



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

#1/18

April 20, 2018

9:30 A.M.

Waterfront Room, Head Office

**Pages**

1. **MINUTES OF MEETING #1/17, HELD ON OCTOBER 27, 2017**  
Minutes Link
2. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES**
3. **DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND THE GENERAL NATURE THEREOF**
4. **DELEGATIONS**
5. **PRESENTATIONS**
6. **CORRESPONDENCE**
7. **SECTION I - ITEMS FOR AUTHORITY ACTION**
  - 7.1 **DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM**  
Annual Reporting
8. **SECTION III - ITEMS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BOARD**

3

**9. NEW BUSINESS**

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

John MacKenzie, Chief Executive Officer

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## Section I – Items for Source Protection Authority Action

**TO:** Chair and Members of the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority Meeting #1/18, Friday, April 20, 2018

**FROM:** Chandra Sharma, Director, Watershed Strategies

**RE:** **DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM**  
Annual Reporting

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### KEY ISSUE

To secure endorsement from the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority to report to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change that the Credit Valley – Toronto and Region – Central Lake Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Plan is progressing well and is on target to full implementation within the timelines outlined in the Plan.

### RECOMMENDATION

**THAT the recommendation of the CTC Source Protection Committee (CTC SPC) to report to the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) that the CTC Source Protection Plan (CTC SPP) is progressing well and is on target to full implementation within the timelines outlined in the Plan, be endorsed.**

### BACKGROUND

The CTC SPP was approved by the MOECC in July 2015 and became effective on December 31, 2015. Municipalities, source protection authorities (SPAs), and various provincial ministries have been implementing policies within the plan since it became effective.

The CTC SPC had a variety of policy tools available in developing Source Protection Plan policies, including specific prescribed instruments and land use planning powers under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. The legislation also introduced new powers (Part IV Powers) which allow specific activities to be regulated (prohibited or managed) in areas where these activities are, or could be, a significant drinking water threat. Lastly, the Committee had access to a number of 'softer' tools, such as education and outreach or incentive programs, which could be used to address existing or future significant drinking water threats, in combination with other 'tools' or alone.

The *Clean Water Act (CWA), 2006* establishes a requirement for annual progress reporting by the SPA to the MOECC by May 1<sup>st</sup> for the previous calendar year. Those responsible for the implementation of policies in the CTC SPP submitted a report of their activities between January 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31, 2017 by February 1, 2018. Staff summarized the content of these reports and presented this information to the CTC SPC for their review on March 21, 2018. The CTC SPC is required to comment on the extent to which, in their opinion, the objectives set out in the source protection plan are being achieved. Comments received from the CTC SPC are being presented to the Credit Valley, Central Lake Ontario, and Toronto and Region source protection authorities in April 2018 prior to submission to the Province.

## Item 7.1

### Analysis

The MOECC has provided three different categories (Progressing Well/On Target; Satisfactory/Limited Progress; No Progress) for source protection committees to select from in commenting on the extent to which the objectives set out in the source protection plan are being achieved. The CTC SPC communicated that the CTC SPP is progressing well in its implementation and is on target to all policies being executed within the timelines outlined in the Plan. A summary of CTC SPP implementation is outlined in Attachment 1.

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

To comply with the annual reporting requirements under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*, the CTC SPR will submit the Annual Progress Reporting Supplemental Form to the MOECC by May 1, 2018. In addition, the CTC SPR will post the Source Protection Annual Progress Report, the 10-page summary report from the CTC SPC, on the CTC SPR website ([www.ctcswp.ca](http://www.ctcswp.ca)) on May 1, 2018.

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**Date: April 10, 2018**

**Attachments: 1**

## Attachment 1

### Prescribed Instruments (Timeline for Implementation: December 2018)

Description	Status
<p>Prescribed instruments (PIs) are existing, regulatory tools under specific pieces of provincial legislation.</p> <p>These prescribed instruments allow the regulatory authority to impose conditions on existing and/or future activities that can be used to protect drinking water.</p> <p>Using existing regulatory tools such as Environmental Compliance Approvals under the <i>Environmental Protection Act, 1990</i>, avoids regulatory duplication. This means that, rather than creating a new tool, a policy in a SPP would point to an already-existing tool that fulfills the objective of the policy.</p>	<p>All Ministries responsible for issuing Prescribed Instruments to conform with policies in the CTC SPP have integrated source protection practices into their business processes.</p> <p>MOECC (Waste Disposal Sites, Wastewater/Sewage) intends to review PIs within three years from the time the CTC SPP took effect (i.e., by December 31, 2018); where appropriate these PIs would be amended within 12 months of the review based on a prioritized review of Environmental Compliance Approvals that govern significant drinking water threat activities.</p>

### Part IV Tools (Timeline for Implementation: December 2020)

Description	Status
<p>A Risk Management Plan (RMP) is a plan to manage a threat activity in an area where it is, or could be, a significant drinking water threat, which may include responsibilities and protocols of the person engaged in the threat activity. Risk Management Plans are intended to be negotiated between a Risk Management Official (RMO) and a person engaging in the threat activity. There are eight RMOs operating in the CTC SPR.</p> <p>Prohibition of certain activities was employed by the CTC SPC for both existing and future activities. The prohibition of existing activities was only exercised when the Committee was convinced there was no other method to reduce risk to the drinking water source, or the degree/level of risk that the activity posed was unacceptably high or severe that it may not be permitted to continue. Section 59 Notices ensure that activities in designated areas are assessed by the</p>	<p><b>31</b> RMPs have been negotiated with landowners and business owners in the CTC Source Protection Region (CTC SPR) since the CTC SPP took effect.</p> <p><b>77 existing</b> significant drinking water threats in the CTC SPR have been managed through RMPs since the CTC SPP took effect.</p> <p><b>28 existing</b> significant drinking water threats have been prohibited in the CTC SPR since the CTC SPP took effect</p>

## Item 7.1

Description	Status
<p>RMO to ensure compliance with either RMP or prohibition policies before the municipality issues a building permit or planning approvals. These Notices, when implemented prevent the unintentional approval of activities that are a significant threat to municipal drinking water.</p>	<p>All municipalities have established business processes to 'flag' potential significant drinking water threats.</p> <p><b>153</b> Section 59 Notices were issued in the CTC SPR for activities to which neither a prohibition, nor a RMP applied since the CTC SPP took effect.</p> <p><b>Eight</b> Section 59 Notices were issued in the CVSPA for activities to which a RMP policy applied since the CTC SPP took effect.</p>

### Land Use Planning (Timeline for Implementation: December 2020)

Description	Status
<p>Land use planning policies could fall under the <i>Planning Act, 1990</i> or the <i>Condominium Act, 1998</i>. These policies may manage or eliminate (through prohibiting it from being established) a future threat activity through a land use policy that is implemented through land use planning decisions (such as Official Plans, Zoning By-laws and Site Plan Controls).</p> <p>Under Section 40 of the <i>Clean Water Act, 2006</i>, the Council of a municipality or a municipal planning authority that has jurisdiction in an area to which the source protection plan applies is required to amend its official plan to conform with the significant threat policies and designated Great Lakes policies set out in the source protection plan.</p>	<p>All municipalities are implementing the land use planning policies in the CTC SPP.</p> <p>A number of municipalities throughout the CTC SPR are in various stages of amending their Official Plan to conform to the policies in the CTC SPP.</p>

### Education and Outreach (Timeline for Implementation: December 2017)

Description	Status
<p>Approaches used to inform stakeholders about the actions they can and should take to protect municipal drinking water without compelling compliance through approvals, permits, or enforcement.</p>	<p>All municipalities have implemented source protection related education and outreach initiatives including the development and distribution of educational materials, in-person workshops, content for websites, educational videos, presentations at schools, and / or water treatment plant tours.</p>

## Item 7.1

### Incentive Programs (Timeline for Implementation: December 2017)

Description	Status
<p>Provide the positive motivation for a voluntary change in behaviour. Such approaches are not solely monetary in nature, but could include discounted fees or recognition.</p>	<p>Such policies in the CTC SPP were for the municipality to consider providing incentive programs to encourage actions to reduce the risks to source water.</p> <p>A number of municipalities have provided financial support in favour of incentive programs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well decommissioning grant program to eliminate transport pathways (Peel Region);</li> <li>- Financial assistance to rural landowners (County of Wellington);</li> <li>- Subsidized sale of rain barrels (Town of Orangeville, Halton Region); and</li> <li>- Toilet rebate program (Halton Region).</li> </ul>

### Specify Action (Timeline for Implementation: December 2017)

Description	Status
<p>These policies specify an action to be taken to achieve the SPP objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Septic System Inspection Program</li> <li>• Establish Research Program</li> <li>• Monitoring Programs</li> <li>• Lake Ontario Collaborative Group</li> </ul>	<p>The Town of Orangeville has established a research program to determine the impact, if any, of the Town's Water Pollution Control Plan outfall on increasing sodium and chloride levels at one of its municipal wells.</p> <p>The Town of Orangeville and the Halton Region are undertaking monthly water quality monitoring at municipal wells with increased sodium, chloride, and nitrate concentrations. Credit Valley Source Protection Authority (CVSPA) staff have provided technical support to both municipalities.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Durham Region, Peel Region, and the City of Toronto have established the Lake Ontario Collaborative Group to undertake actions to support the implementation of policies protecting the western basin of Lake Ontario.</p>

## Item 7.1

<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
	Over 99% of the required sewage system inspections have been completed in accordance with the timeline outlined in the Mandatory Septic System Inspection Protocol, including 127 inspections completed in the County of Wellington and 75 in York Region.