threat activities and source protection policy application.

Overall, 150 RMPs are in place within the CTC. Nineteen of these RMPs were established in 2022, with an additional 48 RMPs in the process of being completed as of the end of the year. In 2022 risk management efforts continued to be affected by pandemic related restrictions, lengthy negotiations, and other source protection related demands on limited staff time. There are 169 RMPs that remain to be negotiated to address significant threats, with 163 required to be in place by the end of 2023 in Halton Region, and the Towns of Orangeville and Erin. Despite good progress in the first quarter of 2023, it is not likely the 2023 deadline can be met, and therefore the affected municipalities will be requesting an extension for completion of remaining RMPs.

There were 118 inspections carried out in 2022 by Risk Management Inspectors for prohibited or regulated activities; the most inspections completed in any year to date. There was 100% compliance with RMPs and prohibited activities that were inspected.

## 5. Provincial Progress: Addressing Risks on the Ground

P : Progressing Well/On Target

Ontario ministries review applications for new or amended provincial approvals (i.e., Prescribed Instruments, such as Environmental Compliance Approvals under the *Environmental Protection Act*) where they have been identified as a tool in our plan to address activities that pose a significant risk to sources of drinking water. Where necessary, conditions are added to approvals to ensure that the activity does not pose a significant threat to sources of drinking water.

For CTC Source Protection Region, the ministries have reported 100% completion of review of previously issued provincial approvals in our source protection region. In 2022, MECP conducted detailed review of 9 new applications: 7 Fuel Handling/Storage and 2 Wastewater/Sewage Works. The 2 Wastewater/Sewage Works Environmental Compliance Approval applications were determined to be significant drinking water threats to be managed through Prescribed Instrument conditions. At the conclusion of 2022, these Prescribed Instruments had yet not been issued.

Provincial ministries also consider source protection vulnerability when prioritizing sites for planned or proactive inspections. Ministry staff continue to receive training on the source protection program, their annual reporting requirements, and recent amendments to the Director's Technical Rules.

## 6. Source Protection Awareness and Change in Behaviour

Municipalities, conservation authorities and other implementing bodies within the CTC Source Protection Region work with landowners and business owners to help safeguard our sources of drinking water. Municipalities across the CTC have established education and outreach programs, which contribute to enhancing awareness of source water protection. Examples of 2022 efforts to build awareness include:

- Phase 1 of the Lake Ontario Collaborative Group partners (Peel, Toronto, Durham) Lake Ontario Water Quality Forecasting System was completed, allowing forecasting of potential impacts from contaminant spills to their water treatment plant intakes.
- Wellington County municipalities collaborated on 3 Smart about Salt training events for municipal staff and 2 sessions for private contractors
- Peel Region endorsed a Source Water Protection Incentive Program to help reduce costs incurred by affected landowners and business owners who must comply with a Risk Management Plan
- Credit Valley Conservation is promoting source water protection best practices thorough education and outreach to owners of non-municipal drinking water sources



## 7. Source Protection Plan Policies: Summary of Delays

The development of a Joint Municipal Water Supply Management Model (policy DEM-6) for the municipalities of Mono, Amaranth, Orangeville, and East Garafraxa is nearing completion as all 4 municipal councils have passed resolutions to execute the agreement; final sign-off is expected in 2023.

Provincewide, all Source Protection Plans were required to include policies to address significant drinking water threats. The CTC Source Protection Committee chose to also include policies to address moderate and low drinking water threats. These moderate and low drinking water threat policies relate to the application of road salt, the handling and storage of certain chemicals and provision of education and outreach materials. Since the implementation of these moderate and low threat policies (SAL-12, SAL-13, DNAP-3) are non-legally binding, their implementation status varies across the source protection region.

A number of policies associated with implementation of Risk Management Plans to address existing threats, also remain in progress.

## 8. Source Water Quality: Monitoring and Actions

Thirteen drinking water issues have been identified at wells in three drinking water systems in our Source Protection Region. For these drinking water systems, the Source Protection Plan requires that the municipality establish more frequent raw water quality monitoring to help further characterize concentrations and trends. All municipalities have monitoring and treatment systems in place to ensure that municipal drinking water meets the requirements under the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*.

In the Orangeville Drinking Water System, five wells have been identified with chloride issues and three wells with sodium issues. While chloride concentrations in three of the wells continue to rise, they appear to have stabilized in two wells. Sodium concentrations in the affected wells continue to increase.

In the Acton Drinking Water System, two wells have been identified with nitrate issues though concentrations appear to have stabilized.

In the Georgetown Drinking Water System, three wells have been identified with chloride issues and concentrations are increasing.

Over time, appropriate monitoring will help determine if implementation of plan policies and other actions are improving the raw water quality for these systems. Further assessment of water quality trends across the CTC Region will be implemented in the coming years.

## 9. Science-based Assessment Reports: Work Plans

No work plans were required to be implemented for our assessment report(s).

Review of the 2021 Technical rules is ongoing and the Source Protection Committee is guiding a multi-year comprehensive review and update of the CTC Source Protection Plan and Assessment Reports under s.36 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

## 10. More from the Watershed

To learn more about our source protection region, visit our website at <https://ctcswp.ca/>