



Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority Meeting #1/18 was held at TRCA Head Office, on Friday, April 20, 2018. The Chair Maria Augimeri, called the meeting to order at 9:37 a.m.

PRESENT

Paul Ainslie	Member
Maria Augimeri	Chair
Jack Ballinger	Member
Ronald Chopowick	Member
Jennifer Drake	Member
Chris Fonseca	Member
Michael Ford	Member
Brenda Hogg	Member
Jennifer Innis	Member
Colleen Jordan	Member
Maria Kelleher	Member
Matt Mahoney	Member
Glenn Mason	Member
Mike Mattos	Member
Jennifer McKelvie	Member
Linda Pabst	Member
Michael Palleschi	Member
Anthony Perruzza	Member
John Sprovieri	Member

ABSENT

Kevin Ashe	Member
David Barrow	Member
Vincent Crisanti	Member
Glenn De Baeremaeker	Member
Paula Fletcher	Member
Jack Heath	Vice Chair
Jim Karygiannis	Member
Giorgio Mammoliti	Member
Gino Rosati	Member

RES.#SPA1/18 - MINUTES

Moved by: Paul Ainslie

Seconded by: Ronald Chopowick

THAT Minutes of Meeting #1/17, held on October 27, 2017, be approved.

CARRIED

Section I – Items for Source Protection Authority Action

RES.#SPA2/18 - DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM

Annual Reporting. 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.

Moved by: Chris Fonseca Seconded by: Glenn Mason

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.

CARRIED

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 1st for the previous calendar year. Those responsible for the implementation of policies in the CTC SPP submitted a report of their activities between January 1st 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.

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) 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 Prescribed instruments (PIs) are existing, All Ministries responsible for issuing regulatory tools under specific pieces of Prescribed Instruments to conform with provincial legislation. policies in the CTC SPP have integrated source protection practices into their These prescribed instruments allow the business processes. regulatory authority to impose conditions on existing and/or future activities that can MOECC (Waste Disposal Sites, be used to protect drinking water. Wastewater/Sewage) intends to review Pls within three years from the time the CTC SPP took effect (i.e., by December Using existing regulatory tools such as **Environmental Compliance Approvals** 31, 2018); where appropriate these PIs

Environmental Compliance Approvals under the *Environmental Protection Act*, 1990, 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.

CTC SPP took effect (i.e., by December 31, 2018); where appropriate these Pls 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.

Part IV Tools (Timeline for Implementation: December 2020)

Description	Status
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.	31 RMPs have been negotiated with landowners and business owners in the CTC Source Protection Region (CTC SPR) since the CTC SPP took effect. 77 existing significant drinking water threats in the CTC SPR have been managed through RMPs since the CTC SPP took effect.
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	28 existing significant drinking water threats have been prohibited in the CTC SPR since the CTC SPP took effect

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

Land Use Planning (Timeline for Implementation: December 2020)

Description	01-1
Description	Status
Land use planning policies could fall under the <i>Planning Act, 1990</i> or the <i>Condominium Act, 1998</i> . These policies	All municipalities are implementing the land use planning policies in the CTC SPP.
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).	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.
Under Section 40 of the <i>Clean Water Act</i> , 2006, 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.	

Education and Outreach (Timeline for Implementation: December 2017)

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

Incentive Programs (Timeline for Implementation: December 2017)

Description	Status
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.	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. A number of municipalities have provided financial support in favour of incentive programs including: - Well decommissioning grant program to eliminate transport pathways (Peel Region); - Financial assistance to rural landowners (County of Wellington); - Subsidized sale of rain barrels
	(Town of Orangeville, Halton Region); and - Toilet rebate program (Halton Region).

Specify Action (Timeline for Implementation: December 2017)

Description	Status
These policies specify an action to be taken to achieve the SPP objectives. • Septic System Inspection Program • Establish Research Program • Monitoring Programs • Lake Ontario Collaborative Group	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. 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. 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.

Description	Status
	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.

TERMINATION

ON MOTION, the meeting terminated at	9:40 a.m., on Friday, April 20, 2018.
Maria Augimeri Chair	John MacKenzie Secretary-Treasurer
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