

Appendix B-Policy Examples

Appendix B will be added when the SPC gets to the appropriate stage in the policy discussions. The draft policies presented in appendix B are placeholder policies based on the policy ideas noted above. They are presented in this document to facilitate policy discussion at the upcoming SPC meeting. And subsequent review and comment by the Municipal Source Protection Policy Advisory committee.

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| Policy Number | 16-1 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPL |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant, Moderate, Low |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipal Watershed Partnership with Conservation Authority to lead. The implementation of this policy in this manner builds on the strengths and efficiencies of the Conservation Authorities as a partnership of the municipalities in the watershed. |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Conform (Significant), Strategic (Moderate, Low) |
| Policy Tool | Education and Outreach |
| Policy Idea | <p>Develop new or where possible expand on existing education and outreach programs to complement incentive and regulatory approaches as well as promote Best Management Practices to protect drinking water sources from the risks associated with the handling and storage of DNAPLs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of source water messaging into existing education and outreach programs whenever possible; • Implementation of an outreach and education program intended to help inform affected landowners of threats to the source of local municipal drinking water; • Promotion of education of businesses (especially the smaller ones) about the importance of proper handling and hazardous waste disposal; • Promotion of vulnerable areas (i.e. WHPA/IPZ zones) through various means including roadside signs; • Promotion of the benefits and use of more environmentally friendly landscaping products rather than products which may contain DNAPL (such as creosote or pentachlorophenol used in some treated wood products) in designated WHPAs; • Promotion of proper disposal of landscaping materials which contain DNAPL (i.e. creosote or pentachlorophenol); • Promotion of existing education programs related to local hazardous waste collection for household products; • Development of specific education and outreach programs such as the |

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| | <p>promotion of the importance of local hazardous waste collection for household products by identifying means to minimize threats including providing a list of possible hazardous chemicals and where they might be found;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of education and outreach programs for private sector occupants who store or handle DNAPLs. These programs would promote regular inspections to identify potential threats on their properties. • Promotion of hazardous waste collection; • Promotion of environmental awareness into employee training; • Promotion of education of rail operators with regards to the storage of creosote railway ties within the areas where DNAPLs are a significant threat; and, • The implementation of this policy through the existing municipal partnership of the Conservation Authority will allow these programs to be built on existing watershed education and outreach in an efficient manner. The municipalities can be involved in the program development and delivery depending on their individual needs; however the program(s) would be developed in a consistent manner across the region. |
| Implementation schedule | Within 2 years of the approval of the Source Protection Plan. |
| Monitoring Policy | The implementing body shall report to the SPA the number of educational packages offered as well as a description of the actions/measures they have taken to implement the education/outreach in the previous year. Measures tracking the uptake by the target audience will also be included in this report. |

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| Policy Number | 16-2 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPL |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant, Moderate, Low |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Conservation Authority, Municipality, MOE |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Strategic |
| Policy Tool | Incentive Programs |
| Policy Idea | <p>The Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program should continue to adequately fund risk mitigation practices for DNAPL threats.</p> <p>New incentive programs (i.e. process/technology review/revision evaluations and BMPs, relocation of chemical storage, secondary containment and reducing individual tank volumes, and replacing underground storage tanks to above ground storage tanks) should be considered to assist with the implementation costs of risk mitigation practices for significant, moderate and low threats on drinking water sources. Where funding is limited, emphasis shall be on significant threat mitigation.</p> <p>New incentive programs should be considered to encourage the replacement of landscaping products, which contain DNAPLs, with more environmentally friendly products.</p> <p>The provincial government should consider encouraging municipalities to participate in incentive programs to manage significant threats.</p> <p>The provincial government should consider providing incentives to municipalities to make hazardous waste disposal more accessible.</p> <p>All implementing bodies should consider long-term support of existing incentive programs.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Ongoing implementation for existing programs or within 2 years of the approval of the SPP for new programs. |
| Monitoring Policy | |

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| Policy Number | 16-3 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPL |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | Land Use Planning |
| Policy Idea | <p>Municipalities shall develop specific policies and by-laws in their Official Plans and Zoning By-laws to address the creation/conversion of any structure which would result in the production, sale, handling or storage of DNAPLs.</p> <p>Municipalities shall reflect risk management in their by-laws.</p> <p>Municipalities shall develop “alternative” corridor access (truck) routes around rather than through areas where DNAPLs are considered significant threats.</p> <p>New land uses that handle and store substantial quantities of DNAPL shall be prohibited in areas where they would be a significant threat.</p> <p>Expansion or replacements of properties with existing significant threats shall be permitted only if the expansion allows for a reduction in the existing risk.</p> <p>Expansion of a current land use shall not be permitted if the expansion causes the activity to become a significant threat.</p> <p>Municipalities shall incorporate Source Water Protection into future municipal service expansion plans.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | <p>Planning decisions shall be in conformity at the time of the approved Source Protection Plan. Updates shall be initiated in all Official Plans within 6 months of Source Protection Plan approval with the goal to be completed within 2 years of the Source Protection Plan approval date. Zoning bylaws shall be updated within 3 years of the Source Protection Plan approval date.</p> |
| Monitoring Policy | <p>Municipalities shall report to the CA on new policies incorporated in Official Plans and any new by-laws relevant to source water protection. All municipalities must report even if it is to indicate that no changes were required. Where no changes were required, the report is to describe how the existing OP and by-laws meet the requirements of this policy. Municipalities must update the SPA annually on progress towards the completion of the</p> |

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| | implementation of relevant policies in their OP and zoning by-laws. |
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| Policy Number | 16-4 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPL |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | MOE |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | Prescribed Instruments-Environmental Protection Act |
| Policy Idea | <p>MOE under the Environmental Protection Act, shall review and revise where necessary existing C of As. The conditions set out in the C of A will manage the threat reducing the risk so that it ceases to be significant.</p> <p>MOE shall put conditions on new C of As for waste management activities prohibiting the storage or handling of specified DNAPLs in areas where DNAPLs are a significant threat.</p> <p>Waste storage facilities must comply with the Environmental Protection Act and Regulation 347-General Waste Management. DNAPLs are considered hazardous waste and must be managed throughout their lifecycle.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Within 1 year of approval of the Source Protection Plan |
| Monitoring Policy | The MOE shall submit an annual report to the CA which identifies the number of C of A applications which were reviewed and the number which required updates to adequately manage the significant threats. |

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| Policy Number | 16-5 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPLs |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | S. 57 Prohibition |
| Policy Idea | New handling and storage areas for DNAPLs shall be prohibited within WHPA-A, B and C. |
| Implementation schedule | The policy takes effect one year after the approval date of the first source protection plan. |
| Monitoring Policy | The municipality shall submit a report annually to the CA, which includes whether they have identified any DNAPL handling or storage area which was used in contravention of this policy. |

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| Policy Number | 16-6 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPLs |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | S. 58 Risk Management Plan |
| Policy Idea | <p>The RMO shall require risk management plans for activities involving the storage of DNAPLs in areas where this activity is a significant threat. The plan should address items of operating practices including containment and management, proper waste disposal, employee training as well as a spill contingency plan. Other areas to be covered may include monitoring of groundwater, appropriate alarm system and automatic valves to ensure containment of leaks and spills, periodic testing of storage systems, secondary containment systems as well as other items. Annual inspections would be required as part of this plan.</p> <p>Industry best practices for risk management measures as well as those included in the Risk Management Catalogue shall be relied upon to develop a Risk Management Plan. Risk Management Plans will cover any deficiencies not undertaken through the use of the prescribed instrument tool. Where an adequate risk management plan cannot be negotiated, the significant threat cannot be undertaken.</p> <p>The Risk Management Official shall conduct formal site inspections of private sector occupants within areas where the storage and handling of DNAPLs are a significant threat. To identify potential threats within their properties, these inspections shall be undertaken on a prescribed schedule and may be combined with Fire Department visits.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Within 1 year of the approval of the Source Protection Plan |
| Monitoring Policy | The Risk Management Official shall submit an annual report to the CA which includes the number of RMP required and approved. The report shall include a summary of the types of Risk Management Measures which were approved as part of Risk Management Plans. The Risk Management Official will also report on the inspections completed. |

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| Policy Number | 16-7 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPLs |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | S. 59 Restricted Land Uses |
| Policy Idea | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs identified in municipal Official Plans and Zoning By-laws in this SPA are designated for the purpose of S. 59 of the CWA in the areas where the storage and handling of DNAPLs is subject to S.57 Prohibition or S. 58 Risk Management Plans under the CWA. |
| Implementation schedule | Implementation of the policy immediately following the approval of the SPP. Implementation creates a “red flag” when a municipality receives building permit and planning act applications. |
| Monitoring Policy | Monitoring is not applicable because it does not require municipal amendments or changes to Official Plans or Zoning By-Laws. |

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| Policy Number | 16-8 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPLs |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Strategic |
| Policy Tool | S.26 p.1 Other-Specify Action |
| Policy Idea | Municipalities shall consider improving access to residential hazardous waste depots within the areas where DNAPLs are significant threats. |
| Implementation schedule | N/A |
| Monitoring Policy | Municipality shall report to the CA on the location, frequency and number of residents using the depots. |

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| Policy Number | 16-9 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The Handling and Storage of DNAPLs |
| Circumstance | <p>DNAPLs are a significant threat to drinking water anywhere and at any quantity within the 5 year time of travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNAPLs are stored or handled at or above, below grade or a portion below grade. • The handling of DNAPLs is considered to include handling during manufacturing, disposal and other uses of DNAPL. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B and C |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs |
| Legal Effect | Strategic |
| Policy Tool | S. 26 p.1 Other-Specify Action (Municipal Act Powers) |
| Policy Idea | <p>Municipalities shall be encouraged to enact sewer use by-laws which require that floor drains in areas where DNAPLs are being handled or stored are not directly connected to sanitary or storm sewers.</p> <p>Municipalities, through Building Inspectors or Risk Management Officials, shall be encouraged to conduct inspections to make sure that floor drains are properly contained and that materials collected are properly disposed.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | N/A |
| Monitoring Policy | The municipality shall report to the CA with the number of inspections carried out as well as the number of locations where corrective action was required and the nature of the corrective action. |

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| Policy Number | 17-1 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant, Moderate and Low |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipal Watershed partnership with Conservation Authority to lead. The implementation of this policy in this manner builds on the strengths and efficiencies of the Conservation Authorities as a partnership of the municipalities in the watershed. |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Conform (Significant), Strategic (Moderate, Low) |
| Policy Tool | Education and Outreach |
| Policy Idea | <p>Develop new or where possible expand on existing education and outreach programs to complement incentive and regulatory approaches as well as promote Best Management Practices to protect drinking water sources from the risks associated with the handling and storage of organic solvents including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of source water messaging into existing education and outreach programs whenever possible. • Promotion of vulnerable areas (i.e. WHPA/IPZ zones) through various means including roadside signs. • Promotion of education of businesses (especially the smaller ones) about the importance of proper handling and hazardous waste disposal. • Promotion of hazardous waste collection; • Promotion of environmental awareness into employee training. • Implementation of an outreach and education program intended to help inform affected landowners of threats to the source of local municipal drinking water. • Promotion of existing education programs related to local hazardous waste collection for household products; • Development of specific education and outreach programs such as the promotion of the importance of local hazardous waste collection for household products by identifying means to minimize threats including providing a list of possible hazardous chemicals and where they might be found; • Development of education and outreach programs for private sector |

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| | <p>occupants who store or handle organic solvents. These programs would promote regular inspections to identify potential threats on their properties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of this policy through the existing municipal partnership of the Conservation Authority will allow these programs to be built on existing watershed education and outreach in an efficient manner. The municipalities can be involved in the program development and delivery depending on their individual needs; however the program(s) would be developed in a consistent manner across the region. |
| Implementation schedule | Within 2 years of the approval of the Source Protection Plan. |
| Monitoring Policy | The implementing body shall report to the SPA the number of educational packages offered as well as a description of the actions/measures they have taken to implement the education/outreach in the previous year. Measures tracking the uptake by the target audience will also be included in this report. |

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| Policy Number | 17-2 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant, Moderate, Low |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Conservation Authority, Municipality, MOE |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Strategic |
| Policy Tool | Incentives |
| Policy Idea | <p>The Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program shall continue to adequately fund risk mitigation practices for organic solvents.</p> <p>New incentive programs (i.e. process/technology review/revision evaluations and BMPs, relocation of chemical storage, secondary containment and reducing individual tank volumes, and replacing underground storage tanks to above ground storage tanks) should be considered to assist with the implementation costs of risk mitigation practices for significant, moderate and low threats on drinking water sources. Where funding is limited, emphasis shall be on significant threat mitigation.</p> <p>The provincial government should consider encouraging municipalities to participate in incentive programs to manage significant threats.</p> <p>All implementing bodies should consider long-term support of existing incentive programs.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Ongoing implementation for existing programs or within 2 years of the approval of the SPP for new programs. |
| Monitoring Policy | |

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| Policy Number | 17-3 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | Land Use Planning |
| Policy Idea | <p>Municipalities shall develop specific policies and by-laws in their Official Plans and Zoning By-laws to address the creation/conversion of any structure which would result in the production, sale, handling or storage of organic solvents.</p> <p>Municipalities shall develop “alternative” corridor access (truck) routes around rather than through areas where the handling and storage of organic solvents are considered significant threats.</p> <p>New land uses that handle or store organic solvents shall be prohibited in areas where they would be a significant threat.</p> <p>Expansion or replacements of properties with existing significant threats shall be permitted only if the expansion allows for a reduction in the existing risk.</p> <p>Expansion of a current land use shall not be permitted if the expansion causes the activity to become a significant threat.</p> <p>Municipalities shall revise municipal zoning plans that are not in keeping with the vulnerable area designation under Source Water Protection.</p> <p>Municipalities shall incorporate Source Water Protection into future municipal service expansion plans.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Planning decisions shall be in conformity at the time of the approved Source Protection Plan. Official Plan updates shall be initiated within 6 months of the Source Plan approval with the goal to be completed within 2 years of the Source Protection Plan approval date. Zoning By-laws shall be updated within 3 years of the Source Protection Plan approval date. |
| Monitoring Policy | Municipalities shall report to the CA on new policies incorporated in Official Plans and any new by-laws relevant to source water protection. All municipalities must report even if it is to indicate that no changes were required. Where no changes were required, the report is to describe how the existing OP and by-laws meet the requirements of this policy. Municipalities must update the SPA annually on progress towards the completion of the implementation of relevant policies in their OP and zoning by-laws. |

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| Policy Number | 17-4 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | MOE |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | Prescribed Instruments-Environmental Protection Act |
| Policy Idea | <p>MOE under the Environmental Protection Act shall review and revise where necessary existing C of As. The conditions set out in the C of A will manage the threat reducing the risk so that it ceases to be significant.</p> <p>MOE shall put conditions on new C of As for waste management activities prohibiting the storage or handling of organic solvents in areas where organic solvents are a significant threat.</p> <p>Waste storage facilities must comply with the Environmental Protection Act and Regulation 347-General Waste Management. Organic solvents are considered hazardous waste and must be managed throughout their lifecycle.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Within 1 year of approval of the Source Protection Plan |
| Monitoring Policy | The MOE shall submit an annual report to the CA which identifies the number of C of A applications which were reviewed and the number which required updates to adequately manage the significant threats. |

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| Policy Number | 17-5 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | S. 57 Prohibition |
| Policy Idea | New handling and storage of organic solvents shall be prohibited in areas where the handling and storage of organic solvents is a significant threat. |
| Implementation schedule | The policy takes effect one year after the approval date of the first source protection plan. |
| Monitoring Policy | The municipality shall submit an annual report to the CA, which includes whether they have identified any organic solvent handling or storage area which was used in contravention of this policy. |

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| Policy Number | 17-6 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | S. 58 Risk Management Plan |
| Policy Idea | <p>The RMO shall require risk management plans for activities involving the handling and storage of organic solvents in areas where this activity is a significant threat. The plan should address items of operating practices including containment and management, proper waste disposal, employee training as well as a spill contingency plan. Other areas to be covered may include monitoring of groundwater, appropriate alarm system and automatic valves to ensure containment of leaks and spills, periodic testing of storage systems, secondary containment systems as well as other items. Annual inspections would be required as part of this plan</p> <p>Industry best practices for risk management measures as well as those included in the Risk Management Catalogue shall be relied upon to develop a Risk Management Plan. . Risk Management Plans will cover any deficiencies not undertaken through the use of the prescribed instrument tool. Where an adequate risk management plan cannot be negotiated, the significant threat cannot be undertaken.</p> <p>The Risk Management Official shall conduct formal site inspections of private sector occupants within areas where the storage and handling of organic solvents are a significant threat. To identify potential threats within their properties, these inspections shall be undertaken on a prescribed schedule and may be combined with Fire Department visits.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | Within 1 year of the approval of the Source Protection Plan |
| Monitoring Policy | The Risk Management Official shall submit an annual report to the CA which includes the number of RMP required and approved. The report shall include a summary of the types of Risk Management Measures which were approved as part of Risk Management Plans. . The Risk Management Official will also report on the schedule of inspections and the number of inspections carried out. |

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| Policy Number | 17-7 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Conform |
| Policy Tool | S. 59 Restricted Land Uses |
| Policy Idea | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of DNAPLs identified in municipal Official Plans and Zoning By-laws in this SPA are designated for the purpose of S. 59 of the CWA in the areas where the storage and handling of DNAPLs is subject to S.57 Prohibition or S. 58 Risk Management Plans under the CWA. |
| Implementation schedule | Implementation of the policy immediately following the approval of the SPP. Implementation creates a “red flag” when a municipality receives building permit and planning act applications. |
| Monitoring Policy | Monitoring is not applicable because it does not require municipal amendments or changes to Official Plans or Zoning By-Laws. |

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| Policy Number | 17-8 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Strategic |
| Policy Tool | S.26 p.1 Other-Specify Action |
| Policy Idea | Municipalities shall consider improving access to residential hazardous waste depots within the areas where organic solvents are significant threats. |
| Implementation schedule | N/A |
| Monitoring Policy | Municipality shall report to the CA on the location, frequency and number of residents using the depots. |

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| Policy Number | 17-9 |
| Sub- Threat(s) | The handling and storage of organic solvents |
| Circumstance | This threat is significant where >25 L of organic solvents are stored in a container partially or completely underground or where >250 L of organic solvents are stored in a container at or above ground. |
| Vulnerable Area | WHPA-A, B with a vulnerability score of 10 |
| Risk | Significant |
| Body Responsible for Implementing | Municipality |
| Threat Status | Existing and Future |
| Land Use | All land use which could be associated with the storage and handling of organic solvents. |
| Legal Effect | Strategic |
| Policy Tool | S. 26 p.1 Other-Specify Action (Municipal Act Powers) |
| Policy Idea | <p>Municipalities shall be encouraged to enact sewer use by-laws which require that floor drains in areas where organic solvents are being handled or stored are not directly connected to sanitary or storm sewers.</p> <p>Municipalities, through Building Inspectors or Risk Management Officials, shall be encouraged to conduct inspections to make sure that floor drains are properly contained and that materials collected are properly disposed.</p> |
| Implementation schedule | N/A |
| Monitoring Policy | The municipality shall report to the CA with the number of inspections carried out as well as the number of locations where corrective action was required and the nature of the corrective action. |