

Assessment Reports

The South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region Consultations



ORILLIA
SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

FACILITATOR'S SUMMARY

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Presentation on Assessment Reports and Facilitated Discussion

Robb Ogilvie: My name is Robb Ogilvie. I am the Independent Public Facilitator for this project. You would have met two of my people at the front door: Bev Warner and Melissa Hirst. Holly Huehn is a planner with us and she will be recording the presentation and discussion as we go. Peter Courchesne is our project photographer. If any of you do not want your photograph taken, because we take the photographs and put them in the summary, it reminds people who was there and what is going on, just let Peter know and he will make sure your photograph does not appear in the summaries.





The South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region Consultations

Midland

Newmarket

Orillia

Alliston

Barrie

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 Lam Siff Blvd, Midland, Ontario
2. **Newmarket**
 - Tuesday, September 28, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - Orillia Golf & Country Club
 - 470 Crossland Gate, Newmarket, Ontario
3. **Orillia**
 - Thursday, September 30, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - ODAG Park
 - 4520 Farringtons Rd, Orillia, Ontario
4. **Alliston**
 - Tuesday, October 5, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - The Nutcracker Inn
 - 8515 Highway 88, Alliston, Ontario
5. **Barrie**
 - Wednesday, October 6, 2010 4 - 8 PM
 - Lions Club Banquet Centre
 - 381 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 from the Clean Water Act and have discussion with staff, committee members, municipal stakeholders and others. Each landowner who has an activity or condition identified as a significant threat to their property will be receiving a letter as part of the consultation process. These Open Houses will have **Personal Advisers** 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 Drop-in**
Personal Advisers 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


1:00pm **Open House Drop-in**
Personal Advisers 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



Independent Public Facilitator


As I mentioned, I am the Independent Public Facilitator and my role is to ensure that, the discussions are fair, transparent, balanced and informed. When we say fair,

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".

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Independent Public Facilitator

we mean everyone will be treated with respect and their opinions given a fair hearing. Transparent means summaries of these sessions will be published, so everyone who registered, we will send you, by either an electronic version or by Canada Post, so you are guaranteed to get a summary of the discussions tonight. Balanced means no one will be allowed to dominate or hog the discussions. Informed means the process will be based on the facts.

What we are doing with this presentation is Don Goodyear, who is the director for the staff for the program, is going to do a presentation and then we will have a Question and Answer roundtable discussion, so you will have an opportunity to ask questions of Don as well. We are going to repeat this presentation at 7:00 p.m. It is the same one, there is no difference, we are just trying to accommodate people's different schedules, so that you did not have to wait until 7:00 p.m. for the presentation, you only had to wait until 5:30 p.m.

I also want to get your permission to use these discussion ground rules for when we get to the Q and A. 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 I will make sure you get an answer. If it is something that Don cannot answer tonight, he will go back, get an answer and we will include the

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?

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Two "paper assistants"

The image shows two forms side-by-side. The left form is titled "I didn't get a chance to say..." and has fields for Name, Email Address, and a large text area for writing. The right form is titled "Facilitator's Feedback Form" and has a grid of checkboxes for various categories like "The meeting agenda", "The facilitator's role", etc., with columns for "Yes", "No", and "Other".

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answer in the summary, so we have both ways of doing it. You know how some people like to rag the puck on a particular issue, they raise it once, they raise it twice, they raise it a third time. I will let people rag the puck twice, when they go for the third time, I will ask that we move on. When a question is asked, when we get to the discussion and you ask Don a question, would you give him time to answer. Let us do the questions one at a time, give Don time to answer the question, then, we will do the next question and move on. Depending on the number of people who want to speak, I need your permission to use a 3- to 4-minute maximum to make sure everyone gets a chance to speak. The way I do that is, if you cannot get all your questions in, in 3 to 4 minutes, do the ones you can, go to the back of the line and come through and finish your questions that way. It is not to shut anyone down, but it is to make sure everyone has a chance.

Also, when you registered you would have received two additional pieces of paper. One is called, "I didn't get a chance to say..." Anything you write on that "I didn't get a chance to say..." and hand in to Holly or myself, will

be included in the summary. We also have a feedback form, both of those, just give them to us and we will look after it.

Let us move on to the presentation by Don Goodyear. The thing I am going to ask you to do is hold your questions or comments until Don is finished his presentation and then we should have lots of time to be able to do the Q and A and general discussion.

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

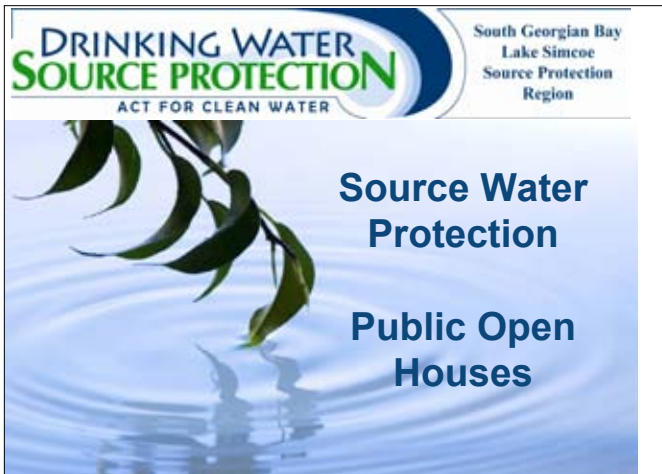
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Presentation by Don Goodyear

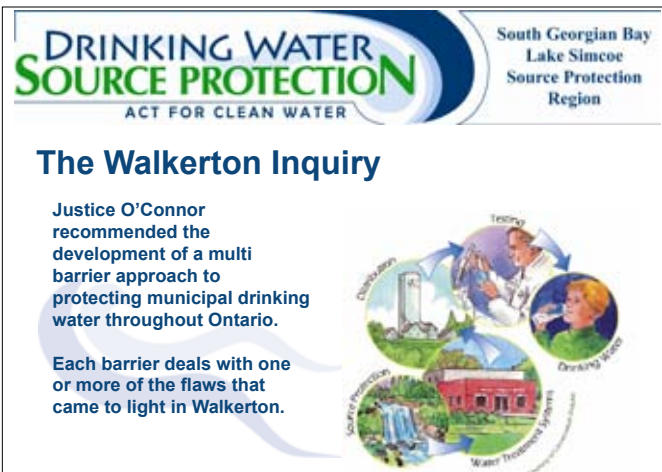
Don Goodyear: Good evening everyone. Thanks very much for coming. I am going to try to do a couple of things tonight with the presentation. I will give you a little bit of history of the Source Protection Program, where it came from. Talk about where we are at the moment in the program, and that is wrapping up the technical assessment phase. Then looking down the road a little bit in terms of where we are headed in the short- and long-term, and what it might mean to municipalities and yourselves. Obviously, as Robb indicated, happy to answer questions after the presentation and if your questions are property specific, there are the people out there with the computers that can speak to those site-specific questions.

that the Province of Ontario landed on after the Walkerton Inquiry. Following the tainted water tragedy in Walkerton, a number of things happened. The Safe Drinking Water Act passed, which included several requirements for testing, for treatment, and for the training of operators. The Source Protection Program is intended to be the proactive part of that multi-barrier approach to drinking water.

What source protection really is all about, first of all, what is source water. It can be any untreated reservoir of water supply, could be a lake, could be a river, could be an underground aquifer, all of which are used for municipal drinking water supplies in Ontario, and all of them are used for drinking water supplies here in this region. Source protection then, is really anything that a landowner, any activity that is undertaken to prevent the overuse and contamination of drinking water supplies. It is not a new concept; landowners, municipalities, the Province, have been managing land use in an effort to minimize environmental impacts and drinking water impacts for a long time. The Clean Water Act really just formalizes it and it happened through the Clean Water Act and the Source Protection Program.



In terms of the Source Protection Program, it is one aspect of the multi-barrier approach to drinking water



One of the key recommendations out of the Walkerton Inquiry, the Justice O'Connor findings, was to undertake the program on a watershed basis. Water does not respect municipal boundaries, it flows downhill, so the Source Protection Program is organized on a watershed

basis. There 19 source protection regions across Ontario. The dashed line there, that is us in the centre, South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region. It is a very interesting place to work, one of the more complex regions of the 19 across Ontario.




It is a little better than 10,000 km² in size. We have 52 municipalities and a range of what layer of municipality is responsible for water. In Simcoe County, the lower tier municipality is responsible for water. In some of the regional settings, York Region, Durham Region, District of Muskoka, the upper tier municipality is responsible for water. We have a couple of separated cities: Barrie, Orillia, City of Kawartha Lakes, single tier municipalities responsible for water. It is a very diverse region from

south to north, in terms of geology, in terms of population density, in terms of growth pressure. There are three First Nations communities in the source protection region, all of which rely upon lake-based water supplies to serve their communities. We have one First Nations representative on our Source Protection Committee, which I will get to in just a moment. We also have, I guess it is the distinction of having the greatest number of drinking water systems of any of the 19 in Ontario. There are about 16 surface water intakes and over 200 municipal groundwater supply wells in our region, making it a pretty complex place to work as well.

The Clean Water Act is a unique piece of legislation in Ontario, in that the responsibility has been divested from the Province, to a local group of stakeholders, 19 of them. Our local Source Protection Committee is comprised of 22 members, chaired by Councillor Lynn Dollin from Innisfil. There are 7 members to represent the economic interests from across the Region. We have 3 agricultural representatives, an aggregate producer, we have 2 industrial/commercial representatives and a golf course representative; those are the economic sector. We have 7 municipal representatives and that sector is represented by staff and elected officials. I mentioned that we have one First Nations representative as well, and of course, the Chair, Lynn Dollin. The objective behind having this multi-stakeholder group is that if you can get these 22 people around the table to agree to a policy

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 has to be pretty practical, it has to be something that we can implement, as opposed to being directed by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) or a single agency. The idea here is that we are reflective of the values across the Region.

The Source Protection Committee is responsible for three things under the Clean Water Act. The first of which, is a Terms of Reference; that was done a couple of years ago and it really is just a work plan, what are we doing, who is going to take the lead, how much is it going to cost, that kind of thing. Where we are right now is in the technical assessment phase, just wrapping that up. We have, across Ontario, had a look at vulnerable areas, with respect to municipal water supplies and potential threats to drinking water, and I am going to get to those specifics in a moment. That assessment report is going to be the foundation for a source protection plan. That plan really has two main objectives: how do we reduce the existing risks that have been identified across the landscape, and how do we prevent new ones from showing up on the landscape. I will get to that in a moment as well.

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South Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Source Protection
Region

Deliverables

1. Terms of Reference
2. Assessment Report
3. Source Protection Plan

In terms of this technical assessment, there are really four vulnerable areas that the Clean Water Act seeks to manage and protect. The first two on the left-hand side of the screen are what I refer to as our landscape vulnerable areas, significant recharge areas, those portions of the landscape, where you have sand and gravel at surface, water gets in the ground as it goes running off into the

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Vulnerable Areas

- Significant Recharge areas
- Highly Vulnerable Aquifers
- Intake Protection Zones
- Wellhead Protection Areas

streams. Those parts of the landscape serve to replenish our municipal and domestic aquifers. Similarly, the highly vulnerable aquifer areas, the next image over to the right, represents, you can imagine those areas where you have a shallow aquifer, and over top of it you have again, layers of sand or gravel. If you get a spill at surface, very quickly that shallow aquifer could be contaminated. Compared to what is true of most of our municipal aquifers, they are very deep and they are protected by layers of clay or till, so a spill at surface could take dozens, hundreds, in some cases, even a thousand years to get down to that municipal aquifer, ground water moves so slowly. That relative vulnerability of aquifers has been assessed across the Region. Then the last two vulnerable areas on the right-hand side of the screen are zooming into our municipal water supplies. Intake protection zones

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Drinking Water Threats

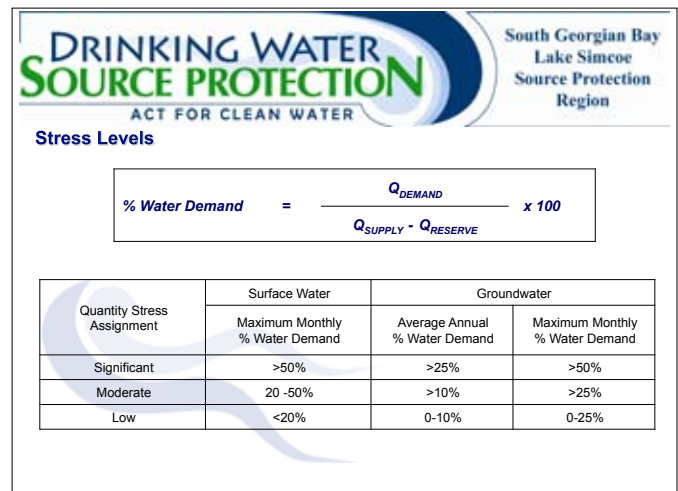
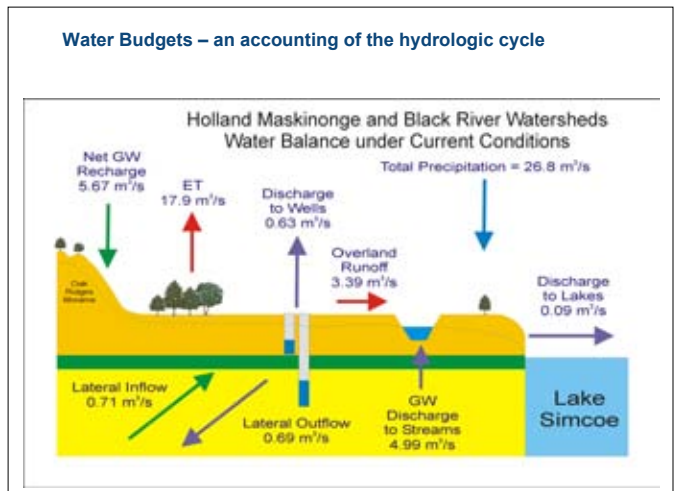
- Waste Disposal Site
- Sewage Storage and Disposal
- Application of Agricultural Source Material (ASM)
- Storage of ASM
- Management of ASM
- Application of Non-ASM
- Storage of Non-ASM
- Application of Fertilizer
- Storage of Fertilizer
- Application of Pesticide
- Storage of Pesticide
- Application 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

represent the time of travel for a municipal intake. That green dot there is an intake pipe into Lake Simcoe and the grey shaded area represents the 2-hour time of travel under different storm and wind conditions. So, if you are the land use planner or the water resources manager, you obviously are very interested in the land uses and the transportation corridors that intersect that grey shaded area because they could have an impact on the water that you are supplying. Similarly, the last one over here, if you have a well in that red dot, the different coloured circles represent the capture area of that municipal well. Ground water moves more slowly than does surface water, so we are talking about years time of travel. In this case, 2-, 10-, 25-years time of travel for our wellhead protection areas. But again, the land use managers and the suppliers of the water out of that pipe are very interested in the land uses and transportation corridors through those vulnerable areas.

The Province has adopted a simplified risk assessment process to prioritize our efforts in this program. That risk assessment process really has two components. The first is the vulnerable areas that I have just described and how vulnerable they are. The second is associated with the land use activity and what is the hazard associated with that particular activity. The combination of those two factors results in a relative risk ranking. A land use activity that has a particularly high hazard ranking in a very vulnerable area, represents a high risk to municipal drinking water. It does not mean there is an existing

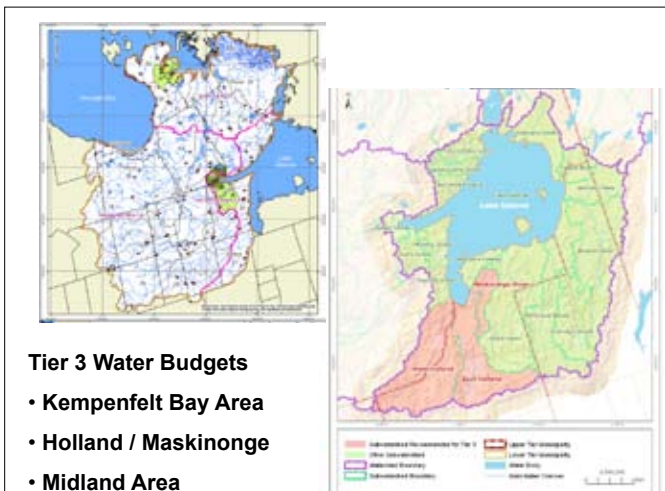
problem, does not mean that the water is impaired; it just means the potential is there and the risk is high and we should do something about it. That same land use, a considerable distance away from the well, outside of these vulnerable areas, represents a much lower risk to the drinking water supply, so that relative ranking is what has been completed through the Assessment Report.

Often times we focus on the water quality aspects of the program and I did want to point out that the Clean Water Act also seeks to manage water quantity and ensure that we have sufficient, safe, clean water to supply current and growing populations. The way in which we are addressing that is through a series of water budget exercises. This image here on the screen is just intended to convey the fact that we are quantifying the different reservoirs in

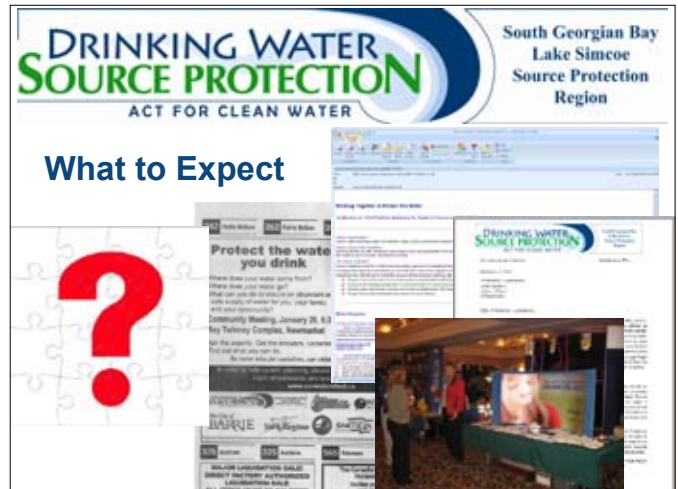


the hydrologic cycle and at the end of the day, we are comparing available supply to how much water is being used. Wherever that water demand or consumption value exceeds a certain threshold of available supply, we might have a problem. We continually refine our estimates of supply and demand through this phased water budget approach. The ultimate goal on the water quantity side of things, is to assess, again, potential risks to drinking water, and from a quantity perspective, risks come in two forms: it is either paving over recharge areas, or it is competing water use.

Where we are assessing those water quantity risks, are pointed out in the shaded areas here in these two images. In the Lake Simcoe Basin, we have the York Region water supplies and Town of Bradford water supplies, and the East Holland/West Holland/Maskinonge watersheds. Those are areas where the water demand exceeds 10% of available supply; it actually exceeds it by quite a bit in those particular cases. The water quantity risk assessment is happening in those areas. The City of Barrie, in a similar setting, where in excess of 10% of available supply is being consumed, so we are assessing risks to the long-term viability of the Barrie water supplies. The Midland/Penetanguishene area is the last of the tier 3s in our region. Again, this is where we are undertaking this water quantity risk assessment.

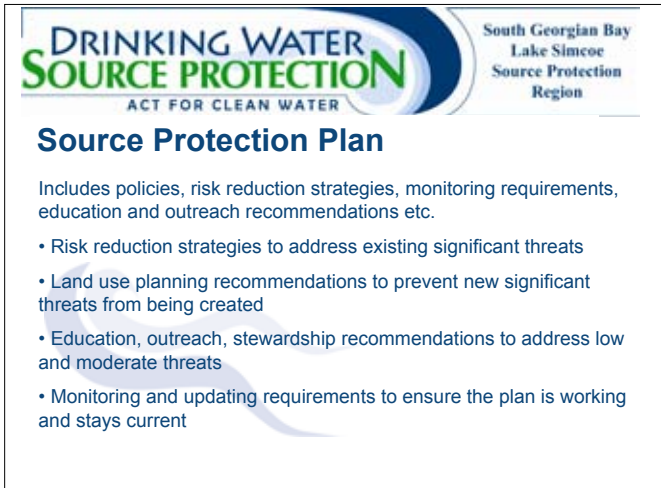


What can we expect in the near future? Tonight's Open House is part of the public consultation on the Assessment Report. What we are doing is soliciting feedback on the Assessment Report. We want you to sit down with those advisors and tell us if we have our information correct, with respect to your properties. We are doing the same thing with municipalities and asking them to comment on whether we have the assessment in good shape, in terms of the vulnerability of their water supplies. And then the Source Protection Committee, so that is most of the "blue shirts", some of us are just staff, but many of the committee members are also here tonight. As we get this feedback on the Assessment Report, the Committee will then direct staff to revise the Assessment Reports to reflect that input. We are going to be reissuing a revised version of the Assessment Report in October and it will be available for review and comment to make sure we have addressed the comments you have submitted.



As I mentioned earlier, the Assessment Report represents the foundation upon which the Committee will have to develop a Source Protection Plan. That Plan will include the two main objectives that I referred to earlier, how do we prevent new risks from showing up on the landscape in these vulnerable areas, and how do we reduce existing risks that have already been identified. There will also be some policies in the Plan regarding update requirements.

There are new water supplies coming online to meet future demands of water, so the exercise has to be repeated for those new supplies. New information is coming available to improve our understanding of the watershed and of the vulnerable areas that have been assessed. There will be some frequency of refresh that is required and that will be in the Source Protection Plan.



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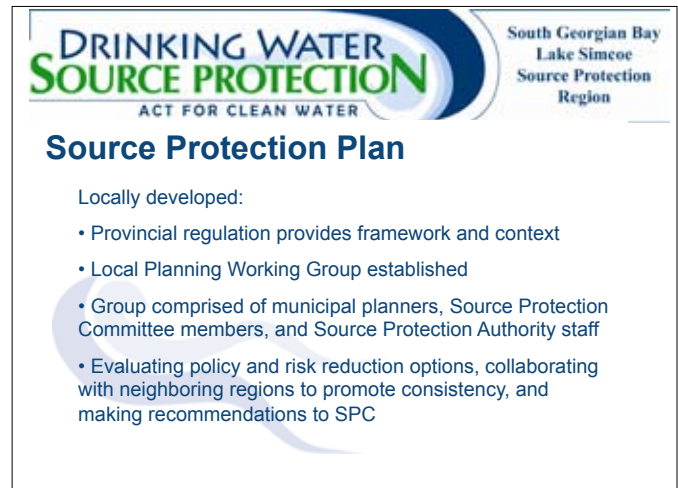
South Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Source Protection
Region

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

That Plan is locally developed. The Source Protection Committee is ultimately responsible for the planning recommendations in the Source Protection Plan. But in terms of those of you that may represent provincial stakeholders, the agricultural community or the business community, there is an understandable concern out there: we want similar rules from place to place across Ontario. We are trying to accomplish that by a couple of means. The Province has established a framework, there is the Act, there are regulations, there is guidance that, basically, results in, certainly, a minimum level of consistency. We are working with our neighbours. York Region is an example where they are split between a couple of source protection regions, so we are working with the group to the south to make sure we are consistent in our policy approach. But there are, in some cases, a need to have local solutions. Fractured limestone settings are very different than the Oak Ridges Moraine, so, what works in Ramara might not work in Newmarket. There are very



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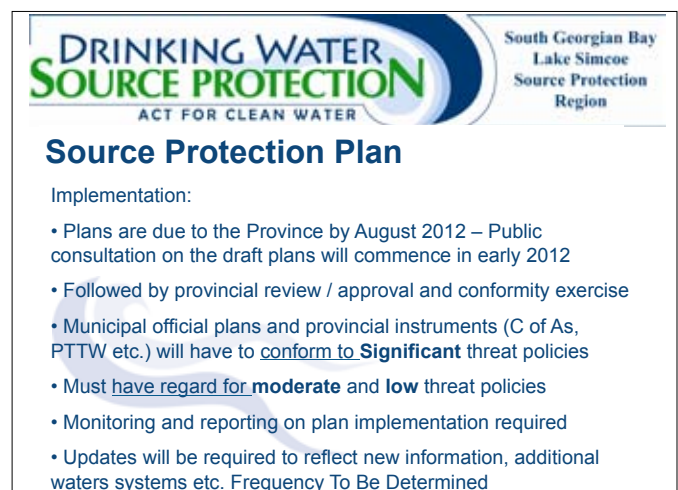
Source Protection Plan

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

good reasons to have differences in policy approaches. The local Source Protection Committee can select options that fit with our local circumstances.

Looking way down the road in terms of implementation, once the Source Protection Committee has drafted the Plan, it will be released for public consultation in a similar exercise to what we are going through right now for the Assessment Report. Beginning in early 2012, keep your eyes open for the next phase when we release the draft Source Protection Plan. That is where the rubber really hits the road. What are we going to do about these existing risks, what are we going to do about these vulnerable areas. The Province will then receive, review and they might require some changes, but ultimately they will approve the Source Protection Plan. Then there



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South Georgian Bay
Lake Simcoe
Source Protection
Region

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

will be a conformity exercise, where municipalities must conform to significant threat policies. There will be an Official Plan amendment where municipalities are required to come into line with the significant threat policies in the Source Protection Plan. Similarly, provincial agencies will also have to conform to significant threat policies in the Source Protection Plan. What I mean by that is, Permits to Take Water, for example, or Certificates of Approval, if they are relevant to significant threat policies in the Plan, they will have to be amended to reflect those policies. It is not just the municipalities, the Province, also, has to react to the program.

The last slide here is just to highlight the fact there is a stewardship program. The Province established this stewardship program to assist landowners in risk mitigation, a few years ago. We are just in a bit of a transition phase, where we are moving from a set of pre-approved eligible projects. Now that we have an Assessment Report and we have identified the significant

threats, the early response program that we are moving towards is intended to address those specific threats. There is some stewardship staff at the back of the room. As you are talking to the advisors, they confirm that there is a significant threat associated with your property, then go and speak with one of these stewardship people and they can take all of your details, and basically, what we are doing is establishing a list of potential projects. We hope that in early 2011, we are going to be receiving a big cheque from the MOE to reduce risks in our region and then we will be in contact with the people on that list to try to provide them with some financial assistance to deal with the treats that have been identified.

That is all I had for the formal presentation. Those two ways of contact there, if you think of something after tonight and you want to ask us a question or provide us some input, that email address and that 800-number will get you in touch with Source Protection staff. Thank you for your time and thank you for coming out tonight.

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South Georgian Bay
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Region

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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South Georgian Bay
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Region

www.ourwatershed.ca

swp@lsrca.on.ca

1 800 465 0437

Facilitated Discussion

Comment: Thank you for the presentation. If I understand, the nature of this now is consultative in nature, so there is still an opportunity to participate in stakeholder input or is policy and process already in place?

D. Goodyear: We certainly are welcoming your input. We are trying to be very consultative. We have yet to develop any policies. We are coming out well in advance of that and we do envision that there will be multiple opportunities to go out to affected stakeholders and consult with them as the policies are developed.

Comment: Online, I noticed that there was a report that was conducted and I cannot remember the name of it right now, but it identified, I believe, close to 200 sites within the designated area with specific threats that I noticed were not available online here today with the software that is presented to us. They were identified, I think there was probably 14 areas of concern, but it seemed to me that there have been exact pinpoints as to what those locations are, so is that going to be a matter of public record or is that just a trial basis when you come in here?

D. Goodyear: What we have done is we have identified those vulnerable areas and then we have used existing municipal and provincial information to assess potential risks in those vulnerable areas and all we have done is tabulate them as you see on some of the poster boards.



There is a little more detail; the poster boards, it is region-wide. In the assessment reports themselves, on the DVDs on the table back there, you can get them by municipality. But we have not issued maps of red dots everywhere for a couple of reasons. One is that we are trying to solicit some feedback from individuals right now and confirm our information. But the tables, the numbers of threats are what the Committee is going to use as they consider the policy options. If you have, for example, a situation where there are 2,500 threats associated with septics, the policy they consider may be very different than if there were 20. It is the magnitude, the number of threats that they are using for that kind of information to inform them as they develop their policy options. I am not sure about the pin pointing of threats in the report that you referenced, but our report, the maps of vulnerable areas are a matter of public record, and the number of threats within them is a matter of public record. The specific locations, is not.

Comment: You made a point of reference there that there are some tax records; I am assuming aerial photography too?

D. Goodyear: Yes.

Comment: You brought up a point earlier with regards to the long-term effects and about implementing the process. Do you have any idea about how this is going to be monitored or policed?

D. Goodyear: That is a very good question and I failed to mention in the slide on source protection plans that there is a requirement for monitoring policies. If the Committee, for example, suggests that for septics, an education and outreach approach is reasonable, we have to make sure that actually works. There is a monitoring requirement to ensure that the policy is actually achieving its desired effect. If it is not, then there is the ability to tweak it and come up with a policy that does work. You are quite right, there is a monitoring requirement. In terms of enforcement, two officials are noted in the Clean Water Act, risk management officials and risk management inspectors. They are not going to be required everywhere, I think it is a function of how many threats are identified from place to place across Ontario. For example, York

Region has some fairly substantial urban areas and a fair number of significant threats identified. They may very well have those two staff positions that are responsible for the management, monitoring and some enforcement of the risk management plans.

Comment: I am hoping, since it is consultative in nature, that there is some emphasis on historical/heritage components with the implementation. Severn Township has a very rich, diverse, agricultural background, and there are several, probably several hundred, century farms that I think do need to be taken into consideration. Because of the nature of farming in this province, and in the country for that matter, the family farm, as it stands now, is not an economically viable option. If there is an enforcement of significant costs, I am glad to hear that there is going to be some form of compensation in some areas, but I wondering, is there any kind of consideration taken into effect now with those considerations, like the family farms, historical sites, heritage sites? Let me put it this way. The worst possible thing that could happen with a program like this, I think everyone here can agree that it is needed, but the worst possible case that you could actually see is, there is farm land, which is becoming more and more sparse, is going to be put at risk and turned into land that is not going to be deemed useable anymore because it is not economically viable.

D. Goodyear: Certainly, the policies that the Committee considers, all of them that are relevant to agriculture or relative to industrial sites, commercial sites, even residential sites, the Committee has to consider costs and benefits. Not an explicit cost-benefit analysis of every property, but the social, economic and environmental implications of the policies are going to be considered as they are developed. Certainly, there is a recognition that the plans need to be practical in order to be implemented. That does not mean turn a blind eye to water quality problems; it just means come up with a practical solution. Certainly, the committee is leaning towards the management side of this thing, as opposed to prohibitive. I know there is a lot of concern that existing uses are going to be prohibited, and I know there is not a lot of appetite for that at our committee, or at many committees



for that matter. We are not out there to try to tell you that what you are doing has to stop. What we are about is minimizing the existing risks to drinking water. It may be a management tweak, it may be a practice adjustment but I would like to suggest that we are not out there to stop any industry, just mitigate the risks associated with it.

Comment: With that in mind, it seems like everything that is being put forward right now is almost based on an honour system. We are providing this information right now, willingly, providing the documentation, and what I would highly recommend from this process, is that there should be an early adopter incentive. If there is funding that is coming down the pipe, people that are in this room today who have provided documentation, have had the opportunity to go to the table and actually submit their names right now, those people should be recognized, having been willing participants at this phase, so that is my recommendation.

D. Goodyear: Thanks, and I will just point out that the stewardship program is entirely voluntary, so those funds are provided to people, as you indicated, that are early respondents and are the very proactive portion of the affected population.

Comment: Just as a segue, do you want to mention the rationale documentation that we have to do for each policy that we put in place; that might help.



D. Goodyear: Relevant to your question about the monitoring of policies and their effect, there is a requirement, not only to consider the costs and benefits of each policy, but to document that, for a couple of reasons. One, so that the people that are impacted by it can understand the thinking of the committee, as they crafted the policy. Secondly, I mentioned that this is a bit of a living document and there are going to be iterations of the Source Protection Plan in the future. The rationale document that Dave spoke of is intended to inform the next version of the Source Protection Committee, what the first version was thinking of, so they can pick up and either say, great or improve or change or what have you.

Comment: Listening to you, I have heard a lot of discussion about land use policy and the control of it. I guess what I do not hear, maybe would like to hear, is remediation technology that would assist cleaning of toxicity and things that are deposited into the lake. When I think back, Lake Simcoe used to sell ice, used to drink right out of it. I applaud the Committee for doing what they are doing because it is necessity; it is not a want, it is absolutely a necessity. What I would like to recommend to this committee and to its sources, to include technologies that remediate, that clean the source, before it hits any potable source of water.

D. Goodyear: In response, there are some examples of remedial technologies that are, I will not call them

approved just yet, but the Province has established what they call a risk mitigation catalogue. One of the tools available to the Source Protection Committee, as they consider options to address the 5,000 significant threats that have been identified across our region, is this list of mitigation measures. There are some technologies in there to address certain chemical storage and processes, and those kinds of things, but there are also technologies to address sewage treatment. It is part of the Program, certainly, not an exhaustive catalogue that we have at the moment. The MOE, certainly, is interested in hearing about additional mitigation measures, so we can talk after a little further about what you raised.

Comment: Thank you and the committee members for taking on this task. It is a very important initiative that my children are going to benefit from and their grandchildren will benefit from it as well. I am wondering, has an assessment like this be done anywhere else in Canada or the United States?

D. Goodyear: Yes, it has. There are many states in the US that have undertaken a similar exercise. There are differences. The vulnerable areas have been identified in many states as a requirement of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In some cases, they have gone a little bit further on the vulnerability ranking, in some cases, they have not gone quite so far in terms of the risk ranking; there are some subtle differences. But yes, there are source protection programs across much of the US. Atlantic Canada has a source protection program as well, not as prescriptive as Ontario, or not going as far in terms of source protection plans, the legal effect of them, more of a voluntary basis in Eastern Canada, but there are examples.

Comment: As a property owner who has been identified as being high risk, is it suspected that it could affect property value, knowing that in future, people when they are looking at, that property is a high risk. When I purchased the property, I was not thinking it was a high risk and now it is a high risk. If I were to sell that property later on, is that something that could be a factor in terms of my property value?

D. Goodyear: To be entirely honest, I do not know the answer to that. I will say that the vulnerable areas are a matter of public record; these maps are out there and there may be some people, like you say, that would rather live outside a vulnerable area than in one. I live in a vulnerable area and I am not worried about it at all. I would rather have a little bit of control over what happens in the vulnerable area related to my water supply, so it does not bother me, but that is not to say that it would not bother some.

Comment: If this work had been done 20 years ago, would the problems in Walkerton have been identified?

D. Goodyear: The wellhead protection area for the Walkerton wells would have included the field that the runoff came from. I think that there would have been a far greater chance of avoiding what happened. I know one of the challenges we heard from a person who sits on the Source Protection Committee in the region that includes Walkerton. We heard some of the history of the challenge in that area, and I know that the runoff came from a property that is in a different municipality than the wells are within, so, some of the municipal differences were part of the challenge. That is why this program is on a watershed basis. The vulnerable areas extend across municipal boundaries in many cases and they are going to force municipalities to play nice together and protect each other's water supply. That is one of the things that did not happen back then. There was a number of reasons for the Walkerton tragedy and this program would have only addressed one component, we think, but there were a number of other failures, in part, circumstances related to treatment and testing, as you know.

Comment: You have identified existing water wells. As communities grow, they are going to be adding more wells or more sources for water to meet the demands. If those wells, if they go outside the existing protected areas you have identified now, and they have gone into a new area to put in their well and that was not protected over a period of time, the possibility of contamination from the source that was there prior to protection is existing, is it not?

D. Goodyear: You raise a very good point in that. It is a whole new ballgame to site new water supplies today, than it was 20, 30 years ago, for a couple of reasons. One, is what you just mentioned, we are thinking a little more differently about threats to drinking water and where you site wells as a function of proximity to threats, current or historical. But there is also, the other person's question, a perceived challenge with these vulnerable areas, so getting a landowner that wants a well next to them or on their property is another challenge. The siting of new wells is going to be a challenge in the future and there are considerations that are going to be made that have not been made in the past. I, personally, would suggest that is a good thing, you should think about siting a well where you are not going to bump into contamination problems, but it is going to make it harder to site them.

Comment: What about all the abandoned wells in the farmlands that are outside the 2-year? There are an awful lot of them, the landowner does not even know they are there; that is a direct contamination down to the water table.

D. Goodyear: That is a very good question. There are a number of circumstances where existing wells can provide a conduit for contamination, right down to an otherwise, well-protected aquifer. Properly decommissioning those wells is very much a priority. In these vulnerable areas, for the Drinking Water Stewardship Program, that is an eligible project. You have raised the point about what about the wells outside these vulnerable areas. They are important to the protection of the aquifer, generally, and primarily for domestic water use. There are a number of agencies that have some grant assistance; the Landowner Environmental Assistance Program at the Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority for Ramara is an example of that. The Drinking Water Stewardship Program really has the blinders on and is worried about municipal water supplies. You are right, we have a bit of a double standard going on, but there are some programs available for those landowners that are outside the vulnerable areas too, not as prevalent, but they are around.

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

Major concern with road salt from Highway 11 going almost directly into lake near subdivision water intake, i.e., roadside or runoff through canals.

If there is such concern about water protection why has the County and Province succumbed to not allowing Site 41 to proceed. It has passed all the studies. The solution – put the refuse in the dump on Anderson Line in Coldwater – where there is no protection – no studies. Is it not a case of the solution is worse than the previous problem? There is a municipal well nearby for Town of Coldwater.



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