

Assessment Reports

The South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region Consultations



MIDLAND
SEPTEMBER 25, 2010

FACILITATOR'S SUMMARY

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Presentation on Assessment Reports and Facilitated Discussion

Robb Ogilvie: Thank you very much for staying this afternoon for the presentation and the roundtable discussion.

discussion; that all who wish to speak get a chance to speak. Informed means the process will be based on the facts.

You would have met 2 members of my team when you signed in: Bev Warner and Cliff Warner. Holly Huehn is a planner with us, and she will be keyboarding the presentation and the discussion. Peter Courchesne is the person with the camera; he is our project photographer. We use those pictures and put them in the summary, as a reminder of what happens. If anyone objects to having their photograph taken, simply tell Peter. He will be able to remember what you looked like and we will make sure that we do not use your photograph.

You saw what the agenda was, which was to provide opportunity for people to talk to advisors at the front end. We are now going to do a presentation on the assessment plans and provide you an opportunity to ask any questions, make any comments. Those also are recorded and become part of the summary. We had made provisions to do a second presentation, we are just repeating this one, it is not a new one, it is not different, if there were additional people who came after we had had this session.

The South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region Consultations

You are Invited

5 Open Houses on the Assessment Report will be held on the following dates and locations:

- 1. Midland**
 - Saturday, September 25, 2010 1 - 5 PM
 - North Simcoe Sport and Recreation Centre
 - 527 Sun Staff Blvd, Midland, Ontario
- 2. Newmarket**
 - Tuesday, September 28, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - Glenora Golf & Country Club
 - 470 Crossland Gate, Newmarket, Ontario
- 3. Orillia**
 - Thursday, September 30, 2010 4 - 9 PM
 - ODAS Park
 - 4500 Fairgrounds Rd, Orillia, Ontario
- 4. Alliston**
 - Tuesday, October 5, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - The Nutswagon Inn
 - 6515 Highway 96, Alliston, Ontario
- 5. Barrie**
 - Wednesday, October 6, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - Lions Gate Banquet Centre
 - 380 Blake St, Barrie, Ontario

Please RSVP by September 15, 2010 so we know who and how many will be attending.

5 Open Houses

The open houses will give the public an opportunity to see the draft Assessment Report; comment on it; learn about source water protection; get information about what constitutes a "threat" to drinking water per the Clean Water Act; and have interaction with staff, committee members, municipal stakeholders and others. Each landowner who has an activity or condition identified as a significant threat on their property will be receiving a letter as part of the consultation process. These Open Houses will have Personal Advisors who are available for personal consultations with individuals or businesses who have questions or comments about the letter they received regarding possible threats to drinking water on their property.

Agenda for Midland

1:00pm Open House Displays
Personal Advisors will also be available for personal consultations with individuals or businesses who have questions or comments about the letter they received regarding possible threats to drinking water on their property.

2:30PM Presentation on Assessment Reports and Facilitated Discussion

4:00PM Repeat of the 2:30 Presentation and Facilitated Discussion

5:00PM Adjourn

Agenda for Newmarket, Orillia, Alliston and Barrie

4:00pm Open House Displays
Personal Advisors will also be available for personal consultations with individuals or businesses who have questions or comments about the letter they received regarding possible threats to drinking water on their property.

5:30PM Presentation on Assessment Reports and Facilitated Discussion

7:00PM Repeat of the 5:30 Presentation and Facilitated Discussion

8:00PM Adjourn

1 **Ogilvie, Ogilvie & Company**
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Independent Public Facilitator

My name is Robb Ogilvie and I am the Independent Public Facilitator for the project. As the Independent Public Facilitator, what I am really trying to do is to ensure that these sessions are fair, transparent, balanced and informed. Fair means everyone will be treated with respect, and their opinions given a fair hearing. Transparent means that you are going to get a summary of the session. Balanced means I am going to try to make sure no one is allowed to be an air hog or dominate the

Midland Agenda

1:00pm **Open House Displays**
Personal Advisors will also be available for personal consultations with individuals or businesses who have questions or comments about the letter they received regarding possible threats to drinking water on their property

2:30PM **Presentation on Assessment Reports and Facilitated Discussion**

4:00PM **Repeat of the 2:30 Presentation and Facilitated Discussion**

5:00PM **Adjourn**

3 **Ogilvie, Ogilvie & Company**
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Independent Public Facilitator

The Independent Public Facilitator

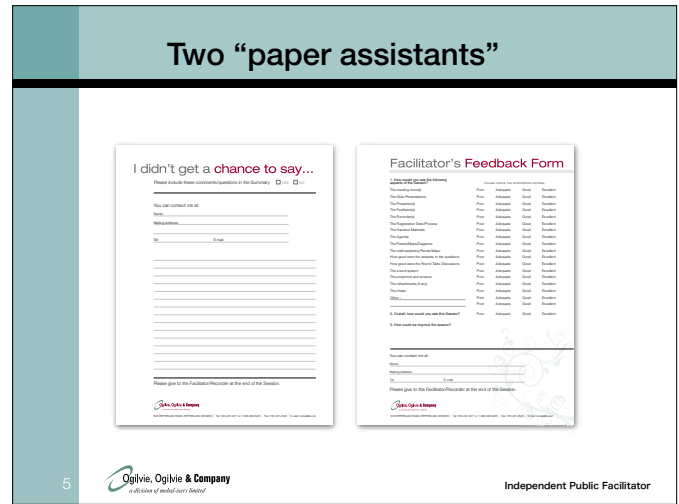
My role is to make sure the discussions are fair, transparent, balanced and informed

- › Fair means everyone will be treated with respect, their opinions given a fair hearing.
- › Transparent means summaries of these sessions will be published.
- › Balanced means no one will be allowed to dominate or hog the discussion.
- › Informed means the process will be based on "facts".

2 **Ogilvie, Ogilvie & Company**
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Independent Public Facilitator

I need to check with you and get your permission to use the following discussion ground rules. The first one is, you have the right to ask any question and you deserve a straightforward answer. It does not mean you will like the answer, but my role is to make sure you get an answer. If it is something that cannot be answered today, the commitment will be made, I will go back and check it out, and get back to you. We will include that answer in the summary. The second rule is, when enough is enough. You know how some people like to rag the puck; I will usually allow them to do it twice. When they go for the third time, I will ask their permission to move on because twice is usually enough. When a question is asked, give the other person time to answer the question; please do not interrupt them until they are finished. The person that you will be asking questions of is Don Goodyear. The final one is, to make sure we have time for all speakers, if I have to, I will use a 3- to 4-minute maximum per speaker, if I have 15 people lined up. Even if you are stuck with 3 to 4 minutes, you can go to the back of the line and go through again. I am not trying to cut if off, I am trying to make it flow and balanced.

When you registered, you would have received 2 paper assistants. One is a sheet that says, “I didn’t get a chance to say...” Some people do not want to speak up at these kinds of sessions, but they have comments. Anything you write on that sheet and hand in to Holly, or me gets included in the summary, so it is an additional way of getting your comments on it. The other one is a feedback form, in terms of how we can improve this.



Permission to use these Discussion Ground Rules

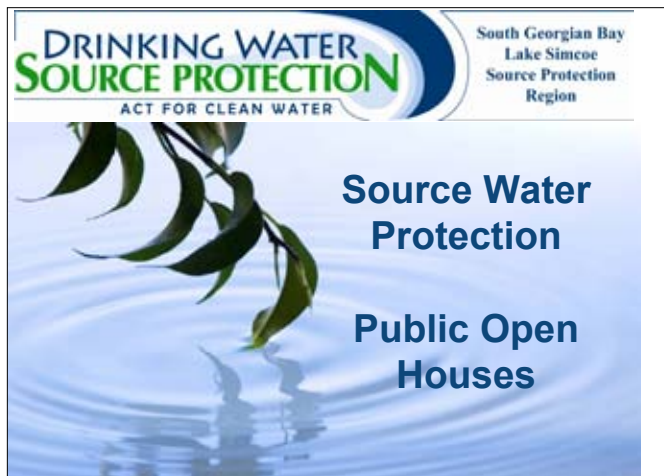
- ▶ You have the right to ask any question and you deserve a straight forward answer... doesn't mean you will like the answer, but you deserve an answer...
- ▶ When enough is enough - I would like your permission to allow question-answer-follow-up-answer and then I will move on
- ▶ When a question is asked, give the other person time to answer the question... please don't interrupt, wait until they are finished
- ▶ To make sure we have time for all speakers, if I have to, can I use a 3-4 minute maximum per speaker?

Without any further ado, let us move on to Don Goodyear's presentation. What I will ask you to do is hold your questions until he gets through the presentation, which is about 25 minutes.

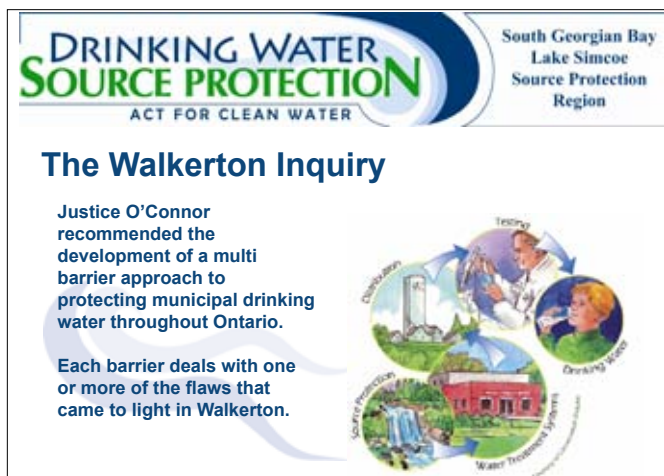
- ▶ Let's move on to the presentation by Don Goodyear
- ▶ Please hold your questions/ comments until after Don finishes his presentation

Presentation by Don Goodyear

Don Goodyear: Good afternoon everyone. Thanks very much for coming. As Robb mentioned, I have about a 25-minute presentation. I am just going to walk through some of the basics of the program, certainly emphasize the Assessment Report, and the aspects of the technical work that has recently been completed. I will also try to speak to some of the next steps, where we are headed. Many of the people in the blue shirts around the room, that some of you have spoken to, are members of the Source Protection Committee. I will also try in the presentation to give you an idea of the challenging task that they are faced with over the next couple of years.



The Source Protection Program really stemmed out of the Walkerton tragedy, May of 2000. It is one aspect of the Province of Ontario's intent to safeguard drinking



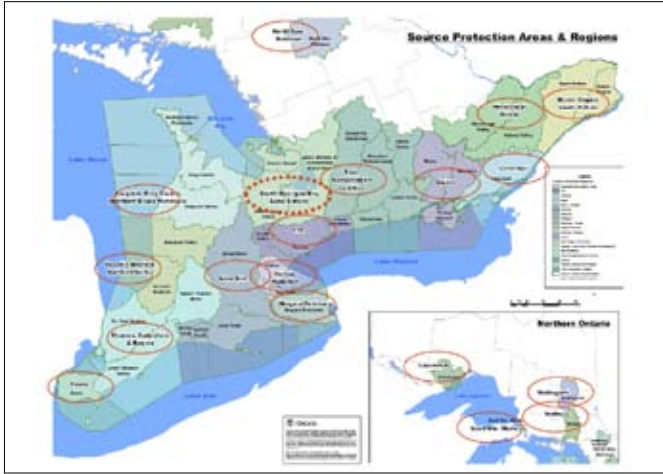
water supplies across the Province. It is one of, it is the proactive part, of a multi-barrier approach, what they call the multi-barrier approach to drinking water protection. There are, as you may be aware, fairly stringent water testing requirements, training requirements for water operators, distribution requirements, and the Source Protection Program is really upfront of all of that, the proactive step, trying to keep our water clean in the first place.

It is all about the, as this slide indicates, the prevention of overuse and contamination of our municipal drinking water supplies. Those supplies can come in 3 forms in our province and in this region. It can come from a river, it can come from a lake or it can come from an underground aquifer. All 3 of those are used for municipal drinking water supplies in this region. Source protection then, is just any activity that is undertaken by the Province, municipality, landowner or a business owner, in an effort to, again, prevent the overuse and contamination of those drinking water supplies.



Stemming from the Walkerton inquiries, the Source Protection Program has been structured on a watershed basis, as opposed to municipality by municipality. That is simply because water does not obey municipal boundaries. Watersheds, therefore, are a reasonable unit in which to manage water resources. There are 19 Source Protection regions across Ontario. That is ours in the middle there, the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe

Source Protection Region. It is a complex place to undertake this work.




It is big, a little better than 10,000 km² in size. We have 4 watersheds. The Nottawasaga, Lake Simcoe, Severn Sound and Black-Severn watersheds, make up the Region. 52 municipalities in the Region, and within those 52, we have lower tier municipalities responsible for water, upper tier municipalities responsible for water, and in some cases, separated cities, Barrie, Orillia, City of Kawartha Lakes, that are single tiered municipalities responsible for water. There are 3 First Nations communities within this region and all 3 of them rely on surface water for their potable drinking water supplies. We also have the greatest number of municipal drinking

water supplies in our region, of the 19 across Ontario. We have 109 drinking water systems, made up of about 16 surface water intakes and about 200 drinking water wells. An awful lot of technical work went into the Assessment Report that I am about to describe.

I mentioned that it is a Source Protection Committee that is responsible for the program. The Clean Water Act is a unique piece of legislation, in my own opinion, in this province, in that a lot of the responsibility and authority for the program has been divested from the Province to this local group of stakeholders. Our committee is made up of 22 members, plus Chair, Lynn Dollin, a councillor from Innisfil. The 22 members are comprised of what you see on the screen there. There are 7 members to represent the economic interests from across the Region. We have 3 agricultural representatives, a golf course representative, an aggregate industry representative and 2 industrial/commercial representatives on the committee. We have 7 municipal representatives on our Source Protection Committee and they are made up of both staff and elected officials. We also have 7 members of the public at large that sit on our Source Protection Committee and we are fortunate enough to have 2 retired public health officials in that group of 7. Finally, one First Nations member from the Rama First Nations sits on our Source Protection Committee.

Our Region

- Four watersheds**
 - Black-Severn
 - Lake Simcoe
 - Nottawasaga
 - Severn Sound
- > 10,000 km²**
- 52 municipalities**
 - 41 lower tier
 - 8 upper tier
 - 3 separated cities
- 3 First Nations communities**





South Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Source Protection
Region

Source Protection Committee

Comprised of the Chair plus 22 members:

- 7 Economic
- 7 Municipal
- 7 Public Sector
- One First Nations Community Member

That group is responsible for three things, as dictated under the Clean Water Act, the provincial piece of legislation that governs the program. The first is a Terms of Reference and some of you may have been aware of the fact that the Terms of Reference was completed a few years ago. That Terms of Reference, really, was just a work plan; it described what was going to be done, who was going to take the lead, and roughly when and for how much cost it was going to be completed. Where we are right now is in the second big milestone of the program, which is the technical Assessment Report. The Province has passed a regulation that describes all the requirements of this technical Assessment Report, and I am going to get into some of those specifics in just a moment. At the end of day, the Source Protection Committee has the very difficult task of trying to figure out what they do about that Assessment Report. The Assessment Report, as we will see, sets out a series of vulnerable areas, and identifies them, maps vulnerable areas, and identifies existing risks to drinking water. The Source Protection Committee, in the plan then, will try to figure out how do we reduce the existing risks on the landscape today, and how do we prevent new ones from showing up. I will get to those.

But in terms of the existing risks in vulnerable areas, the Clean Water Act really seeks to manage and protect four vulnerable areas. From left to right, across the screen, those vulnerable areas are significant recharge areas, those are the parts of the landscape where you have sand and gravel at, or near surface, and water gets into the ground, as opposed to runs off to streams. These are the parts of the landscape that serve to replenish the municipal and domestic aquifers that we rely on for drinking water. The next vulnerable area is what is contrived as highly vulnerable aquifer areas. You can imagine if you had a shallow aquifer and it is covered by some of that permeable material, sand and gravel, if you get a spill at surface, very quickly that shallow aquifer could be contaminated. Conversely, most of our municipal aquifers are very deep and they are covered by layers of clay and till and protected by those less permeable materials, so a spill at surface could take hundreds, or in some cases, thousands of years to get down to that municipal aquifer, so much less vulnerable in that setting. That has been characterized across the Region. Those are our landscape vulnerable areas. The next two, or the last two on the right-hand side of the screen, are zooming right into municipal water supplies and speaking to the specific vulnerable areas around intake protection zones, and describe the capture area of our municipal surface water intakes. That grey shaded area there and the green dot within it, is the capture area for the municipal surface

water intake. The grey shaded area represents a 2-hour time of travel to that green intake. The land use planners and the water managers responsible for the water coming out of that pipe, obviously, would be very interested in the land uses and the transportation corridors within that grey shaded area. Similarly, with wellhead protection areas, those different coloured rings represent time of travel in the aquifer for water to get to the municipal well. In this case, we have 100 m circles, 2-year time of travel, a 5- or 10-year time of travel, and then finally, a 25-year time of travel. Obviously, ground water is moving a whole lot more slowly than is surface water. Again, the land use that is over top of those rings is of significant interest to land use planners and the water manager responsible for drinking water supplies.

The other aspect of the program is a threats assessment. Once we identify those vulnerable areas, what has been done is, using available information from municipal data and provincial data, an examination of what is happening over top of those vulnerable areas on the landscape. The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) designated these prescribed drinking water threats. These activities could be a threat to drinking water if they are in one of those highly vulnerable areas. The notion of the risk assessment that has been completed in the Assessment Report is to combine those two factors. If we are in a vulnerable area,



and you have one of those potential drinking water threat activities happening, then that could be a significant threat to drinking water. The same activity in a lower vulnerability area, outside of the wellhead or intake protection zone, is a much lower risk to municipal drinking supply. That simplified risk assessment is what has been completed as part of the Assessment Report.

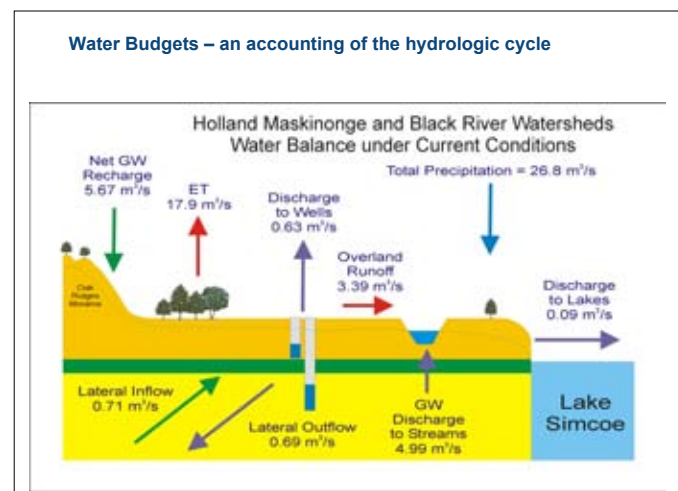
Often times we focus on the water quality aspects of the program, perhaps because of their roots of it, in the Walkerton tragedy, but certainly, the Clean Water Act also seeks to try to maintain water quantity. One of the aims of the MOE in the program is to ensure that we have sufficient water resources to supply existing and future populations within your municipalities. The way in which we have been asked to do so, is to complete a

DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION
ACT FOR CLEAN WATER

South Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Source Protection
Region


Drinking Water Threats

- Waste Disposal Site
- Sewage Storage and Disposal
- Application of Agricultural Source Material (ASM)
- Storage of ASM
- Management of ASM
- Application of Non-ASM
- Storage of Non-ASM
- Application of Fertilizer
- Storage of Fertilizer
- Application of Pesticide
- Storage of Pesticide
- Application of Road Salt
- Storage of Road Salt
- Storage of Snow
- Storage of Fuel
- Storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL)
- Storage of organic solvent
- Management of de-icing runoff



series of water budget exercises. This slide is just trying to characterize the quantification of the different reservoirs in the hydrologic cycle.

In essence, what we do is, we quantify supply and demand. If the current water taking or water demand exceeds a certain threshold of available supply, then a red flag goes up, we might have a water quantity problem in this area; we better get a good handle on those terms, water supply and water demand. There is a phased approach; you work your way through a Tier 1, right through a Tier 3 water budget. At the end of the day, the exercise is to assess risks to the long-term viability of the water supplies. Risks from a water quantity perspective come in two forms: competing water use and paving over of recharge areas. Those two potential risks are going to be assessed through the water quantity aspect. I should point out that in our Assessment Report, there is no Tier 3 water budget complete as of yet, so we have no water quantity risks identified, but there are some areas where those projects are going to be completed in the coming couple of years.



South Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Source Protection
Region

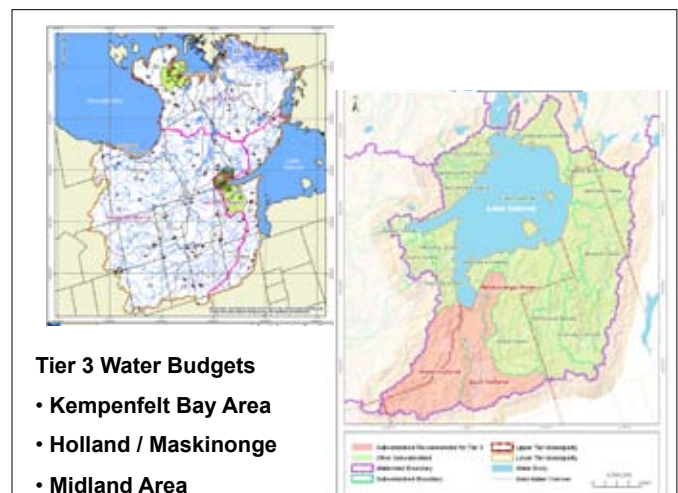
Stress Levels

$$\% \text{ Water Demand} = \frac{Q_{\text{DEMAND}}}{Q_{\text{SUPPLY}} - Q_{\text{RESERVE}}} \times 100$$

Quantity Stress Assignment	Surface Water	Groundwater	
	Maximum Monthly % Water Demand	Average Annual % Water Demand	Maximum Monthly % Water Demand
Significant	>50%	>25%	>50%
Moderate	20 -50%	>10%	>25%
Low	<20%	0-10%	0-25%

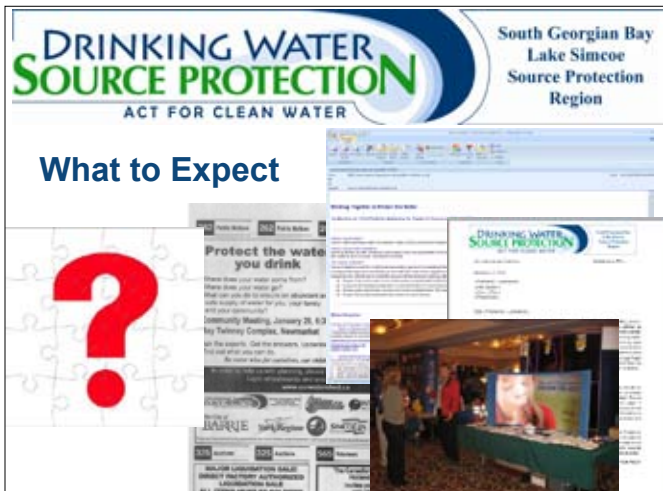
These two maps show you where those water quantity risk assessments are going to happen. The Lake Simcoe Basin, the urbanizing and urbanized areas of Newmarket and Aurora are going to be assessed because of a potential water quantity issue that they have. We have

one of the risk assessments happening in the East Holland/West Holland and Maskinonge watersheds. Similarly, in the Barrie area, as you can see in the upper left map, those green shaded areas are going to be subject to a water quantity risk assessment. Finally, the Midland-Penetanguishene area is also going to be subjected to a water quantity risk assessment because the existing water demand exceeded 10% of the available ground water supply. Those are the triggers for the water quantity risk assessment that is going to be initiated in 2011.




What to expect from this point forward. This is the first of five Open Houses. We, the Source Protection Committee, I am not a member of the committee, I am staff supporting the committee, but the Committee will be receiving a series of comments on this assessment report from today and from the other four events, and people that submit them through other means, as well. The Source Protection Committee will be reviewing all those comments and then directing staff to revise the assessment reports to reflect the comments. Then we will go through the consultation exercise one more time, with a couple of exceptions. There will not be another round of letters going out and there will not be another round of Open Houses, but the reports again, will be posted to the website and DVDs will be available. There will be another opportunity for you to review and comment on the report,

if you wish to. At which point, it then goes into the MOE for their review and approval. The MOE will be ensuring that we have defensible, scientific characterizations, and that we followed all of their rules. We have been working under the Source Protection Committee through this exercise, but certainly, the MOE, has provided the framework within which we are all working. We are required to do certain types of assessment reporting methodologies, prescribed by the Ministry.



Looking way out into the future, by the late summer of 2012, the Source Protection Committee has to have landed on those two questions that I mentioned earlier: how do we reduce existing risks to drinking water, and how do we prevent new ones from showing up on the landscape. What that means is starting early in 2012, the Source Protection Plan will be going out for public consultation, similar to this exercise. You will have an opportunity to see what the committee is considering in terms of correction strategies and prevention strategies, and comment on those. Those are really the crux of the Source Protection Plan, reducing existing risks, preventing new ones. But there are a couple of other kinds of policies you are going to see in there. Some monitoring policies are required. The MOE is asking all of the committees to include policies to ensure that what they suggest to address a specific risk actually works over time, so, we will have to monitor, make sure that

what the intent of the policy is, is actually being achieved. Certainly, I had the discussion already this afternoon with a person that indicated there was in well in Midland that is not in our Terms of Reference. Certainly, we recognize that the landscape is not static, there are new systems being added, there are new land uses happening, better information is coming available and, new science is happening as a result of water supply investigations. There is certainly a requirement to ensure that this assessment report, and ultimately, the Source Protection Plan, stays current. There will a refresh requirement, an update requirement, included in those plans as well.




Source Protection Plan

Includes policies, risk reduction strategies, monitoring requirements, education and outreach recommendations etc.

- Risk reduction strategies to address existing significant threats
- Land use planning recommendations to prevent new significant threats from being created
- Education, outreach, stewardship recommendations to address low and moderate threats
- Monitoring and updating requirements to ensure the plan is working and stays current


I mentioned that the Clean Water Act is unique. Our Source Protection Plan will be locally developed by that 22-stakeholder member committee. You, the public, and members of various stakeholder groups have access to those Source Protection Committee members. You will have an opportunity to see what they are contemplating, in terms of land policies, and to have a say. The reason we are doing these Open Houses is to try to engage the members of the public and the business community that are potentially impacted by this plan. The group is being supported by a planning working group. There is a series of municipal planners from across the Region, a number of Source Protection Committee members, and some other staff that are providing some advice to the Source Protection Committee, in terms of what should be included in the Plan. At the end of the day, there are



Source Protection Plan

Locally developed:

- Provincial regulation provides framework and context
- Local Planning Working Group established
- Group comprised of municipal planners, Source Protection Committee members, and Source Protection Authority staff
- Evaluating policy and risk reduction options, collaborating with neighboring regions to promote consistency, and making recommendations to SPC



Source Protection Plan

Implementation:


- Plans are due to the Province by August 2012 – Public consultation on the draft plans will commence in early 2012
- Followed by provincial review / approval and conformity exercise
- Municipal official plans and provincial instruments (C of As, PTTW etc.) will have to conform to Significant threat policies
- Must have regard for moderate and low threat policies
- Monitoring and reporting on plan implementation required
- Updates will be required to reflect new information, additional waters systems etc. Frequency To Be Determined

all sorts of collaboration with our neighbours. There are some municipalities in our region that are split between a couple of Source Protection Regions. York Region, for example, is split in half between our region and our neighbours to the south, so we will be trying to work with those neighbours to ensure the policies are relatively consistent, place to place.

Looking even further out in terms of implementation, once we have an approved Source Protection Plan, we are expecting a conformity exercise. I wanted to point out that there are two different legal effects of the policies that are going to be included in the Source Protection Plan. The policies that are wrapped around significant threats, municipalities and provincial agencies, must conform to significant threats. If there is a policy, again, specific to a significant threat, there will be an Official Plan conformity exercise for your municipality and every municipality across Ontario. Similarly, provincial agencies have to conform as well, to their instruments. What I mean by that is, Permits To Take Water (PTTW), for example, have to conform to significant threat policies. Certificates of Approval (CofAs) have to conform to significant threat policies, if they are relevant. If our Source Protection Committee chooses to include policies around low and moderate threats, the legal effect of those policies is municipalities should have regard for them, so a little bit softer, it is not a required conformity, it is have regard for. There is a third category of legal effect and those are

policies that are not threat specific, but are basically just strategic actions. There is no legal requirement or legal force behind them, but you may see some of those in the Source Protection Plan as well.

I wanted to end on a little bit of good news, and that is the fact that the Province has for the past few years, and is planning to continue, to fund a stewardship program. In the last couple of years, the stewardship program has been specific to the 2-year capture zone and the Intake Protection Zone 2, which are small, geographic areas. The projects that were eligible for stewardship funding have been limited to about four pre-approved project types that the MOE dictated for us. As we move into the next phase of the program, and having an assessment report now, the stewardship program is going to focus on significant threats. If there is a significant threat associated with your property or business, then this stewardship program may well be available to you to help you mitigate that threat. There is a stewardship booth there at the last of the posters, along the wall there, and a couple of stewardship staff there that will be able to help answer some questions and certainly start a queue. If you are interested in and eligible for that stewardship program, we would love to take your name and information and get ready to get an application in the works. I will just point out that we are currently in the process of applying to the MOE for our share of that stewardship money and then



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Stewardship Program:

Early Response

- Addresses significant drinking water threats or pathways that increase vulnerability scores
- Voluntary participation
- Local application process, underway - due to MOE by September 30th, 2010
- The program is expected to roll out March of 2011
- Grant rates up to 80% of the project cost (with some caps by project type)



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1 800 465 0437

next spring, early 2011, sometime, we will then be in a position to dole that out to eligible landowners. We would love to start a list today, if possible. Those grant rates, up to 80% of project costs, so certainly, a great idea to take advantage of now if you can.

That is all I have for the presentation. Certainly, if something comes to you, tomorrow, later in the week, feel free to give us a shout. That phone number and that email, all are directed to staff at our shop and we will respond to it. Thank you very much for coming and thank you for your time.

Facilitated Discussion

R. Ogilvie: Let me open the floor to questions, comments, observations, things you want to say. I know at one of the tables there were a number of discussions and I asked to people to stay and make sure they have a chance to make their comments here and that way it becomes part of the summary.

Comment: As I understand what you presented, what you are really working and worrying about is classifying properties as being significant threats. I currently live in Copeland Creek. I am being told that I am a potential threat from an unused well on Robert Street in Penetanguishene where I have no voting rights towards council voting. That well is inactive and has been for over 20 years. My first challenge would be, an unused versus a brand new well, which is going to come online, why was that not included, and therefore, all of this should be removed. If that is not your mandate, you do believe that well is legitimately included in the study, I am going to now question what you have done to people's property value. I live in an area, which according to all the maps included in the study, I am Aquifer 3, which is the Robert Street well. My vulnerability index is 200, from 1 to 300, which is considered below low. For people who have not read the details, a score of 0 to 80, constitutes a threat. For Aquifer 2, which is the Payette well, my vulnerability index or my Aquifer Vulnerability Index (AVI) is 101, or higher. By all of your means of your AVI rating, my property would not be considered any form of a threat and would therefore, not be classified as a significant threat to the wellhead protection. But because that well is known to be contaminated, even though it is not in use, you have gone ahead, applied an overriding uncertainty assessment and taken all the vulnerability. I went from being no threat whatsoever, and you just said that only people who are considered a significant threat would be impacted by any plan, and I have now become a potential significant threat with unknown repercussions to me as a property owner. There is no science to support that the contamination in that well today comes from this property. We actually have had other studies saying there is no trichloroethylene (TCE) on our property or air. The potential source of the TCE contamination, the Robert Street well, is coming from two old abandoned

dump sites, which are immediately located on the eastern edge of the vulnerability zone, which is pretty much not the core of that. You have taken somewhere where you know that the vulnerability index for this area was low. Dillon Consulting, in the peer review, said it was high, so you applied a "high" and you have taken people from an almost nonexistent threat, and you are now potentially classifying them as a significant threat, with no information to back that up. My point is, what is it going to take to take the Robert Street well out of that study. Secondly, why is there not connotative data to make sure that before you turn around to people and say, you are a potential and significant threat, why not deal with the TCE and get real information so you know exactly where the threat is.

D. Goodyear: Thank you for your question. I am getting a little bit more each time we speak about the source of the concern. I believe that there are a couple of terms in the Assessment Report that are being confused. The AVI and the vulnerable score that is used to calculate risk are related, but they are not the same thing. What I would like to suggest to you are a couple of things. You have not been flagged as a significant threat to drinking water. A residential property outside that 100 m circle, you have not been flagged as a significant threat to drinking water. You are in the vulnerable area and that is



why you got the letter. I am really trying to get that across. There were 22,000 letters that went out. We have 5,000 significant threats in our region. More than 75% of the people that got letters got them only because of where they live, and not because of what they were doing. There are two words in the letter “may” and it is repeated a couple of times, “may be engaged in” and “may be a significant threat” that were intended to indicate that if you are not doing those things, you are not a significant threat. If you are not engaged in an activity that uses TCE, the contamination source you referenced, you are not a significant threat to that drinking water supply. I think there are a couple of terms that are being mixed up and I would be happy to speak a little bit more to you about the details, but I do want to assure you that just because you got the letter, that does not mean we are accusing you of doing anything wrong. That does mean that we are assuming you are a threat to drinking water. You got the letter because of where your property is, in relation to a municipal water supply, full stop. There are 5,000 of those 22,000 properties that do happen to be engaged in an activity that is of concern to the Source Protection Committee and the Province. That is not to say that activity is going to be prohibited, banned, or outlawed in the future, it just means we want to manage it, in an effort to minimize risks to drinking supplies. The plans that are being developed over the next two years are aimed to do just that. Not tell you that you are a problem and that what you are doing has to stop, but

to get a better understanding of what you are doing and ensure that you, and the municipality are comfortable that whatever risk that activity poses, is managed, to the best of our abilities. As far as I can tell from the discussions I have had with you and your neighbours, you are not a significant threat to drinking water; you got the letter because of where you live, full stop.

Comment: I too live in Copeland Creek. I suggest two little things. The first thing I suggest that if we are not a threat, I want a formal letter of apology for the damage you are going to potentially do to my property value. When I got the letter, which I find really interesting, it did not have anything important written on it, it was just like a flyer that come in the Midland Mirror. Half of them ended up in recycle boxes. People here were informed by a couple of people in their subdivision who had the brains to say, take a look, read it, it is important. Second, I believe that in order for this process to be fair, in order for you to paint us all with the same brush, we need, just like collective bargaining, to elect or deal with someone in the affected group to be represented in your group, on your committees. I do not want someone appointed. I want someone that I sit in a room and I say okay, you are the best person to sit with these people and bring me back the facts. That is what needs to happen, not “good old boys network” and appointed stuff. I have worked in companies for years that this has been the policy, they elect the person they want. I want the person I want, so I suggest that we as a group of people that got these letters, sit down and elect someone to sit with you people. If you want to be fair, you agree to that.

D. Goodyear: In terms of the letter and the unknown entity that is the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region, certainly, I appreciate that comment and the Source Protection Committee shared your concern. We made a request to the MOE to use the trillium logo, the provincial logo on our letters because this was their requirement to send them out. We are doing what we are required to do under provincial law. Their response was no, you are not allowed to use the provincial logo, so, we did try. In many cases, we had companion municipal letters that went out with ours,



another effort to try to make this letter known and get it taken seriously. I know we have had a number of concerns and complaints about the wording of the letter. I apologize if we have accused you of doing something wrong. But I will say that about a 100 pairs of eyes were responsible for looking at the wording of that letter and there was a very concerted effort. We do not want it to be chucked in the blue bin. We do not want to scare or threaten people; we want them to take it seriously. In the opinion of many, we landed on the threatening side; it was not our intent. We wanted the letter taken seriously, and we are all here now talking about the program and that is what we wanted. In terms of your second point, I appreciate your comment. The composition of the Source Protection Committee is something, again, that is outlined in provincial law. The 22 members that we have are intended to represent this region. The 7 members of the public, I think, are there to bring concerns from members of the public. I can take your request back in terms of some kind of liaison offer and I will take that to the Source Protection Committee for their consideration, but in terms of the make-up of the committee itself, it is enshrined in provincial law.

Comment: I felt that was an excellent presentation, thank you very much. My name is Patricia File; I am one of the councillors from the Town of Midland Council, which is a lower tier municipality. I am interested, from the point of view of helping us as councillors make good decisions. You mentioned that municipalities are going to have an Official Plan operation approach and that even within the Town of Midland, we may actually be looking at some demand and supply issues. Are you going to have in the report best practices or examples of what municipalities have used as sample language, or sample initiatives that we could be incorporating, even if not immediately required, but just set some inspiring targets or ways of doing things? I am thinking as well, in terms of some of the land use stuff, for example, the issues around recharge. We are constantly looking at stormwater management approaches. Some of them can be ones that might, perhaps, engage in many more natural ways of doing things, and other ones have a concrete pond with a fence around it. Obviously, there are some ways

of doing things that might be long-term, ones that are going to help with a more naturalized community that is perhaps, not going to have so much concrete and other ways in which we can, whether it is driveways or roofs or roads, ways in which water can more naturally go into the system, rather than just firing more and more on highways and stuff. It would be helpful to me to know where we get reliable and backed-up ideas. I am just wondering if that is going to be in there. My second question is, has there been much consideration of how issues around climate change and the potential for weather, just some of the changes that may happen to all of those because of that, and how you are expected to adapt it over time, as we learn more about that.

D. Goodyear: The Assessment Report itself, it certainly is being shared with all the municipalities, so your planners and water resources staff have received a copy of it. I know in many cases the vulnerable areas that have been identified are being examined against development applications and land use planning applications, even in the absence of a Source Protection Plan. Further, there are a number of municipalities that have gone through Official Plan amendments recently that have source protection, if you will, language, in their Official Plans. That planning working group that I referenced in the presentation, has gone through a bit of a jurisdiction scan and they have looked, as you suggested, for best practice examples from around North America and even elsewhere in the world. We do have some resources that are available. We are hoping to wrap that into a bit of a guidebook for municipal planners and share that in the new year. You are right on target there; I appreciate the interest. In terms of the second question about climate change, the only aspect of the Assessment Report that really addresses, in any shape or form, climate changes, is in the water quantity side, the water budget aspects. We are required in our comparisons of supply and demand to consider some hypothetical drought scenarios, it is kind of a poor cousin to examination of climate change but it is something we consider. There is also a section in the Assessment Report with respect to how we could update the report in future to reflect climate change implications. It is really just at the early

stages in terms of climate change, but certainly, the MOE is concerned about it and requires us to include some sections on it.

Comment: My biggest concern is I grew up believing that I was innocent until proven guilty. I am from Copeland Creek, as many of us are, my concern is, we have a bit of a cloud over our development at this point. Your letter has suggested that we are an issue. Now you are telling us this afternoon that, no, there is no vulnerability to our actual development because we are, I am assuming because we are new, but we are in an area. My concern is, one day we may wish to sell our home; that is true of all of us. What happens when someone comes to this area, if they do not know, definitely their realtors do, they have known already, and because we fill out our sale of real estate, we fill out the form that suggests, yes, we have clean potable water. But we also have to inform that there is this little cloud over our heads because then we are at risk. I realize you are saying in 2012 the Plan is going to be out, but down the road, we are still held responsible if you decide or your group decides that there is an issue and it is going to be pinned on us. My biggest concern is you really have put a cloud over our development that says we could be guilty. I do not work that way; I like to be innocent until proven guilty. Your questionnaire that is asking all of us, what do we have on our property, tells me that you have not done due diligence to say that yes, this property is more likely to impact this than that property; you just blanketed our area. We are the orange people in this map that I see. I have a major concern with that because our land values have already dropped with the recession and you have added another little drop to that. I do not like that.

D. Goodyear: Again, I am truly sorry about the accusatory tone of the letter; it was not our intent. Again, there are two uses of the word “may” in there that should have been in 36-point font and then bold because, again, I am sorry, we were not suggesting you are doing anything wrong. You live in a vulnerable area and that is why you got the letter. There are 22,000 of them that went out in our region and many more thousand across Ontario. These vulnerable areas are being assessed

everywhere in the Province, in those 19 regions, and it is public information. It is included in the Assessment Reports; we are required to post them. Receiving that letter does not mean that we are accusing you of doing anything wrong; you live in a vulnerable area and we are required to identify those.

Comment: But again, you have stigmatized the areas; even if it is 22 other areas, it is still a stigma. The letter that went out, the terminology, which does not get to the person who wants to buy our properties down the road, they just know there was an issue. We do not live without clean water, so people are not going to buy in an area that has that cloud over its head. I do not understand why it went guilty before proven innocent.

D. Goodyear: The vulnerable area identification is irrespective of guilty/innocent land use activities, threat, no threat. You are in the vulnerable area, again, full stop. The Province of Ontario has required by law that we identify those vulnerable areas and many individuals happen to live in them, 22,000 or more.

R. Ogilvie: What is the next step?

D. Goodyear: The next step in the process is after any required revisions through this consultation exercise, and then ultimately, approval by the MOE of the Assessment Report, if, and when that happens.

R. Ogilvie: Before you go there, I am thinking from your perspective, if the letter tells me that we live in a vulnerable area, what is the next analytical step?

Comment: Can renounce that?

R. Ogilvie: If we are in the vulnerable area, we are probably still in the vulnerable area. Is the issue not, are we a threat or are we doing anything that would be a threat?

D. Goodyear: If you are in one of those outer rings and it is a residential property, there is very little, if anything, that could be classified as a significant threat. If you are in the 100 m circle, or the 2-year time travel, there are a couple of residential activities that may be of concern. And then, at any of those tables out there, we can zoom right in to your property and can confirm if there is anything, any

information that we have that suggests there is a threat or not. So, Robb, to follow your point, if, after sitting at that table, you look at your property, no, they have nothing that suggests you are a significant threat, then you are quite right, the vulnerable area delineation does not go away, it is there, you happen to live near a well. You did a year ago, it is just that we are going through the provincial program, and you will a year from now. It does not mean you are doing anything wrong or that your property is any problem whatsoever. You are in that in vulnerable area. If there is, and I do not think this is your case, but if there is a threat, then the committee will consider options to reduce it and that could be a simple management practice.

R. Ogilvie: But the first thing is if we could show that we are not doing anything that would cause a threat, how is that recorded?

D. Goodyear: We are doing that today at those tables. The staff at the tables with the computers has the information we had available when we did the risk assessment and they are confirming it with the landowners that are coming in today. If we have incorrect data, if we assumed something about your property, we will take note of that. We will fix our information and we will revise the Assessment Report. If we have incorrectly counted you as a threat, we will un-count you, no problem. The vulnerable area will not change.

R. Ogilvie: Agreed, but from a prospective of property value, if we want to sell it, I need to be able to convince a perspective buyer or real estate agent that during the assessment stage it was determined that yes, we live in a vulnerable area, but no, we are not a threat to water.

Comment: How do we get a clean bill of health for our property?

R. Ogilvie: That you are not a threat.

Comment: We need something to back it up though; vocal means nothing.

D. Goodyear: That is a great question. As we all know, 22,000 letters went out, but only 5,000 threats, so the 15,000 people that are not threats feel this cloud over



them. How can we assure them that they have not been counted. If they are here today, they can sit down with staff and confirm that for themselves; we understand that. But if they are interested in providing something to a real estate to indicate that yes, I am in a vulnerable area, no I am not a threat. Is there something we can give them there?

Susan Jagminas: It is not my understanding that there is any requirement to make any kind of statement to a real estate agent at this point.

D. Goodyear: We have heard different opinions about that, even today.

S. Jagminas: But before we answer that, I would like to find out for sure, because I do not want to have to start making letters when we do not really need to.

R. Ogilvie: There is a perception in the room that the threat letter stigmatized the owner and the property, not withstanding the legal interpretation. The question is, we understand we are in a vulnerable area, if our property is not posing a threat, how do we get a clean bill of health that if we need it, it can be used?

Comment: I have another question, what constitutes the area that makes it vulnerable, to what? To the well in question, what is the well in question? My understanding is that well in question is not being used, so therefore, how can it be a threat if it is not being used? Is there

another well? The well that is in question is not being used and has not been used for 15 to 20 years. How does it constitute a threat?

D. Goodyear: The well in question, absolutely, is currently unused.

Comment: You used the word “currently”; you are implying that it would change?

D. Goodyear: Yes, currently. I received a request from the municipality to include that well in the Terms of Reference because there was a desire to reopen the well in future, if the funding could be obtained to treat the TCE.

Comment: My follow-up would be, if they are going to do that, if they treat it, therefore, it is not a threat. If you are going to open it, if they are going to move through the process of opening it and they are going to treat it, they take away that particular element and therefore, our community is not a threat.

R. Ogilvie: If the well is resurrected, it then becomes a source of drinking water for the community and it is in a wellhead protection zone. We would try to make sure that there were not threats to that resurrected source of water. I think back to your question of, for those of us who live in a vulnerable area, how do we get a clean bill of health if we are not being a threat to the source of water. I think what Don has said and Sue, is, it sounds like something they are going to do some thinking about because right now, there is currently no device to do that.



D. Goodyear: There is a complication to that, which is about the prevent new risk from showing up on the landscape. There are the two components of the program. Is today a threat, could tomorrow be a threat. The land use change aspects are something the Committee and the Province are concerned about. That is where the Source Protection Plan is intended to do the two things. If you are not an existing risk, then there are not risk reduction activities that apply to you. But there may be some zoning restrictions, for example, that may apply to you. I am struggling with a letter that would exempt you from the process because you live in that vulnerable area. The best I can do is to take that one back at the moment. But there is also the future aspect that we have to consider.

R. Ogilvie: I do not have a problem with you taking it back and doing some serious thinking, is there a solution. I think what is important in terms of the summary is this was an unintended consequence of the threat letters for people who were not a threat. It would be nice to find a solution to that, so you do not have to worry about that perception or stigmatization.

Comment: Setting your timeline of 2012 for implementation, what, if any, considerations are done on behalf of the property owners who might be out of pocket some finances. As I learned here today, there was some money available for property owners to make improvements, but the money was all gone. I got my letter yesterday and the money was gone the day before. What, if any, funding has been considered on behalf of the property owners who might be out of pocket some expenses to make improvements to the property. Will there be any assistance available in a timely fashion?

D. Goodyear: You are quite right, there were two phases to the stewardship program and Phase 1 did close very recently. We are in the process of the application for Phase 2, and that is where we transition from those four cookie cutter project types into, we have the significant threats identified now, let us address those and that is what we are going through right now. The stewardship staff, today, can take information and potential project

ideas. I think, for those of you that are interested, step 1 is to confirm with the people at the tables with the computers, what threat is associated with your property. If there is in fact a threat associated with your property, go over to the stewardship people and talk about potential projects to mitigate that threat. They will take your information and as soon as we get funds from the Province, and we are expecting them, end of this year, early next, then we will be in touch with you. That money will come to us long before there are any requirements for landowners or business owners to do anything. I want to point out that the Source Protection Plan will not be finished for 2 years. The requirements that come out of it are going to follow that plan, so there is no legal requirement for you to do anything until there is an approved plan. The stewardship funding will come well in advance of any landowner requirements and 80% is the funding rate for those projects, to address significant threats.

Comment: Again, what options will the homeowner have if they do not have the ability to pay?

D. Goodyear: If they do not have the ability to pay the 20%, I understand the provincial program, that is their limit of their grants that they are paying. I will have to go back and explore with the MOE and potentially some municipalities. I do know, in some of the areas, there may be some stewardship programs that are municipally funded; they could top up that 80%, those do not exist everywhere, but those are opportunities we can explore.

Comment: What kind of timelines do you suggest you are going to give property owners from the time they are sent a letter, suggesting improvements are required, to the time in which those improvements are complete?

D. Goodyear: That is a very good question. A conformity exercise itself, is something that has to be contemplated as the committee develops their plan. I would expect that a period of a couple of years is something that they would be kicking around in terms of conformity timelines. But again, that is part of the plan and that is up to the Source Protection Committee. But we are looking at a minimum, late 2012 before we even have an approved plan to start engaging you with.

Comment: My property just touches that radius. My septic tank is another 50 m away, at least. Am I really going to be affected by this? It shows the street there, the radius touching the street.

D. Goodyear: Right at the very front of our assessment report, we have a bold statement that says we undertook this work at a regional basis. There are 109 systems and we had 5,000 threats. We had to make some assumptions and some desktop analysis. If we have included you as a significant threat, in error, whatever policy comes out, does not apply to you. On the other hand, if we missed your property by mistake and the Source Protection Committee comes up with a policy, it will apply to you. What I am getting at is, if the threat activity is actually not in the vulnerable area, then there is no policy that applies to you; you are not affected, if that is the case.

Comment: We also have a septic system and we are in a vulnerable area and I do not know what the requirements are, other than telling you that we look after our system, so where do we go from there?

D. Goodyear: Septic systems are by far the greatest number of threats that have been identified. That is not to suggest that in future they are going to be a problem or anything like that. The Committee will be considering what management options they want to put into place. But as to what we can point to now, a lot of municipalities and the Building Code amendment are considering re-inspection programs. I can tell you that a properly functioning septic system is not a threat to drinking water. What the Committee is interested in doing is ensuring that those septic systems are properly functioning. What they are going to consider, I suspect, are maintenance and inspections programs. If you are already taking good care of your septic, the only thing that I can see that is likely to happen is you have to prove that to the municipality by showing them the bill.

Comment: First, I would like to say thank you for letting me get to know some of my neighbours that I am going to have in the future. We own property in Copeland Creek and the concern about this having an impact on getting us to think about whether we wanted to be part of the

community is definitely true because we are living proof of it. But a couple of administrative things here. I think you said we are the first public session. First of all, the letter was only sent to my husband and both of our names were on the tax roll, so I am sorry, but I do not open his mail and he was away and so we even had less notice than that absolute tiny bit you gave us. The other thing is, you had an agenda up here, and that agenda was not part of the letter and we have travelled 2 hours to be at this meeting. I would have been quite happy not to have come at 1:00 p.m., but just before the 2:30 p.m. start of this session. Number three, I have found it incredibly distracting, all the noise behind there. Some of the people in the blue shirts adding to that, so not even respecting you up at the front so we can hear. There should have been some sort of a barrier behind so we can hear. I am giving you that as feedback for future meetings. The other thing that I wanted to mention was all I care about is to find out that we are not, yes, we are in a high risk area, I understand that, even whether it is a well that works or not, or whatever, we have still been designated. What I am hearing loud and clear and having talked to some of the other future neighbours, is we just want to know that it is not going to impact us, and get that in writing. I see the “may” in there, in the letter now, but I want to know now the word is not “may”, it is “absolutely not”. If we fill out that survey that we were requested to do, that I am getting advised by several people not to hand in, does that get us the “may” changed to a “not”?

D. Goodyear: Further to the previous question about the clean bill of health, I think that that is something I need to explore a little bit further. I do need to be cognizant of the Ministry requirements, MOE requirements, and there is that “could be”, so being in a vulnerable area has some implications. We can look at giving you a letter; the wording of that letter has to be appropriate. I will take that back to the Source Protection Committee and we will collectively consider what can be said to those landowners in a vulnerable area that are not counted currently as a threat. I will take that back. Thank you for your suggestions on the administrative details. All of the letters went out at the same and my apologies for the

addressee on the letter. We got that information from the municipal property assessment data and we have become aware of some glitches in that data, and you are one of many, but thank you for pointing it out.

R. Ogilvie: You said that some people had been saying to you not to fill out the questionnaire.

Comment: We hand that in, is that how we get off your threat?

D. Goodyear: If you hand that in, and we have incorrectly assumed you are a threat, we will change that information, we will correct it.

Comment: When we were back there, our property was not shown correctly. We have a well on the property and it was not on the system. I am assuming, based on the answers in that survey, that would change that, right?

D. Goodyear: I will just point out, wells are not considered to be threats to drinking water, they are pathways. What a well could do is if it is not properly maintained and you have a spill or runoff on your property, then the water, instead of going through the ground, could go through that straw right into the aquifer, so it is a pathway that we are a little bit concerned about. It is not a threat, because you have a well, it is not going to make you a significant threat to drinking water. We would like the information, if we did not have it, that is great, but do not be concerned that that is going to make you a threat because you have a well.

Comment: So, there is not going to be any moratoriums on septic systems if we decided to build next year during this assessment process?

D. Goodyear: There are many thousands of septic systems that have been identified across Ontario as significant threats. Whatever policy this committee and others come up with to address them, has to be practical and pragmatic.

Comment: But during the assessment process, it is not until afterwards that anything would come into effect, is that correct?

D. Goodyear: That is correct, after an approved plan.

Comment: I would just like to point out one unintended consequence of this and that is anyone in the future, whether it be a municipality or a private developer or anyone proposing to do a municipal well on any property in Ontario, will now have to face the consequence that you have now given ammunition to everyone within a large circle around this proposed municipal well that will now be able to say, no, this will significantly impact my property value or whatever. Therefore, you opened a huge, huge can of worms to prevent any growth, whether by municipality or private developer anywhere in the Province in the Ontario. That is an unintended consequence of this whole program, one that I am sure you are all aware of, but that the public is not aware of on both sides. Those who want zero development will now have the ammunition they want and those municipalities or private developers, who want development, will now have a burden that is insurmountable. Very interesting, is it not?

D. Goodyear: It is a very astute observation. You are quite right; it is more difficult now than ever before to site a municipal groundwater supply. I know there are some municipalities in our Region that are looking to expand their systems and they are considering things that they did not consider before in terms of siting their well, with respect to the neighbouring land uses. I would suggest, however, that that is not a bad thing. You want to site your well in a place that it is not going to be contaminated by upstream industrial and commercial areas and the considerations now, the cost benefit analyses that are going on now, are bigger than just how much pipe do we have to build to get the water to town, it is, what is in the area around the well that can cost us a lot of money down the road.

Comment: Very true, but you are still essentially, giving the public the ammunition they need to stop, to go to zero growth, period.

D. Goodyear: It is a tool and there are already groups that are reaching to the Clean Water Act to do things that it was not intended to do; you are right. I will point out an interesting statistic, and that is, that the portions of the landscape where you could get a significant threat

in our region, the vulnerability score of 8 or higher, less than 2%, less than 200 km², out of 10,000 km² are those really high vulnerable areas. It is a really small part of the landscape. Zero growth, I think we are a long way from there because 98% of the landscape that this program does not govern.

Comment: I was just wondering if they were going to put any test wells down, like they did, policing it, the dump situation there. I see they are putting houses up around that dump. What happens to the plume, they said it was proceeding down Georgian Bay; it would take 10 years or something to get there. Does that have anything to do with this at all? It has, in a sense, it is way down deep in the earth, so we have another thing to worry about.

D. Goodyear: I am not familiar with all of the site-specific details there. I am aware of certainly, some active landfill contamination management programs that are in place in the County and there are some test wells in the vicinity of many of those that are tracking the migration of the plume and the concentrations as it moves places.

Comment: All my situation was, putting lines down for people, pipes, and continue to do that because there are some houses that are being built there, so the water must be good there for them or they would not allow them to build there.

D. Goodyear: That is true.



Comment: But that in a way, you will contaminate the unknown, how much of it would you contaminate down there?

D. Goodyear: There are a couple of instances in our region of known contaminated soils and groundwater; they have been flagged as threats. The City of Barrie has one; there are a couple of other examples of conditions and issues, known instances of water quality challenges. What those result in is a little more careful examination of the land uses in the vicinity of those municipal wells for any activities that could contribute to the contaminate that is already in the water.

Comment: I was not aware of this, I do not want to get off the track of what we are talking. The price was right because someone knew that it would be going down. It was terrible what went on there.

Comment: Is there a timeline that Penetanguishene has to make up their mind whether they are going to use this well?

D. Goodyear: As far as I know there is not a timeline. The only way that I as a staff can remove that from the Terms of References and the Assessment Report, is if it were physically decommissioned, meaning filled up with clay and cement, and yanked the case out of the ground. Until that happens, I cannot do it; the Province can remove it, if the municipality passes a resolution saying they want it decommissioned.

Comment: So, the decommissioning would get us off the threat roll?

D. Goodyear: It would remove that vulnerable area because of an old municipal well.

Comment: So, we have to convince someone not to use that well ever again.

D. Goodyear: I have heard that today.

Comment: Can I get a letter stating that I am not a threat anymore?

D. Goodyear: If you sit down with staff, we can actually confirm the location of your septic area, relative to the vulnerable area; we can get your property off that list.

Comment: Whom do I see?

D. Goodyear: Any one of the staff back there with the computers.

Comment: Could that not be an automatic process?

D. Goodyear: We are considering all the information that we get in those forms and at the tables today to be 100% accurate, and we are revising our lists. I want to caution everyone with that same caveat that we have in the front of the report that says if we inaccurately assume what is on your property, and there is a policy written, if you are not engaged in the activity we think you are, the policy does not apply to you. But if someone comes to us today and says, yes, I am within the 100 m, but I do not have a septic, and in fact, they do, then whatever policy is around septic will apply to them. In terms of letters and all of that, again, I still have to take it back to the Committee and we have to wrestle with this future.

Comment: I think that is a no-brainer, you have tainted property owners and they have proven to be clean; it is a no-brainer, except for a letter of your apology.

R. Ogilvie: We recorded the comment. Earlier we allowed Don the opportunity to go back and think about, think about what would be acceptable from their point of view that would meet your need. It is not a done deal yet; he has to go back.

I didn't get a chance to say...

We just received the info package in the mail in the past week. Today we found out that the funding to help with the investigation and pump out of the septic system has already been used up. We are willing to be proactive, but do not wish to incur unnecessary expense (retired – senior citizen). Note: Every winter we find an inordinate amount of salt dumped on the road in front of our property – this falls within the intake protection zone pointed out in your literature, and needs to be addressed. Note: As well as fertilizer use, what about incentives to reduce chemical use of cleaners, for sinks, toilets, etc. Willing to be proactive but will incur even more expense than those outside the “boundaries”.

I have 20 acres in the green zone (10 yr zone) to protect the Thunder Beach well. I have and have never had any intention of severing my lot. However in the future if I want (or my children or others) decide to sever a lot from my property I would like an assurance that my property will not be designated a non-severance area because of this source protection plan. Also if I need to upgrade any aspect of my current use of the property to protect the Thunder Beach municipal well then funds should be available to offset costs.



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