



Supported by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

## Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority Meeting Agenda

#1/19

April 26, 2019

9:30 A.M.

HEAD OFFICE, 101 EXCHANGE AVENUE, VAUGHAN

Pages

1. MINUTES OF MEETING #2/18, Held on November 30, 2018  
Minutes Link
2. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES
3. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND THE GENERAL NATURE THEREOF
4. DELEGATIONS
5. PRESENTATIONS
6. CORRESPONDENCE
  - 6.1 DOUGLAS WRIGHT, CTC SPC CHAIR - COMMITTEE FEEDBACK ON 2018 ANNUAL REPORTING 3
7. SECTION I - ITEMS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS ACTION
  - 7.1 ANNUAL REPORTING – DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM 6  
To secure endorsement from the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority (TRSPA) to report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) that the Credit Valley – Toronto & 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.
8. SECTION III - ITEMS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BOARD

**9. NEW BUSINESS**

**NEXT MEETING OF THE TORONTO AND REGION SOURCE PROTECTION  
AUTHORITY #2/19, TO BE HELD ON JUNE 21, 2019 AT 9:30 A.M. AT HEAD  
OFFICE, 101 EXCHANGE AVENUE, VAUGHAN**

John MacKenzie, Chief Executive Officer

/af

**CTC Source Protection Region**

Source Protection Committee

April 4, 2019

Ms. Jennifer Innis  
Chair, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority  
101 Exchange Avenue  
Vaughan, Ontario  
L4K 5R6

Dear Ms. Innis:

In accordance with Ontario Regulation 287/07, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority (TRSPA) is required to submit its second Annual Progress Reports to the Ministry on the implementation of the CTC Source Protection Plan by May 1, 2019. These reports document the status of policy implementation, as well as the progress in achieving the source protection plan objectives during the reporting period. These second Annual Progress Reports reflect implementation efforts between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 (see attached).

On March 20, 2019, the CTC Source Protection Committee passed the following resolution:

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT a summary of implementation activities in 2018 obtained through Annual Reports submitted by February 1, 2019 be received by the CTC SPC for input on progress achieved in accomplishing source protection plan objectives;**

**AND FURTHER THAT CTC SPR staff be directed to take the necessary action to communicate the Committee's assessment of implementation progress as well as any feedback from the CTC SPC to the Credit Valley, Toronto & Region, and Central Lake Ontario Source Protection Authorities at meetings scheduled for April 12<sup>th</sup>, April 16<sup>th</sup>, and April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2019.**

It is the opinion of the CTC Source Protection Committee that implementation of the CTC Source Protection Plan has been ***progressing well and is on target*** towards achieving the plan objectives during this reporting period (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018).

At the time the CTC Source Protection Plan was made effective, 10,412 existing significant drinking water threats were identified in the Credit Valley – Toronto and Region – Central Lake Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Region (SPR). At the end of the current reporting period, 942 outstanding significant drinking water threats continue to be addressed. Additionally, the majority of applicable plan policies that address significant drinking water threats are implemented or in progress.

At Meeting #1/19 held on March 20, 2019, the Committee requested that the following commentary be forwarded to the Ministry:

“Strategic” and “Specify Action” policies outline a discretionary obligation recommended to achieve the objectives of the source protection plan and are non-legally binding. A number of Specify Action policies are included in the CTC SPP to achieve the objective of the plan: the protection of sources of drinking water. The majority of these discretionary policies are directed towards the protection of Lake Ontario and identify the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks as responsible for implementation.

Lake Ontario is the only source of drinking water for the City of Toronto and the primary source for the Regions of Peel, York, and Durham. Several million Ontarians live and work in these municipalities. Considerable time and effort by the CTC SPC was spent in developing the content of the policies intended to protect Lake Ontario from spills.

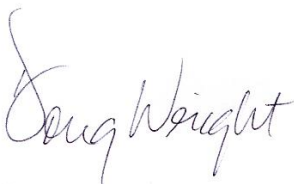
Although the provincial annual report has indicated that the Ministry has implemented these policies and its commitment to review and consider their requirements, there is still much work to be done. The Ministry has reported that spill response and notification procedures have been updated to determine geo-spatially if a spill is in a vulnerable area covered by the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. Additional outstanding requirements of the policies include the review of reporting thresholds for tritium, the evaluation of Risk Mitigation Plans to address potential spills, and carrying out emergency response preparedness exercises.

The City of Toronto, Peel Region, and Durham Region have committed to funding the actions within the Lake Ontario policies and have been working diligently to achieve the requirements of these policies. Understanding the vulnerability of surface water intakes on and verifying drinking water threats to Lake Ontario requires a substantial, multi-jurisdictional effort. The Province is best suited to lead the effort as the collaborative nature and scope of work is beyond the means of individual municipalities. We urge the MECP to make implementation of these policies a priority given Lake Ontario's value as a source of drinking water.

On behalf of the CTC Source Protection Committee, the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority is now tasked with considering these Annual Progress Reports and submitting them to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks, together with the Committee's comments, and any comments the source protection authority wishes to make. Similarly, both Credit Valley and Central Lake Ontario Source Protection Authorities 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 2018 Annual Report, please contact Jennifer Stephens at 416-892-9634 or [jstephens@trca.on.ca](mailto:jstephens@trca.on.ca).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Douglas Wright". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Douglas" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Wright".

Douglas Wright  
Chair, CTC Source Protection Committee

Copy to:

John Mackenzie, Chief Executive Officer, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority  
Don Ford, Senior Manager – Hydrogeology, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority  
Jennifer Stephens, Manager - Source Water Protection, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority

**TO:** Chair and Members of the Source Protection Authority  
Meeting #01/19, Friday, April 26, 2019

**FROM:** Laurie Nelson, Director (A), Planning Policy

**RE:** **ANNUAL REPORTING – DRINKING WATER SOURCE  
PROTECTION PROGRAM**

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## **KEY ISSUE**

To secure endorsement from the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority (TRSPA) to report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) that the Credit Valley – Toronto & 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**

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT** the TRSPA endorses the recommendation of the CTC Source Protection Committee (CTC SPC) to report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) 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.

**AND FURTHER THAT** the comments from the CTC SPC be incorporated into correspondence from the Chair of the TRSPA to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks by the May 1<sup>st</sup> reporting deadline.

## **BACKGROUND**

The CTC SPP was approved by the MECP 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 MECP 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, 2018 by February 1, 2019. Staff summarized the content of these reports and presented this information to the CTC SPC for their review on March 20, 2019. 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 & Region Source Protection Authorities in April 2018 prior to submission to the Province.

### **ANALYSIS:**

The MECP 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 follows below:

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

Description	Status
Prescribed instruments (PIs) are existing, regulatory tools under specific pieces of provincial legislation. These instruments allow the regulatory authority to impose conditions on existing and/or future activities that can be used to protect drinking water.	All Ministries responsible for issuing Prescribed Instruments to conform with policies in the CTC SPP have integrated source protection practices into their business processes.
Using existing regulatory tools such as Environmental Compliance Approvals under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> , 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.	MECP staff (Waste Disposal Sites, Wastewater/Sewage) have reviewed all Environmental Compliance Approvals and Permits-To-Take-Water that were in place prior to December 31, 2015, the date when the CTC SPP took effect. Where appropriate these documents have been amended to include terms and conditions to ensure that any significant drinking water threat identified in the Assessment Reports are managed such they would not impact sources of drinking water.

## 2) Risk Management Plans (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.	<p><b>63</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</b> <i>existing</i> significant drinking water threats in the CTC SPR have been managed through RMPs since the CTC SPP took effect.</p>

## 3) Prohibition (Timeline for Implementation: December 31, 2015 or June 30, 2016)

Description	Status
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.	<p><b>21</b> <i>existing</i> significant drinking water threats have been prohibited in the CTC SPR since the CTC SPP took effect; 14 of these threats were in York Region.</p>

## 4) Restricted Land Uses (Timeline for Implementation: December 31, 2015)

Description	Status
Section 59 (Restricted Land Uses) Notices ensure that activities in designated areas are assessed by the 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>All municipalities have established business processes to 'flag' potential significant drinking water threats.</p> <p><b>226</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>28</b> Section 59 Notices were issued in the CTC SPR for activities to which a RMP policy applied since the CTC SPP took effect.</p>



**5) Land Use Planning (Timeline for Implementation: At the time of the next review in accordance with s. 26 of the *Planning Act*)**

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 with Planning Approval Authority under the <i>Planning Act</i> and the <i>Condominium Act, 1998</i> are implementing the land use planning policies in the CTC SPP. York Region was one of the first municipalities to integrate source protection planning policies into their Official Plan (2015).</p> <p>The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe ('Growth Plan') was prepared and approved under the <i>Places to Grow Act, 2005</i> and updated July 1, 2017. Upper Tier municipalities in the CTC Source Protection Region (CTC SPR) are expected to review and update their Official Plans to conform with the updated Growth Plan by July 2022; lower tier municipalities must conform within 1 year of their upper tier counterparts. The majority of municipalities in the CTC SPR have plans to complete their Municipal Comprehensive Review for conformity with the CTC SPP and the Growth Plan, 2017 in unison.</p>

**6) 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>

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

Description	Status
These programs provide the positive motivation for a voluntary change in behaviour. Such approaches are primarily monetary in nature, but could include discounted fees or recognition.	<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>- Implementation of best management practices on rural properties (many municipalities);</li> <li>- Subsidized sale of rain barrels (Town of Orangeville, Halton Region); and</li> <li>- Implementation of risk management measures required for Risk Management Plans (York Region).</li> </ul>

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

Description	Status
“Strategic” and “Specify Action” policies outline a discretionary obligation recommended to achieve the objectives of the source protection plan and are non-legally binding. A number of Specify Action policies are included in the CTC SPP to achieve the objective of the plan: the protection of sources of drinking water.	<p>Over <b>99%</b> of the required sewage system inspections in the CTC SPR have been completed in accordance with the timeline outlined in the Mandatory Septic System Inspection Protocol, including 36 inspections completed in the Peel Region and 75 in York Region.</p> <p>The Town of Orangeville has carried out a research program to assess the impact of the Town’s Water Pollution Control Plan outfall on increasing chloride levels at one of its municipal wells.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks, 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</p>

	<p>western basin of Lake Ontario. This group was created to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish year-round monitoring of Lake Ontario circulation and water quality;</li> <li>• Create a data sharing framework allowing access by all partners;</li> <li>• Maintain specialized modelling expertise to undertake spills scenario modelling;</li> <li>• Reviewing procedures &amp; protocols to improve communication during incidents; and</li> <li>• Considering how to use modelling results and in-lake current monitoring data, when available.</li> </ul> <p>The Town of Orangeville and Halton Region are continuing to monitor water quality monthly 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>
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### Comments from CTC Source Protection Committee

At Meeting #1/19 held on March 20, 2019, the Committee requested that the following commentary be forwarded to the Ministry:

A number of policies are included in the CTC SPP to protect Lake Ontario as a source of high quality drinking water. The Committee felt that these policies were best directed at the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks given its ability to influence various stakeholders. Since these policies are discretionary, the Committee is concerned that not all components of the policies will be implemented.

Lake Ontario is the only source of drinking water for the City of Toronto and the primary source for the Regions of Peel, York, and Durham. Several million Ontarians live and work in these municipalities. Considerable time and effort by the CTC SPC was spent in developing the content of the policies intended to protect Lake Ontario from spills. The City of Toronto, Peel Region, and Durham Region commit to funding the actions in the Lake Ontario policies. It is necessary that the MECP make the implementation of these policies a priority.

## **NEXT STEPS**

To comply with the annual reporting requirements under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*, the CTC SPR will submit the Annual Progress Reporting results, including the comments received from the CTC SPC, to the MECP by May 1, 2019. 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)) by May 1, 2019.

**Report prepared by: Jennifer Stephens, extension 5568**

**Emails: [jstephens@trca.on.ca](mailto:jstephens@trca.on.ca)**

**For Information contact: Jennifer Stephens, extension 5568**

**Emails: [jstephens@trca.on.ca](mailto:jstephens@trca.on.ca)**

**Date: April 16, 2019**

**Attachments: 2**

Attachment 1: 2018 CTC Source Protection Plan Annual Progress Report

Attachment 2: Annual Reporting Submission Letter to MECP from TRSPA





# ANNUAL REPORT

CTC Source Protection Region

2018

# CTC SOURCE PROTECTION REGION

The *Clean Water Act, 2006* established Source Protection Areas and Regions across Ontario, largely based on the watershed boundaries of Ontario's conservation authorities. The CTC Source Protection Region encompasses three such Areas: Credit Valley, Toronto and Region, and Central Lake Ontario.

There are nineteen Source Protection Committees which were created to undertake a technical assessment of sources of drinking water servicing municipal drinking water systems. These committees were also tasked with developing a Source Protection Plan with requirements of municipalities, conservation authorities, the Province, and other stakeholder to protect these systems.

The CTC Source Protection Region spans more than 10,000 square kilometers and includes 33 municipalities. The most densely populated region in Canada, it supports a wide variety of sometimes conflicting water needs: from drinking water supply and recreation to industrial and agricultural uses.



**Map of Municipal Drinking Water Systems in CTC SPR**



# PROGRAM ASSESSMENT



## Progress in the CTC Source Protection Region



Provincially, progress on implementing source protection plans is ranked through three categories.



### **PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)**

Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.



### **SATISFACTORY**

Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.



### **LIMITED PROGRESS MADE**

A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing in according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

## In 2018, the CTC Source Protection Plan was:



### **PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)**

# MUNICIPAL INDICATORS

Since the CTC Source Protection Plan became effective three years ago, Risk Management Officials (RMOs) have accomplished measured steps towards reducing significant drinking water threats. Threats are characterized through risk assessments that determine whether they pose a low, moderate, or significant risk. Significant drinking water threats have a high hazard level, and are located in areas that are near drinking water sources, or are in an area that is vulnerable to impacts.

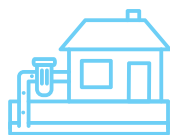
RMOs verify where threats exist, work with land and business owners to change practices or materials to remove threats, or where this is impossible, develop risk management plans. Risk management plans must be established within five years from the date the CTC Source Protection Plan took effect.



## Screening Section 59 Notices

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Under the *Clean Water Act, 2006* Section 59 governs development applications that are required to follow the policies in the Source Protection Plan. RMOs review applications to make sure that the land use will not threaten drinking water sources.



## Septic System Inspections

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The Ontario Building Code's Mandatory Septic System Inspection Program gives public officials the responsibility for ensuring septic systems are inspected every five years. These inspections ensure that septic systems are properly maintained and reduce the potential for threats to public health. In the CTC Source Protection Region, septic systems are next required to be inspected by January 2022.



## Inspections

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Risk Management Officials and Inspectors may enter property if they believe an activity, identified in the Source Protection Plan, that has the potential to threaten sources of drinking water, is taking place. Inspections are also scheduled to verify whether there are drinking water threats actually present and to ensure the actions outlined in Risk Management Plans are being implemented. Most municipalities in the CTC Source Protection Region had completed threat verification inspections prior to 2017.



# PRESCRIBED INSTRUMENTS

## EXAMPLES OF PRESCRIBED INSTRUMENTS

### *Ontario Water Resources Act*

- Permit to Take Water

### *Environmental Protection Act*

- Environmental Compliance Approvals

### *Aggregate Resources Act*

- Application for Licenses

Prescribed instruments are created under Ontario legislation and include permits, licenses, approvals, authorizations, and directions or orders. Many threats to drinking water identified under the *Clean Water Act, 2006* are already regulated through provincial instruments. Instruments are specific to the activity being carried out and include requirements designed to protect the environment and human health. The CTC Source Protection Plan has a number of policies that direct the Province to manage a particular activity using a prescribed instrument. In some cases, existing instruments for activities that pose a significant threat to drinking water may need to be amended to ensure they conform with source protection plan policies. Policies in the CTC Source Protection Plan require prescribed instruments to be reviewed, and if necessary, amended, within three years of the plan having been made effective (i.e. by December 2018).

Drinking water threat counts that are included in this report for each municipality include those threats addressed using prescribed instruments. Provincial ministries have developed processes to ensure that all applications once received are screened appropriately for source protection considerations.

## Progress on Prescribed Instruments under the *Clean Water Act, 2006* in the CTC Source Protection Region

	PIs Subject to CTC Source Water Policies	PIs with Completed Review	PIs Amended or Replaced
MECP – Fuel Handling and Storage	17	6	0
MECP – Permit to Take Water	6	1	1
MECP – Wastewater, Sewage Works	101	101	6
MECP – Landfilling and Storage	7	7	0
OMAFRA – Nutrient Management Strategies	1	1	0

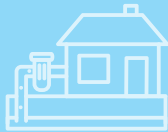
# YORK REGION

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

2



Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

4



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
7	5	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
6	2	1



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED  
7

IN DEVELOPMENT  
7



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



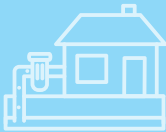
# PEEL REGION

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

8



Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

6



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
4	2	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
4	1	0



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED  
3

IN DEVELOPMENT  
3



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



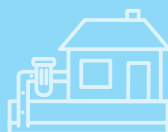
# HALTON REGION

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

34



Septic System  
Inspections

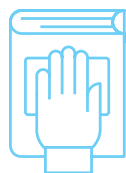
100%

Total Inspections: 2



2018 Inspections

33



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
4	1	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
4	0	0



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED

190

IN DEVELOPMENT

11



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



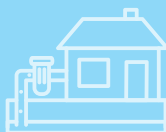
# DURHAM REGION

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

0



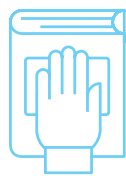
Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

1



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
8	1	3

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
7	0	1



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED

0

IN DEVELOPMENT

0



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



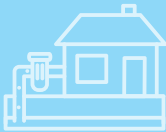
# WELLINGTON COUNTY

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

9



Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

7



## Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
2	1	1

## Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0



## Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED  
**23**

IN DEVELOPMENT  
**6**



## Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



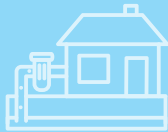
# TOWN OF ORANGEVILLE

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

39



Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

0



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
1	0	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
1	0	0



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED  
52

IN DEVELOPMENT  
1



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



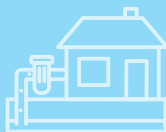
# TOWNSHIP OF AMARANTH

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

0



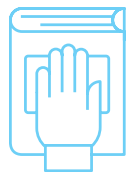
Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

0



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED

6

IN DEVELOPMENT

1



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed





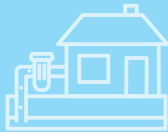
# TOWNSHIP OF EAST GARAFRAXA

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

0



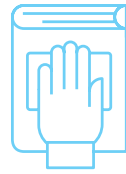
Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

0



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED  
1

IN DEVELOPMENT  
1



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



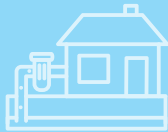
# TOWN OF MONO

PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)



2018 Screening:  
Section 59 Notices

1



Septic System  
Inspections

N/A



2018 Inspections

3



Official Plan

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0

Bylaw Conformity

Required	In progress	Completed
1	1	0



Risk Management Plans

REQUIRED

12

IN DEVELOPMENT

2



Drinking Water Threats

Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Addressed



Significant Drinking Water  
Threats Still To Be Addressed



# LAKE ONTARIO

## Peel – Toronto – Durham

### PROGRESSING WELL (ON TARGET)

Event-based modeling was used as a tool to identify activities that could be significant threats to municipal drinking water systems on Lake Ontario. A number of scenarios based on past events were developed to understand to what extent existing activities, such as spills from bulk petroleum storage facilities, wastewater treatment plants, nuclear generating stations, or pipelines transporting petroleum products containing benzene could impact municipal intakes on Lake Ontario. Ongoing work is taking place to develop and further improve existing practices to ensure that intakes are protected from activities taking place on lands adjacent to Lake Ontario.

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks is working in partnership with the municipalities of Peel, Toronto, and Durham to collaboratively undertake actions to support the implementation of policies in the CTC Source Protection Plan specific to protecting Lake Ontario as a source of drinking water. The group focuses on improving technical knowledge and enhancing communications in the event of a spill, which could impact drinking water systems on Lake Ontario within the CTC Source Protection Region.



**MAP OF INTAKES**

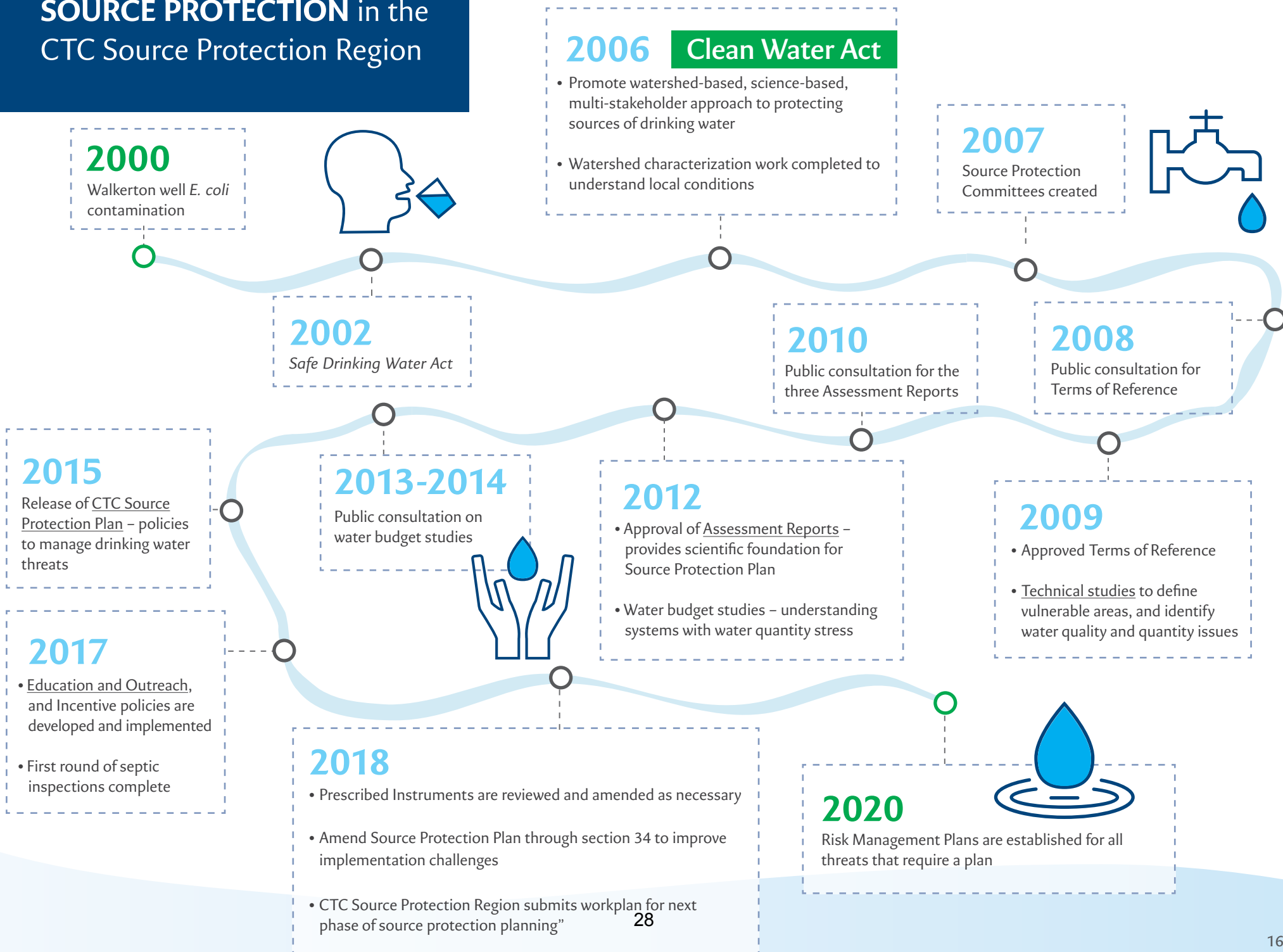
#### Spill procedures in place:

- ☒ PEEL
- ☒ TORONTO
- ☒ DURHAM

#### Annual reporting on sampling results:

- ☒ PEEL
- ☒ TORONTO
- ☒ DURHAM

# SOURCE PROTECTION in the CTC Source Protection Region





**SOURCE WATER PROTECTION IS  
EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY.**

**CTC Source Protection Region**

5 Shoreham Drive Downsview, ON  
416-661-6600 | [sourcewater@trca.on.ca](mailto:sourcewater@trca.on.ca)

[www.ctcswp.ca](http://www.ctcswp.ca)

**CTC Source Protection Region**

Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority

April 26, 2019

Ms. Susan Ecclestone  
Director (A), Source Protection Programs Branch  
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks  
40 St. Clair Ave West, 14th Floor  
Toronto, ON, M4V 1M2

Dear Ms. Ecclestone:

In accordance with Ontario Regulation 287/07, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority (TRSPA) is required to submit its second Annual Progress Reports to the Ministry on the implementation of the CTC Source Protection Plan by May 1, 2019. These reports document the status of policy implementation, as well as the progress in achieving the source protection plan objectives during the reporting period. These second Annual Progress Reports reflect implementation efforts between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 (see attached).

On April 26, 2019, the Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority passed the following resolution:

**THAT the TRSPA endorses the recommendation of the CTC Source Protection Committee (CTC SPC) to report to the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) 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;**

**AND FURTHER THAT the comments from the CTC SPC be incorporated into correspondence from the Chair of the TRSPA to the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks by the May 1<sup>st</sup> reporting deadline.**

At the time the CTC Source Protection Plan was made effective, 10,412 existing significant drinking water threats were identified in the CTC Source Protection Region. At the end of the current reporting period, 942 outstanding significant drinking water threats continue to be addressed. Additionally, the majority of applicable plan policies that address significant drinking water threats have been implemented or are in progress.

At Meeting #1/19 held on March 20, 2019, the CTC Source Protection Committee requested that the following commentary be forwarded to the Ministry:

“Strategic” and “Specify Action” policies outline a discretionary obligation recommended to achieve the objectives of the source protection plan and are non-legally binding. A number of Specify Action policies are included in the CTC SPP to achieve the objective of the plan: the protection of sources of drinking water. The majority of these discretionary policies are directed towards the protection of Lake Ontario and identify the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks as responsible for implementation.

Lake Ontario is the only source of drinking water for the City of Toronto and the primary source for the Regions of Peel, York, and Durham. Several million Ontarians live and work in these municipalities. Considerable time and effort by the CTC SPC was spent in developing the content of the policies intended to protect Lake Ontario from spills.

Although the provincial annual report has indicated that the Ministry has implemented these policies and its commitment to review and consider their requirements, there is still much work to be done. The Ministry has reported that spill response and notification procedures have been updated to determine geo-spatially if a spill is in a vulnerable area under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. Additional outstanding requirements of the policies include the review of reporting thresholds for tritium, the evaluation of Risk Mitigation Plans to address potential spills, and carrying out emergency response preparedness exercises.

The City of Toronto, Peel Region, and Durham Region have committed to funding the actions in the Lake Ontario policies and have been working diligently to achieve the requirements of the policies. Understanding the vulnerability of surface water intakes on and verifying drinking water threats to Lake Ontario requires a substantial, multi-jurisdictional effort. The Province is best suited to lead the effort as the collaborative nature and scope of work is beyond the means of individual municipalities. We urge the MECP to make implementation of these policies a priority given Lake Ontario's value as a source of drinking water.

The Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority emphasizes the serious consideration that should be given to the CTC Source Protection Plan policies directed at protecting Lake Ontario as a source of municipal drinking water. The Lake Ontario policies focus largely on the nearshore zone of Lake Ontario from the shoreline to approximately five kilometers offshore. The drinking water intakes along the north shore of Lake Ontario are all located within this zone which represents the primary source of drinking water for the majority of Ontario's population. The nearshore zone is susceptible to discharge of contaminants from activities associated with urban, industrial and agricultural uses. These lands nearest Lake Ontario are also experiencing high levels of urban growth. These policies encourage the increased collaboration between municipal and provincial governments in an effort to achieve a common goal; the safety of our drinking water.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, or the CTC Source Protection Plan 2018 Annual Report, please contact Jennifer Stephens at 416-892-9634 or [jstephens@trca.on.ca](mailto:jstephens@trca.on.ca).

Sincerely,

Jennifer Innis  
Chair, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority

cc:

John Mackenzie, Chief Executive Officer, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority  
Jennifer Stephens, Manager - Source Water Protection, Toronto and Region Source Protection Authority