

**Pilon, Janet**

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**Subject:** Regulatory decisions – Clean Water Act & Safe Drinking Water Act

**From:** protection, source (MOECC) <[source.protection@ontario.ca](mailto:source.protection@ontario.ca)>

**Sent:** April-05-18 5:53 PM

**Subject:** Regulatory decisions – Clean Water Act & Safe Drinking Water Act

Dear Ontario Municipalities,

I am pleased to advise you that we have posted two regulatory Decision Notices on the Environmental Registry. These decisions are intended to ensure sources of drinking water continue to be protected by the *Clean Water Act* and have an effective date of July 1, 2018. The regulations were consulted on through the Environmental Registry and various stakeholder sessions and we appreciate all feedback received.

The first decision notice (<https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/013-1840>) refers to the regulation developed under the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*. This regulation requires:

- municipal residential drinking water system owners ensure work to assess the vulnerability of new or expanding drinking water systems is completed, and accepted by the local source protection authority, before they can apply for a drinking water works permit; and
- that water not be provided to the public until the source protection plan that protects the system is approved.

The second decision notice (<https://ero.ontario.ca/notice/013-1839>) identifies the amendments that were made to Ontario Regulation 287/07 – “General” under the *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

- The amendments to the General regulation improve the regulatory framework by:
  - requiring liquid hydrocarbon pipelines be assessed in all source protection areas and, where necessary, that policies be included in updated source protection plans,
  - expanding the list of administrative amendments that are permitted without requiring full public consultation – such as removing decommissioned systems, and
  - increasing transparency through additional notification requirements so that municipalities and other implementing bodies are aware of changes that could reduce the need for policy implementation.
- To support the implementation of the new regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, the regulation requires that source protection authorities issue a notice to a drinking water system owner when they have received, and are satisfied with, vulnerable area information for any new or expanding drinking water system where it differs from that affects existing vulnerable areas. The notice must also, and identify what changes to the source protection plan are required.

The summaries provided above reflect changes made as a result of comments received on the regulation proposals. Changes affect how municipalities or drinking water system owners ensure the vulnerable areas for new or expanding municipal residential drinking water systems are included in source protection plans. Initially it was proposed that a municipal council resolution endorsing these vulnerable areas be submitted with a drinking water works permit application. The regulation now requires the application for a new or amended drinking water works permit include a notice from the source protection authority that they have, and are satisfied with, the vulnerable area information. The notice must also indicate when the source protection authority can proceed with any necessary amendments to the source protection plan. The regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* also requires the Director to include a condition on drinking water works permits or licenses to ensure the system does not provide drinking water to the public until the source protection plan amendments are approved.

To ensure that these regulations do not cause unnecessary delays for municipalities, it's important that you engage your local source protection authority project manager in the early stages of planning for municipal residential drinking water systems, whether you are planning for a new system or expanding an existing system. By engaging them early, they can provide advice on the work that needs to be done, or even help with this work. This will also allow them to begin to prepare the notice you will need for a drinking water works permit application, and begin discussions on necessary source protection plan updates. We are working with source protection authorities to ensure they understand their role in implementing these new requirements.

Comments received on the regulation proposals also identified the need for guidance and raised concerns about the ability to fund this work. We are developing guidance to ensure municipalities, system owners and source protection authorities are aware of the regulatory requirements and begin work to identify vulnerable areas early, in order to avoid delays at the permitting stage. If, as we roll out this guidance, you feel there is a gap, please let us know. In terms of funding, municipalities have various options available to them to recover the costs for building in source protection planning in new or expanding drinking water systems, including the use of development charges or through water rates. Additionally, the province continues to fund source protection authorities to implement the program and support municipalities with technical work and policy development. In some circumstances there may be additional opportunity for funding where eligible under the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund, or other funding for small rural municipalities.

If you have any questions about these regulations please feel welcome to contact me, Debbie Scanlon, Manager, Source Protection Approvals or Jennifer Moulton directly at (519) 860-7851 or by email [Jennifer.l.moulton@ontario.ca](mailto:Jennifer.l.moulton@ontario.ca).

*Sent on behalf of Heather Malcolmson*

*Heather Malcolmson*

*Director, Source Protection Programs Branch  
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change  
Phone: 416-212-6459 Mobile: 416-302-4063  
email: [heather.malcolmson@ontario.ca](mailto:heather.malcolmson@ontario.ca)*

***Clean Water Act, 2006 General Regulation (O. Reg. 287/07) Amendment and  
New Regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002***  
**Questions and Answers**  
**EBR Decision Notices: April 5, 2018**

**KEY MESSAGES**

- Ontario is taking action to ensure safe drinking water sources through new requirements and updates to existing rules.
- The new regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* will ensure protections are in place for new or expanding drinking water systems before treated water is provided to the public.
- The updates to the General regulation under *Clean Water Act* will ensure source protection plans are kept up to date, reduce administrative burdens, clarify requirements for amendments that deal with new or alterations to existing municipal drinking water systems and add pipelines as a new threat of provincial interest.
- The new regulation and changes take effect on July 1, 2018.

**Q1. What's the news?**

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (ministry) has established a new regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* to ensure sources of drinking water for new or expanding municipal drinking water systems are protected before treated water is provided to the public. The ministry also made changes to the General regulation (O. Reg. 287/07) under the *Clean Water Act* to improve how source protection plans are kept up to date and relevant.

**Q2. Why did the ministry make regulatory changes?**

The ministry is committed to continuous improvement of the source water protection framework and to ensure that source protection plans remain relevant and up to date. Regulatory changes were made to ensure that new or expanding municipal residential drinking water systems within source protection areas are protected by source protection plans before treated water is provided to the public. The changes also address implementation challenges, reduce burden and improve transparency for some additional types of administrative amendments and also improve consistency in protecting drinking water sources from liquid hydrocarbon pipelines.

**Q3. What are the details of the regulatory changes?**

**New Regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*:**

We learned through the first round of source protection planning that it was not always clear when and how a future source of drinking water should be protected. The regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* is intended to address this ambiguity and ensure that new and expanding municipal residential drinking water systems within source protection areas are proactively included in source protection plans before

treated water is provided to the public. By working together, drinking water system owners and source protection authorities can ensure plans are updated in a timely manner.

The regulation made under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* requires that, prior to an application being submitted for a drinking water works permit for new or expanding municipal residential drinking water wells or intakes, the owner of the system ensures the technical work necessary under the *Clean Water Act* to identify vulnerable areas has been completed. When submitting an application for the drinking water works permit the system owner will be required to include a notice from the source protection authority. The requirements of that notice are set out in the *Clean Water Act* regulatory amendments.

In addition, the regulation requires that a condition be included within the drinking water works permit or municipal drinking water license specifying that drinking water will not be supplied to users of the new or expanding system until the amended source protection plan is approved. This provision works in tandem with the amendment to the General regulation (O.Reg.287/07) under the *Clean Water Act*, which ensures that source protection authorities initiate work to update the source protection plans when vulnerable areas are provided for these systems. Under the *Clean Water Act* regulation, when a source protection authority issues the notice needed for a drinking water works permit application, the source protection authority must confirm they are satisfied that the necessary wellhead protection areas or intake protection zones have been identified and provide details on how the plan will be updated.

Together these changes will help ensure that source protection plans are updated, putting environmental protections in place prior to treated water being provided to the public. The regulation does not apply in emergencies: when an application for a drinking water works permit is being made to alleviate an immediate drinking water health hazard or is subject to emergency exceptions under the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

This approach also recognizes that municipalities should be building the costs of source protection planning into the cost of a new or expanding drinking water system where possible. There are a number of options for municipalities to recover these costs as set out in Question 8. In addition, the province continues to fund source protection authorities to support the implementation of this program and they will work with municipalities to support technical work and policy development.

### **Amendments to the General Regulation (O.Reg. 287/07) under the Clean Water Act:**

Plan Amendments: When source protection plans require amendments they must be consulted on and submitted to the Minister for approval unless they qualify as a typographical or other administrative amendment. The regulatory changes allow for additional types of amendments to qualify as administrative and exempt source protection authorities from the requirement to consult on and submit these types of amendments to the ministry for approval.

The two additional types of administrative amendments are those that account for:

- properly decommissioned wells or surface water intakes, and
- changes the province has made to the terminology in the Tables of Drinking Water Threats.

Amendments to Incorporate New or Expanding Systems: Additional amendments made to the General regulation under the *Clean Water Act* work in tandem with the new regulation under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*. When the source protection authority receives notice of a system owner's intent to establish or expand a drinking water system, they are required to issue a notice to the owner when they have, and are satisfied with, the necessary vulnerable area information. The regulation requires the notice provided to the owner also identify any necessary source protection plan amendments, the timing for such amendments, and if any of the amendments have been or will be implemented as a result of a source protection committee updating the plan as a result of a comprehensive review under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act*.

Prescribed Threats: When developing assessment reports all source protection committees were required to identify areas where prescribed threats pose a risk to drinking water. They were also allowed to seek approval to include local activities of concern within their communities ("local threats"). Liquid hydrocarbon pipelines were included as local threats by 5 local source protection committees, leading to an inconsistent approach across the province. The ministry heard that this activity should be evaluated consistently. In response to this, the ministry amended the General regulation to include the establishment and operation of liquid hydrocarbon pipelines on the list of prescribed drinking water threats, putting requirements in place for source protection plan policies to be developed where pipelines could pose a significant risk to drinking water sources.

**Q4. What pipelines will be captured in the amended regulation and changes to the technical rules?**

The amended regulation under the *Clean Water Act* will primarily capture large pipelines that are designated for transmitting or distributing liquid hydrocarbons to terminals and distribution centres. The pipeline circumstances added to the Tables of Drinking Water Threats do not capture pipelines operated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry as defined in the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, however, this may be re-evaluated in the future.

**Q5. What kind of protection plan policies could be included in local plans to address pipelines, now that they are included as a prescribed threat?**

With the addition of pipelines to the list of prescribed threats in the General regulation, additional areas of the province may be subject to policies addressing pipelines. Existing policies for pipelines focused on spills prevention, emergency preparedness, education and good planning, and were not legally binding on pipeline operators or owners. These approaches have been successful in improving spills response preparedness and the consideration of vulnerable areas by pipeline companies and at

the Ontario and National Energy Boards; it makes sense that similar policies be included in other source protection plans. New pipeline policies will provide consistent environmental protection of drinking water sources across all source protection areas.

The regulation includes an exemption from including pipeline policies where there is no reasonable prospect of a pipeline being constructed (for example in a vulnerable area that is already fully developed such that a new pipeline could not be extended through that zone).

**Q6. Do these regulatory changes ensure transparency and accountability when plan amendments are made?**

Yes, new measures included in the General regulation for administrative amendments ensure notification is provided to the ministry and others responsible for implementing plan policies. A requirement was also included to ensure that the Explanatory Document developed by source protection committees and authorities includes any rationale used in making decisions not to include policies to address future significant drinking water threats such as pipelines.

**Q7. Why is water quantity work not required as part of the new regulatory requirements?**

Our expectation is that if a municipality has made a decision to establish a new drinking water system, or expand an existing one, that they have looked at whether there is sufficient water in the area to support that system. In fact, existing watershed and sub-watershed scale water budgets have already been completed for all source protection areas and this information can be used by municipalities as they make decisions on where to access sources of drinking water for growth.

When municipalities are considering new or expanded sources of drinking water in areas where water quantity may be stressed in the future, a water quantity risk assessment (water budget) will be required. These can be completed during comprehensive assessment report and source protection plan reviews under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act*. As such, specific updates to water quantity assessments are not required within the regulatory changes. Assessment reports should instead include a workplan to identify when and how any necessary water quantity assessments will proceed where the work will not be completed at the time of source protection plan amendments.

Where a municipality and source protection authority choose to undertake water quantity risk assessments (water budgets) in advance of the application being submitted for a drinking water works permit under the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, the work should be included in the amended source protection plan.

**Q8. How can municipalities recover the costs associated with source protection?**

Source protection planning is an important and necessary part of developing new or expanding drinking water systems. Through Ontario's investment of over \$270 million

we have built a foundation of watershed science that can be used when undertaking technical work to identify wellhead protection areas or intake protection zones for new or expanding drinking water systems. This will reduce the overall costs of source protection and the cost for any new technical work should be factored into the costs associated with system expansion or development. Municipalities have various options available to them to recover costs including the use of development charges where new or expanded systems are needed to support growth or through their water rates when systems are being developed to support established areas.

In some areas, as development is being established, private companies construct drinking water systems that will be assumed by the municipality at some time in the future. When these systems are assumed by the municipality, they will be subject to the *Clean Water Act*. Where drinking water works permit applications are being made, municipalities will be responsible for ensuring technical work is completed so that local source protection authorities can add them into the local source protection plan. Given this, municipalities may want to consider putting in place requirements that developers undertake the required source protection technical work before the municipality assumes the system.

Where the municipality cannot recover costs through development charges, they may wish to determine their eligibility under the Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund. This fund is generally to help cover costs associated with capital infrastructure expenditures for small, rural and northern municipalities. The ministry will also continue to work to provide funding for small rural municipalities where necessary.



## Progressing nicely

It seems like only a few years have passed but it has been more than a decade since I joined the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee as a representative of the general public.

Some 19 such regional committees were established under the Clean Water Act with a mandate to do everything possible to prevent another Walkerton E. coli drinking water tragedy which, in 2000, claimed seven lives and sickened hundreds of other residents.

To me, joining the committee was a valid way to step beyond freelance farm writing, to move from observer to actually playing a role in the process. At the time, there was discomfort in the agricultural community that the source protection thrust would get in the way of accepted farming practices.

If you recall, an intake well located on a farm was originally blamed for Walkerton and it took years to clear the record. SPCs were required to include agricultural representatives and Raisin-South Nation always boasted several; their presence and a non-aggressive approach helped our committee develop a constructive relationship and widespread buy-in with regional farmers.

Today, Source Protection Committees are winding down to occasional meetings and annual progress reports to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The workload is easing because the committees have completed the task of identifying municipal water delivery systems and implementing protective zones around their sources. The committees are now largely in maintenance mode.

The first annual progress reports to the ministry are due in May. Raisin-South Nation SPC is among the group of 19 drafting its report which mem-

bers got a first look during a recent meeting. We were pleased to hear Project Manager Phil Barnes observe that any threats to communal water systems have been removed or mitigated; Phil confirmed that policies implemented have been effective, appropriate and fiscally responsible.

He told committee members – and indicated in the draft report – that the regional source protection plan covering 7,000 square-km is on target to ensure that identified activities never pose a significant drinking water threat. Across the region, 170,000 of a total population of close to 260,000 rely on municipally delivered drinking water.

**The only lingering drinking water issue at the moment, Phil said, is high sodium in a couple of locations.**

The only lingering drinking water issue at the moment, Phil said, is high sodium in a couple of locations. While it doesn't constitute a health problem, it does impinge on quality.

The progress report asks respondents to explain any delays. In Raisin-South Nation's case, Phil indicated, there haven't been any: "We hit the ground running and did it right by developing good policies with open timelines rather than specific deadlines."

Some 18 municipalities within the region, including a portion of the City of Ottawa and the City of Cornwall, have vulnerable areas where threat elimination policies apply. All municipalities have processes in place to ensure day-to-day planning decisions conform to source protection plans.

Almost all have designated



**BY TOM VAN DUSEN**  
The writer lives in Russel County  
tomvandusen99@yahoo.com

the two local conservation authorities for risk management duties, with officials screening building permits and planning applications in vulnerable areas. Municipalities are required to review and update official plans to make sure they're in line with regional source protection policies.

Since the Raisin-South Nation approach took effect, 104 risk management plans covering 218 properties have been implemented. Some 90 per cent of on-site sewage systems have been inspected in accordance with the Ontario Building Code with the vast majority found to be functioning as designed; 12 per cent required minor maintenance while two were replaced.

One aspect of the report where Raisin-South Nation committee members suggested more action was source protection awareness. While 89 Drinking Water Protection Zone signs have been installed along 400-series highways and municipal roads, members felt municipalities should do more to lift the program profile.

In wrapping up the draft report, Phil said the region's source protection success can be attributed to a coordinated and consistent effort in addressing activities listed as threats. Staff at partner conservation authorities have developed streamlined risk management practices, documentation, data systems, education and outreach materials.

He also credited a provincial municipal implementation fund which removed the burden of a possible surcharge to landowners requiring risk management action, resulting in a more expedient negotiation process.

Overall, it feels like a job well done!



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Toronto ON M4V 1M2

Ministère de l'Environnement et de  
l'Action en matière de changement  
climatique

Direction des programmes de protection  
des sources

14<sup>e</sup> étage  
40, avenue St. Clair Ouest  
Toronto (Ontario) M4V 1M2



April 25<sup>th</sup> 2018

Mr. Hassaan Basit  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Conservation Halton  
2596 Britannia Road West, RR 2  
Burlington, ON L7P 0G3

Ms. Lisa Burnside  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Hamilton Conservation Authority  
838 Mineral Springs Rd, Box 81067  
Ancaster, ON L9G 4X1

Dear Mr. Basit and Ms. Burnside:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of the proposed amendments to the Halton-Hamilton source protection plans, including the assessment reports for both Halton and Hamilton source protection areas. The proposed amendments were developed under subsection 34(4) of the *Clean Water Act, 2006* and received on April 20, 2018.

The ministry is grateful for the hard work that the authorities, committee and other partners have undertaken to develop the proposed amendments. Thank you for your efforts to ensure that Ontario's source waters are protected.

As we review these proposed amendments, branch staff may contact you if additional information or clarification is necessary. In the meantime, should you have any questions or comments regarding the proposed amendments please feel free to contact Bilal Kidwai, Liaison Officer at (416) 212-7484 or Stacey Baker, Program Analyst at (416) 314-0394 or [source.protection@ontario.ca](mailto:source.protection@ontario.ca).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "H. Malcolmson", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Heather Malcolmson  
Director  
Source Protection Programs Branch

Cc: Robert Edmundson, Chair, Source Protection Committee  
Diane Bloomfield, Project Manager, Halton-Hamilton Source Protection Region  
Debbie Scanlon, Manager, Source Protection Programs Branch  
Neil Gervais, Senior Drinking Water Program Advisor, Source Protection Programs Branch  
Stacey Baker, Program Analyst, Source Protection Programs Branch  
Bilal Kidwai, Liaison Officer, Source Protection Programs Branch