

SPP Volume 3 Suggested Changes Review

Staff have been keeping a log of all changes to date to the SPP. These changes are colour coded to make review and discussion easier. Please refer to the legend below. Not all policies in the table will be reviewed during the meeting. Staff have selected policies review that are most representative of the changes being made and/or may generate discussion. These policy #'s are highlighted in **dark green**. Please feel free to request additional policy #'s for discussion as we go through the table.

Legend

White Cells- original policy text

Grey Cells- new policy text

Yellow highlight- area of original policy text to be changed (already reviewed by SPC)

Bright Green highlight- area of new policy text (already reviewed by SPC)

Magenta highlight- area of original policy text to be changed (not yet reviewed by SPC)

Blue highlight- area of new policy text (not yet reviewed by SPC)

Red highlight- outstanding internal staff issue to be completed

Red text- policy change made in response to MOE comment on TSR pSPP

Dark Green highlight- policy selected for discussion at SPC meeting

Table 1 Implementation Timing for SPP Policies, as established by the Clean Water Act or Policy 1.09 (editorial changes)

Policy Approach/Tool	Implementation timing
Specify action	2 years from effective date of SPP
Education and Outreach Incentives (S22(7))	2 years from effective date of SPP
Decisions under the Planning and Condominium Act	Effective date of SPP, as specified in CWA (see list A for policies to which this applies)
Land Use Planning: • Official Plan updates	3 years from effective date of SPP or at time of next OP review whichever is first
Land Use Planning: • Zoning by-laws	2 years from passing of OP
Existing Prescribed Instruments	3 years from effective date of SPP
Future (new) Prescribed Instruments	Effective date of SPP as specified in CWA
Section 58 Part IV Risk Management Plans for existing activities	Section 58 policies would apply to existing activities on a date specified in a notice provided, by the RMO (as per s58(4) of the CWA, 2006), to a person who is engaged in the activity. As per s58(4), the date shall not be less than 120 days after the notice is given
Section 58 Part IV Risk Management Plans for future activities	On the effective date of the SPP as specified in the CWA
Section 57 Part IV Prohibitions of existing activities	180 days from the effective date of the SPP, as specified in the CWA
Section 57 Part IV Prohibitions of future activities	On the effective date of the SPP, as specified in the CWA
Section 59 restricted land use provisions	On the effective date of the SPP, as specified in the CWA

Table 2 Implementation Timing for SPP Policies, as established by the Clean Water Act or Policy 1.09

Policy Approach/Tool	Implementation timing
Specify action (S22(6))	2 years from effective date of SPP
Education and Outreach Incentives (S22(7))	2 years from effective date of SPP
Decisions under the Planning and Condominium Act (S39)	On the effective date of SPP, as specified in the CWA
Land Use Planning: • Official Plan updates (S40(1))	3 years from the effective date of SPP or at the time of the next OP review whichever is first
Land Use Planning: • Zoning by-laws (S42)	2 years from the passing of the OP
Existing Prescribed Instruments (S43(1))	3 years from the effective date of the SPP
Future (new) Prescribed Instruments (S39(7))	On the effective date of SPP as specified in the CWA
Part IV Risk Management Plans for existing activities (S58)	Section 58 policies would apply to existing activities on a date specified in a notice provided by the RMO, to a person who is engaged in the activity. The date shall not be less than 120 days after the notice is given (as per s58(4)).
Part IV Risk Management Plans for future activities (S58(1))	On the effective date of the SPP as specified in the CWA
Part IV Prohibitions of existing activities (S57(2))	180 days from the effective date of the SPP, as specified in the CWA
Part IV Prohibitions of future activities (S57(1))	On the effective date of the SPP, as specified in the CWA
Part IV Restricted Land Use provisions (S59(1))	On the effective date of the SPP, as specified in the CWA

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
2.3.6	8	The approved Assessment Reports define vulnerable areas and assess their vulnerability. Mapping in the Assessment Report therefore defines the areas to which the policies would apply. Policy applicability mapping has been provided in Appendix C of this Volume as a reference to determine the specific areas in which policies would		

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		<p>apply. Two mapping sets have been provided, one indicating the areas where significant threat policies would apply and the other indicating the areas where moderate and low threat policies would apply. These maps are organized alphabetically for each municipality in the Thames-Sydenham and Region except for those areas in Oxford County. Refer to Volume II for Oxford maps. The policies within Volume III of the Plan apply to the vulnerable areas associated with Systems in the Thames-Sydenham Region except those in Oxford County</p>		
2.3.6	8	<p>The approved Assessment Reports define vulnerable areas and assess their vulnerability. Mapping in the Assessment Report therefore defines the areas to which the policies would apply. Policy applicability mapping has been provided in Appendix C of this Volume as a reference to assist in understanding where the various policies contained in this SPP would apply. Two mapping sets have been provided, one indicating the areas where significant threat policies would apply and the other indicating the areas where moderate and low threat policies would apply. These maps are organized alphabetically for each municipality in the Thames-Sydenham and Region except for those areas in Oxford County. Refer to Volume II for Oxford maps. The policies within Volume III of the Plan apply to the vulnerable areas associated with systems in the Thames-Sydenham Region except those in Oxford County.</p>	Clarity of wording	Policy text edit clarity
2.3.6	9	<p>As noted above, these areas have been described in this section for the convenience of the reader and it is important to refer to the Provincial Tables of Drinking Water Threats prescribed by the Clean Water Act to determine where, and under what circumstances, an activity would be a significant, moderate or low drinking water threat.</p>		
2.3.6	9	<p>These areas are described in this section for the convenience of the reader only. The Provincial Tables of Drinking Water Threats, as prescribed by the Clean Water Act, must be consulted to determine where, and under what circumstances, a prescribed activity would constitute a significant, moderate or low drinking water threat.</p>	Clarity of wording	Policy text edit clarity
Policy 1.01	13	<p>General Education and Outreach Education and Outreach programs designed to increase awareness and understanding of drinking water threats, and promote best management practices as a means of reducing the risks to drinking water sources, shall be developed and implemented collaboratively by Municipal/Conservation Authority/Provincial partners with the Conservation Authority providing a lead role.</p> <p>The programs shall address low, moderate and significant drinking water threats with the priority placed on significant drinking water threats. The focus should be on incorporating Drinking Water Source Protection messaging into existing education and outreach materials and programs as a first priority. New education and outreach materials and programs may also be developed and implemented, if deemed necessary and/or appropriate and be subject to available funding.</p> <p>Municipalities and Conservation Authorities, in collaboration with the Province (Ministry of Environment), should consider options for the long-term support of education and outreach programs. The program scope shall be subject to available funding.</p>		
Policy 1.01	13	<p>General Education and Outreach Education and Outreach programs designed to increase awareness and understanding of drinking water threats, and promote best management practices as a means of reducing the risks to drinking water sources, shall be</p>	Editorial in policy text. Corrections to policy details	Policy edit to highlight E&O for nitrate and phosphorous

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		<p>developed and implemented collaboratively by Municipal/Conservation Authority/Provincial partners with the Conservation Authority providing a lead role.</p> <p>The programs shall address low, moderate and significant drinking water threats with the priority placed on significant drinking water threats and activities which may contribute to an issue. The focus should be on incorporating Drinking Water Source Protection messaging into existing education and outreach materials and programs as a first priority. New education and outreach materials and programs may also be developed and implemented, if deemed necessary and/or appropriate, and be subject to available funding.</p> <p>Municipalities and Conservation Authorities, in collaboration with the Province (Ministry of Environment), should consider options for the long-term support of education and outreach programs. The program scope shall be subject to available funding.</p>	in database.	<p>Policy text edit editorial</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A-E, IPZ-1-3, HVA, SGRA)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (CA, Municipal, Mon Guide, SPA)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 36</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>
Policy 1.02	13	<p>Provincial Signage In accordance with Section 22 (7) of the Clean Water Act, the Ministry of Transportation, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment as well as in consultation with Source Protection Authorities (SPAs), shall design signage, to the appropriate Provincial standards, to identify the locations of Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) and Intake Protection Zones (IPZ). The Ministry of Transportation should manufacture, install and maintain the signs along Provincial highways within WHPA with a vulnerability score of 10, and/or within an IPZ or WHPA-E with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher.</p>		
Policy 1.02	13	<p>Provincial Signage In accordance with Section 22 (7) of the Clean Water Act, the Ministry of Transportation, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment as well as in consultation with Source Protection Authorities (SPAs), shall design signage, to the appropriate Provincial standards, to identify the locations of Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) and Intake Protection Zones (IPZ). The Ministry of Transportation should manufacture, install and maintain the signs along Provincial highways within WHPA with a vulnerability score of 10, within an IPZ with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher, or within an IPZ-3.</p>	<p>Include IPZ-3</p> <p>Check with MOE, MTO on whether IPZ3 can be included.</p>	<p>Policy text edit clarity</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A,B ,IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, MTO, Mon Guide)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 20</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>
Policy 1.03	13	<p>Municipal Signage As part of an overall education and outreach program within each Source Protection Area (SPA), Municipalities shall consider placing signage, where municipal arterial roads located within Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) with a vulnerability score of 10 and/or Intake Protection Zones (IPZ) or WHPA-E with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher. Municipalities would be responsible for the purchase, installation and maintenance of signs consistent with the design developed by the Province in collaboration with the SPA in accordance with policy 1.02.</p>		

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Policy 1.03	13	<p>Municipal Signage As part of an overall education and outreach program within each Source Protection Area (SPA), Municipalities shall place signage, where municipal arterial roads located within Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) with a vulnerability score of 10, within an Intake Protection Zone (IPZ) with a vulnerability score of 8 or higher, or within an IPZ-3. Municipalities would be responsible for the purchase, installation and maintenance of signs consistent with the design developed by the Province in collaboration with the SPA in accordance with policy 1.02.</p>	<p>Change to 'conform' language</p> <p>Include IPZ-3</p> <p>Check with MOE, MTO on whether IPZ3 can be included.</p>	<p>Policy text edit clarity</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A,B ,IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, MTO, Mon Guide)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 20</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>
Policy 1.04	14	<p>Incentive Programs Organizations including but not limited to Municipalities and Conservation Authorities, in collaboration with the Province (Ministry of Environment) and other bodies where possible, shall consider supporting existing incentive programs and/or where deemed necessary or appropriate, support the development and implementation of new incentive programs directed at existing significant drinking water threats.</p> <p>Such incentive programs may include, but not necessarily be limited to, assisting with the costs of implementing risk mitigation practices and transport pathway maintenance and decommissioning and shall be subject to available funding.</p> <p>Incentives shall only be considered for existing significant drinking water threats as prescribed in O. Reg. 287/07. However, incentives shall not be considered for the application of untreated septage; the storage of mine tailings; the application of non-agricultural source material (NASM); the handling and storage of NASM; and the management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft.</p>		
Policy 1.04	14	<p>Incentive Programs Organizations including but not limited to Municipalities and Conservation Authorities, in collaboration with the Province (Ministry of Environment) and other bodies where possible, shall consider supporting existing incentive programs and/or where deemed necessary or appropriate, support the development and implementation of new incentive programs directed at existing significant drinking water threats with a priority on existing threats contributing to an issue.</p> <p>Such incentive programs may include, but not necessarily be limited to, assisting with the costs of implementing risk mitigation practices and transport pathway maintenance and decommissioning and shall be subject to available funding.</p> <p>Incentives shall only be considered for existing significant drinking water threats as prescribed in O. Reg. 287/07. However, incentives shall not be considered for the application of untreated septage; the storage of mine tailings; the application of non-agricultural source material (NASM); the handling and storage of NASM; and the management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft.</p>	<p>Include ICA</p>	<p>Policy text edit clarity</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A,B ,IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, MTO, Mon Guide)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 20</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>

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				[Wait until ICA(s) are confirmed to add to vulnerable area and municipalities list in database]
Policy 1.05	14	<p>Continued Funding of Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program The Province (Ministry of Environment) is encouraged to continue funding the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program, as outlined in Section 97 of the Clean Water Act, 2006 and Section 69 of O. Reg. 287/07, to adequately fund risk management practices for significant drinking water threats in areas where significant threats may occur.</p>		
Policy 1.05	14	<p>Continued Funding of Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program The Province (Ministry of Environment) is encouraged to continue funding the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program, as outlined in Section 97 of the Clean Water Act, 2006 and Section 69 of O. Reg. 287/07, to adequately fund risk management practices for existing significant drinking water threats with a priority on existing threats contributing to an issue.</p>	Include ICA	<p>Policy text edit clarity</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A,B ,IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, MTO, Mon Guide)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 20</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p> <p>[Wait until ICA(s) are confirmed to add to vulnerable area and municipalities list in database]</p>
Policy 1.06	15	<p>General Land Use Planning All planning decisions shall be in conformity with those policies that address significant drinking water threats as per Section 39 (1) (a) of the Clean Water Act. All planning decisions shall have regard for those policies that address low and moderate drinking water threats as per Section 39 (1) (b) of the Clean Water Act.</p> <p>At minimum, the Municipalities shall amend the Official Plan and Zoning By-laws to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the vulnerable areas in which a significant drinking water threat could occur; Indicate that within the areas identified, any use or activity that is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat is required to conform with all applicable Source Protection Plan policies and, as such, may be prohibited, restricted or otherwise regulated by those policies; Identify the significant drinking water threats that are prohibited through Prescribed Instruments, or Section 57 of the Clean Water Act, in accordance with the significant drinking water threat-specific policies contained in this Source Protection Plan; and Incorporate any other amendments required to conform with the significant drinking water or to have regard for the low and/or moderate threat specific land use policies identified in this Source Protection Plan. 		
Policy 1.06	15	<p>General Land Use Planning All planning decisions shall be in conformity with those policies that address significant drinking water threats as per</p>	MOE comment to TSR policy text addressed	MOE suggested change

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		<p>Section 39 (1) (a) of the Clean Water Act. All planning decisions shall have regard <u>to</u> those policies that address low and moderate drinking water threats as per Section 39 (1) (b) of the Clean Water Act.</p> <p>At minimum, the Municipalities shall amend the Official Plan and Zoning By-laws to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the vulnerable areas in which a significant drinking water threat could occur; Indicate that within the areas identified, any use or activity that is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat is required to conform with all applicable Source Protection Plan policies and, as such, may be prohibited, restricted or otherwise regulated by those policies; Identify the significant drinking water threats that are prohibited through Prescribed Instruments, or Section 57 of the Clean Water Act, in accordance with the significant drinking water threat-specific policies contained in this Source Protection Plan; and Incorporate any other amendments required to conform with the significant drinking water or to have regard <u>to</u> the low and/or moderate threat specific land use policies identified in this Source Protection Plan. 		<p>Corrected policy link in database (last edit by MOE resulted in the MOE# for this policy directing to another policy)</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A-E, IPZ-1-3, HVA, SGRA)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, Mon Guide, municipalities)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 36</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p> <p>Policy detail effective date needs to change for the Land Use Planning Approaches detail OP update from 5 to 3 years.</p>
Policy 1.07	15	<p>General Restricted Land Use</p> <p>In accordance with Section 59 of the Clean Water Act, all land uses identified within the Official Plan and/or Zoning By-laws, that are located within an area where Sections 57 or 58 of the Clean Water Act <u>may apply</u>, are hereby designated for the purposes of Section 59 (Restricted Land Use), with the exception of residential uses. Within these designated land use categories and areas, a notice from the Risk Management Official in accordance with Section 59(2) of the Clean Water Act shall be required prior to approval of any Planning Act or Building Permit application.</p> <p>Despite the above policy, a Risk Management Official may issue written direction specifying the <u>circumstances</u> under which a planning authority or building official may be permitted to make the determination that a site specific land use is not designated for the purposes of Section 59. Where such direction has been issued, a site-specific land use that is the subject of an application for approval under the Planning Act or for a permit under the Building Code Act is not designated for the purposes of Section 59, provided that the planning authority or building official, as the case may be, is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application complies with <u>the circumstances specified in the written</u> direction from the Risk Management Official; and The applicant has demonstrated that a significant drinking water threat activity designated for the purposes of 		

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		Section 57 or 58 will not be engaged in, or will not be affected by the application.		
Policy 1.07	15	<p>General Restricted Land Uses In areas where Sections 57 or 58 of the Clean Water Act applies, all land uses identified within the Official Plan and/or Zoning By-laws, with the exception of residential uses, are hereby designated for the purposes of Section 59 (Restricted Land Uses). Activities identified as significant drinking water threats through event-based modelling are exempted from this policy (as they are covered by policy 1.08).</p> <p>Within these designated land use categories and areas, a notice from the Risk Management Official in accordance with Section 59(2) of the Clean Water Act shall be required prior to approval of any Planning Act or Building Permit application.</p> <p>Despite the above policy, a Risk Management Official may issue written direction specifying the situations under which a planning authority or building official may be permitted to make the determination that a site specific land use is not designated for the purposes of Section 59. Where such direction has been issued, a site-specific land use that is the subject of an application for approval under the Planning Act or for a permit under the Building Code Act is not designated for the purposes of Section 59, provided that the planning authority or building official, as the case may be, is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application complies with the written direction from the Risk Management Official; and • The applicant has demonstrated that a significant drinking water threat activity designated for the purposes of Section 57 or 58 will not be engaged in, or will not be affected by the application. 	MOE comment to TSR policy text addressed	<p>Policy edit to clearly indicate event modelling does not apply to this policy.</p> <p>MOE suggested change</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A-C, IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, Mon Guide, RMO, municipalities)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 20</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>
Policy 1.08	16	<p>Restricted Land Use for Event-based Modelled Threats In accordance with Section 59 of the Clean Water Act, commercial, agricultural and industrial land uses identified within municipal Official Plans and/or Zoning By-laws, are designated for the purposes of Section 59 (Restricted Land Use). This designation would apply in all areas where the policies of the Source Protection Plan indicate the handling and storage of fuel in quantities greater than 34,000 L and the handling and storage of commercial fertilizer in quantities greater than 30,000 kg are subject to Section 57 or Section 58 of the Clean Water Act. Within these designated areas, a notice from the Risk Management Official in accordance with Section 59(2) of the Clean Water Act shall be required prior to approval of any Planning Act or Building Permit application.</p> <p>Despite the above policy, a Risk Management Official may issue written direction specifying the circumstances under which a planning authority or building official may be permitted to make the determination that a site specific land use is not designated for the purposes of Section 59. Where such direction has been issued, a site specific-land use that is the subject of an application for approval under the Planning Act or for a permit under the Building Code Act is not designated for the purposes of Section 59, provided that the planning authority or building official, as the case may be, is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application complies with the circumstances specified in the written direction from the Risk Management Official; and • The applicant has demonstrated that a significant drinking water threat activity designated for the purposes of 		

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		Section 57 or 58 will not be engaged in, or will not be affected by the application.		
Policy 1.08	16	<p>Restricted Land Uses for Event-based Modelled Threats For any commercial, agricultural and industrial land uses, identified within municipal Official Plans and/or Zoning By-laws, that are located in areas where event-based modelling has identified activities as significant drinking water threats, Sections 57 and 58 of the Clean Water Act apply. These areas are hereby designated for the purposes of Section 59 (Restricted Land Use).</p> <p>Within these designated areas, a notice from the Risk Management Official in accordance with Section 59(2) of the Clean Water Act shall be required prior to approval of any Planning Act or Building Permit application.</p> <p>Despite the above policy, a Risk Management Official may issue written direction specifying the <u>situations</u> under which a planning authority or building official may be permitted to make the determination that a site specific land use is not designated for the purposes of Section 59. Where such direction has been issued, a site specific-land use that is the subject of an application for approval under the Planning Act or for a permit under the Building Code Act is not designated for the purposes of Section 59, provided that the planning authority or building official, as the case may be, is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application complies with the <u>situations</u> specified in the written direction from the Risk Management Official; and • The applicant has demonstrated that a significant drinking water threat activity designated for the purposes of Section 57 or 58 will not be engaged <u>in by</u> the application. 	<p>MOE comment to TSR policy text addressed</p> <p>Remove specific reference to fuel quantities as this has changed.</p>	<p>Policy edit to clearly indicate event modelling does not apply to this policy.</p> <p><u>MOE suggested change</u></p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, Mon Guide, RMO, municipalities)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 10</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>
Policy 1.09	17	<p>Implementation Timing Except as set out <u>below or</u> as otherwise prescribed by the Clean Water Act, the policies contained in the Source Protection Plan shall come into effect <u>on the date of the posting of the notice of approval of this Source Protection Plan on the Environmental Registry (effective date).</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies written pursuant to Section 22(6) of the Clean Water Act (other contents), shall be implemented within two (2) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan. 2. Policies written pursuant to Section 22(7) of the Clean Water Act (incentive programs, education and outreach) programs shall be implemented within two (2) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan. 3. Policies written pursuant to Section 40(2) of the Clean Water Act (deadlines for Official Plan conformity through policy 1.07), shall establish the following implementation timing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Updates to Official Plans shall be initiated as soon as possible after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan with a goal to be completed within three (3) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan or as part of the Official Plan review where it occurs first; and b. Updates to zoning By-laws shall be initiated as soon as possible after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan with a goal to be completed within two (2) years of the <u>passing</u> of the Source Protection Plan or if Official Plan amendments are required, within two (2) years of the completion of the Official Plan amendments. 4. Policies written pursuant to Section 43(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (prescribed instrument), regarding the amendment to the prescribed instruments shall conform to the Source Protection Plan within three (3) years of the effective date of the Plan. 5. If an activity was engaged in at a particular location before this Source Protection Plan takes effect and the Risk Management Official gives notice to a person who is engaged in the activity at that location (as per Sec. 58(4) of the 		

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		CWA, 2006), the policies written pursuant to Section 58 shall apply on and after a date specified in the notice.		
Policy 1.09	17	<p>Implementation Timing Except as set out below, within another policy within this Source Protection Plan, or as otherwise prescribed by the Clean Water Act, the policies contained in the Source Protection Plan shall come into effect on the effective date of the Source Protection Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policies written pursuant to Section 22(6) of the Clean Water Act (other contents), shall be implemented within two (2) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan. 2. Policies written pursuant to Section 22(7) of the Clean Water Act (incentive programs, education and outreach) programs shall be implemented within two (2) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan. 3. Policies written pursuant to Section 40(2) and Section 42 of the Clean Water Act (deadlines for Official Plan conformity through policy 1.06), shall establish the following implementation timing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Updates to Official Plans shall be initiated as soon as possible after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan with a goal to be completed within three (3) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan or as part of the Official Plan review where it occurs first; and b. Updates to zoning By-laws shall be initiated as soon as possible after the effective date of the Source Protection Plan with a goal to be completed within two (2) years of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan or if Official Plan amendments are required, within two (2) years of the completion of the Official Plan amendments. 4. Policies written pursuant to Section 43(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (prescribed instrument), regarding the amendment to the prescribed instruments shall conform to the Source Protection Plan within three (3) years of the effective date of the Plan. 5. If an activity was engaged in at a particular location before this Source Protection Plan takes effect and the Risk Management Official gives notice to a person who is engaged in the activity at that location (as per Sec. 58(4) of the CWA, 2006), the policies written pursuant to Section 58 shall apply on and after a date specified in the notice. 	<p>MOE suggested changes to TSR completed</p> <p>Allow for policy specific timing (i.e. 2.45)</p> <p>Change effective date wording based on MOE comments on other SPPs</p> <p>Incorrect policy # reference</p> <p>Sidebar to change from Specify Action to General (if possible)</p>	<p>MOE suggested change</p> <p>Policy text edit other corrections</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A-E, IPZ-1-3, HVA, SGRA,ICA)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, Mon Guide, MOE, MNR, MTO, OMAF, RMO, CA municipalities)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 36</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>
Policy 1.10	18	<p>Transitional Provisions Transitional Matters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Despite the definition of existing, where development is being proposed by one or more of the following applications: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A site-specific amendment to a zoning by-law under subsection 34(10) of the Planning Act; b. Approval of development in a site plan control area under subsection 41(4) of the Planning Act; or c. A building permit under the Building Code Act. <p>A significant drinking water threat activity that is to be established as part of the proposed development may be considered existing for the purposes of complying with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application was deemed to be complete by the applicable approval authority as of the date this Source Protection Plan takes effect; and • The applicant has certified to the satisfaction of the implementing body named in the applicable significant drinking water threat policy that a particular significant drinking water threat activity is specifically intended to be undertaken as a part of the proposed development. <p>Where further development approvals are required to establish the development and related significant drinking</p>		

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		<p>water threat activity proposed by such application, that activity may also be considered as existing for the purposes of determining whether those subsequent approvals comply with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies.</p> <p>The above noted transition provisions shall cease to apply where any of the approvals or applications required to implement the proposed development have been denied by the applicable approval authority and/or, where applicable, the relevant appeal body, or have lapsed or been withdrawn.</p> <p>2. Despite the definition of existing, where a significant drinking water threat activity is being proposed by way of a new or amended prescribed instrument, it shall be considered existing for the purposes of complying with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies provided that the application for the new or amended prescribed instrument was deemed to be complete by the applicable approval authority as of the date this Source Protection Plan takes effect.</p> <p>3. Despite the definition of existing, where a significant drinking water threat activity is directly related to a land use permitted by existing zoning and such activity does not require any approvals under the Planning Act or Ontario Building Code Act to be lawfully established on a property, such activity shall be considered existing for the purposes of compliance with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies.</p> <p>4. Despite the definition of existing and the provisions contained in Sections 1 and 3 of the transitional matters policies, where a Risk Management Official or Inspector has conducted a property-specific assessment and documented the significant drinking water threat activities undertaken or established on a property as of that point in time, any significant drinking water threat activity not so documented shall be considered as new or future from that point forward.</p>		
Policy 1.10		<p>Transitional Provisions Transitional Matters</p> <p>1. Despite the definition of existing, where development is being proposed by one or more of the following applications:</p> <p>a. A site-specific amendment to a zoning by-law under subsection 34(10) of the Planning Act; b. A site plan under subsection 41(4) of the Planning Act; or c. A building permit under the Building Code Act.</p> <p>a significant drinking water threat activity that is to be established as part of the proposed development may be considered existing for the purposes of complying with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application was deemed to be complete by the applicable approval authority as of the date this Source Protection Plan takes effect; and • The applicant has certified to the satisfaction of the implementing body named in the applicable significant drinking water threat policy that a particular significant drinking water threat activity is specifically intended to be undertaken as a part of the proposed development. 		<p>MOE suggested change</p> <p>Grammar edit and numbering re-order</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A-C, IPZ-1,3)</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, Mon Guide, municipalities)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 20</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database set to manage</p>

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		<p>Where further development approvals are required to establish the development and related significant drinking water threat activity proposed by such application, that activity may also be considered as existing for the purposes of determining whether those subsequent approvals comply with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies.</p> <p>The above noted transition provisions shall cease to apply where any of the approvals or applications required to implement the proposed development have been denied by the applicable approval authority and/or, where applicable, the relevant appeal body, or have lapsed or been withdrawn.</p> <p>2. Despite the definition of existing, where a significant drinking water threat activity is directly related to a land use permitted by existing zoning and does not require any approvals under the Planning Act or Ontario Building Code Act to be lawfully established on a property, such activity shall be considered existing for the purposes of compliance with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies.</p> <p>3. Despite the definition of existing and the provisions contained in Sections 1 and 2 of the transitional matters policies, where a Risk Management Official or Inspector has conducted a property-specific assessment and documented the significant drinking water threat activities undertaken or established on a property as of that point in time, any significant drinking water threat activity not so documented shall be considered as new or future from that point forward.</p> <p>4. Despite the definition of existing, where a significant drinking water threat activity is being proposed by way of a new or amended prescribed instrument, it shall be considered existing for the purposes of complying with the applicable significant drinking water threat policies provided that the application for the new or amended prescribed instrument was deemed to be complete by the applicable approval authority as of the date this Source Protection Plan takes effect.</p>		
Policy 1.11	19	<p>Definition of Existing and Future Where a policy in this Source Protection Plan refers to future or existing, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Existing:</i> Means undertaken or established as of the date this Source Protection Plan takes effect. • <i>Future: Means</i> not existing as defined in the Source Protection Plan. 		
Policy 1.11		<p>Definition of Existing and Future Where a policy in this Source Protection Plan refers to future, new or existing, the following definitions shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Existing:</i> Means undertaken or established as of the date this Source Protection Plan takes effect. • <i>Future or New:</i> Means not existing as defined in this Source Protection Plan. 		<p>Edit to definition</p> <p>Vulnerable areas added to database (WHPA-A-E, IPZ-1-3, HVA, SGRA, ICA)</p> <p>Monitor policies (blank)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 36</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown-not</p>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
				applicable?
Policy 2.01	20	<p>Application of Untreated Septage to Land - Prohibition (EPA) Land application of untreated septage shall be prohibited so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. Within vulnerable areas where it is or would be a significant threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act. All ECA issued following the effective date of the Source Protection Plan shall include conditions that, when implemented, would prohibit this future activity where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.01	20	<p>Application of Untreated Septage to Land - Prohibition (EPA) Land application of untreated septage shall be prohibited so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. Within vulnerable areas where it is or would be a significant threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process. All ECAs issued following the effective date of the Source Protection Plan shall incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, would prohibit this future activity where it is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat.</p>	<p>Consistency in wording with other policies.</p> <p>Remove specific reference to EPA</p>	<p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Policy text edit PI removal</p> <p>Monitor policies added to database (SPA, Mon Guide, MOE)</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 14</p> <p>Change existing conditions effective date from 1yr to 3yrs in database</p>
Policy 2.02	20	<p>Application of Untreated Septage to the Land - Inspections To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the land application of untreated septage in vulnerable areas where such activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) should consider source protection information as a criterion when setting inspection targets and priorities.</p>		
Policy 2.02	20			<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date in database</p>
Policy 2.03	20	<p>Storage of Tailings from Mining Operations - Prohibition The storage, treatment or discharge of tailings from mining operations shall be prohibited so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall apply in areas where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Where this activity is subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA), the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall be consistent with this policy by prohibiting this activity through existing and future ECA issued through the Environmental Protection Act.</p>		

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		Further, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act (prohibition).		
Policy 2.03	20	<p>Storage of Tailings from Mining Operations - Prohibition The storage, treatment or discharge of tailings from mining operations shall be prohibited so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall apply in areas where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Where this activity is subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA), the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall be consistent with this policy by prohibiting this activity through existing and future ECAs.</p> <p>Further, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act (prohibition).</p>		<p>Policy text edit PI removal</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p> <p>Added RMO for future in database</p> <p>Added IPZ-1(9) for RMO detail in database</p>
Policy 2.04	21	<p>Existing Waste Disposal Sites - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing waste disposal sites, where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, it shall be managed such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>In these areas and where the activity is subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA), the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend existing ECA issued through the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) to comply with this policy.</p> <p><u>In issuing these ECA the MOE shall also consider that Waste Disposal Sites may involve the handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) or organic solvents as part of the wastes which they manage.</u></p> <p>Where any aspect of a waste disposal site that is a significant drinking water threat and is not subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA), this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act.</p>		
Policy 2.04	21	<p>Existing Waste Disposal Sites - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing waste disposal sites, where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, it shall be managed so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>In these areas and where the activity is subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs), the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend existing ECAs to comply with this policy.</p> <p>Where any aspect of a waste disposal site is a significant drinking water threat and is not subject to an ECA, this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act.</p>	<p>DNAPL/organic removed from policy text based on MOE comments to TSR. Editorial revision</p> <p>Remove specific reference to EPA</p> <p>Remove IPZ-1 (10) from sidebar</p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>MOE suggested change</p> <p>Text edit editorial</p> <p>Text edit to remove specific PI referral</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database11</p>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
				<p>Added additional policy subcategories in database</p> <p>Added RMO and MOE to all subcategories (except PCB would not allow MOE) in database</p> <p>Added UTRCA SPA in database</p> <p>Removed IPZ-1(10) in database</p> <p>Added monitoring policies in database (SPA, mon guide, MOE, RMO)</p>
Policy 2.05	21	<p>Future Waste Disposal Sites – Prohibition Future waste disposal sites shall be prohibited so that they never become a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall apply to vulnerable areas where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat. Where this activity is subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) issued through the Environmental Protection Act, the Province (Ministry of Environment (MOE)) shall prohibit this activity through the ECA.</p> <p><i>In issuing these ECA the MOE shall also consider that Waste Disposal Sites may involve the handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) or organic solvents as part of the wastes which they manage.</i></p> <p>Where any aspect of this activity which contributes to the prescribed drinking water threat does not require an Environmental Compliance Approval, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act.</p>		
Policy 2.05	21	<p>Future Waste Disposal Sites – Prohibition <u>Future waste disposal sites, with the exception of the following threat subcategories:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>storage of wastes described in clauses (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste, or in clause (d) of the definition of liquid industrial waste; or</u> <u>storage of hazardous or liquid industrial waste.</u> <p>shall be prohibited so that they never become a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall apply to vulnerable areas where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat. Where this activity is subject to Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECAs), the Province (Ministry of Environment (MOE)) shall prohibit this activity through the ECA.</p> <p><u>Where any aspect of this activity, with the exceptions noted above, is a prescribed drinking water threat, and</u> does not require an ECA, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act.</p>	<p>DNAPL/organic removed from policy text based on MOE comments to TSR.</p> <p>Remove specific reference to EPA</p> <p>Remove IPZ-1 (10) from sidebar</p> <p><i>SPC discussed and determined they are not comfortable changing this policy to not prohibit all SDWT. They feel it is</i></p>	<p><u>Policy edit to address MOE concern about prohibition of waste sub-threats.</u></p> <p><u>MOE suggested change</u></p> <p><u>Policy text edit PI removal</u></p> <p>Applicable municipalities corrected in database 11</p> <p>Added additional policy subcategories in database</p> <p>Added RMO and MOE to all</p>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
			appropriate that all future waste threats should be prohibited	subcategories (except PCB would not allow MOE) in database Removed IPZ-1(10) from vulnerable areas in database Added monitoring policies in database (SPA, mon guide, MOE/RMO)
New policy				
Policy 2.05.1		<p>Future Waste Disposal Sites – Management Where a future waste disposal site does not does not require an Environmental Compliance Approval and comprises one of the following waste disposal site threat subcategories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • storage of wastes described in clauses (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste, or in clause (d) of the definition of liquid industrial waste; or • storage of hazardous or liquid industrial waste, <p>and where such a waste disposal site would be a significant drinking water threat, it shall be designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required to manage the activity so that it never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The requirements of the risk management plan may be based on Ministry of the Environment tools and requirements for such activities, but may also include any modifications or additional requirements that are deemed necessary or appropriate by the Risk Management Official.</p>		New policy to address MOE concern about prohibition of waste sub-threats.
Policy 2.06	22	<p>Existing Waste Disposal Sites - Environmental Compliance Fees To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing waste disposal sites in vulnerable areas where such activities are a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) should consider waiving application fees in instances where Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) are required to be amended for the sole reason of satisfying the policies in this Plan.</p>		
Policy 2.06	22	<p>Prescribed Instrument Amendment Fees The Province should consider waiving application fees in instances where Prescribed Instruments (PI) are required to be amended for the sole reason of satisfying the policies in this Plan.</p>	Change Incent to Pr Instrument in sidebar?	Policy text change based on SPC discussion Change to 3 yr effective date in database Applicable municipalities corrected in database 11

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
				Removed PCB policy subcategory (not subject to ECA) from database
Policy 2.07	22	<p>Existing Discharge of Stormwater – Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing stormwater management facilities in vulnerable areas where the discharge of stormwater is a significant threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA). The amendments shall incorporate conditions that, when implemented, would manage this activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This review should also consider the impact of snow melt water and road salt on drinking water where the handling and storage of road salt and storage of snow are significant drinking water threats.</p>		
Policy 2.07	22	<p>Existing Stormwater Management Facilities- Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing stormwater management facilities in vulnerable areas where the discharge of stormwater is a significant threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, where necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals to incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage this activity so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This review should also consider the impact of snow melt water and road salt on drinking water where the handling and storage of road salt and storage of snow are significant drinking water threats.</p>	Clarity of wording Consistency in wording with other policies.	Text edit for consistency between policies Policy text edit Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database Applicable municipalities corrected in database 14
Policy 2.08	22	<p>Future Discharge of Stormwater from a Stormwater Retention Pond - Prohibition To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future stormwater management ponds in vulnerable areas where the discharge of stormwater from a stormwater retention pond would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process under the Ontario Water Resources Act so that it never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.08	22	<p>Future Stormwater Management Facilities - Prohibition To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future stormwater management facilities that would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process so that it never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>	Consistency in wording with other policies. Remove specific reference to EPA	Policy text edit consistency/PI Pro/man dropdown in database set to prohibit
Policy 2.09	22	<p>Sanitary Sewers and Related Pipes – Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from sanitary sewers and related pipes (existing and future) in vulnerable areas where these sewers and related pipes are or would be significant drinking water threats, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) issued through the Environmental Protection Act. Further, all new permits shall also include conditions.</p>		

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		These ECA shall incorporate conditions that, when implemented, manage this activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.		
Policy 2.09	22	<p>Sanitary Sewers and Related Pipes – Management</p> <p>For any existing or new sanitary sewer and related pipes, where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, the Ministry of the Environment shall ensure that Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) for these activities are prepared, or, where necessary, amended to incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage the activity so that it ceases to be, or never becomes, a significant drinking water threat. The terms and conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to, requirements for regular maintenance and inspections by the holder of the ECA.</p>	<p>Different wording between Vol 2&3, Vol 2 preferable.</p> <p>Consistency in wording with other policies.</p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p>
Policy 2.10	23	<p>Existing Sewage Treatment Plant Effluent Discharge - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing sewage treatment effluent discharge where the discharge is a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) issued through the Environmental Protection Act. The amendments shall include conditions that, when implemented, manage this activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.10	23	<p>Existing Sewage Discharge - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>sewage treatment plant effluent discharge;</u> • <u>sewage treatment plant by-pass discharge; or</u> • <u>combined sewer discharge</u> <p>where the discharge is a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, where necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) to incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage these activities so that they cease to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>	<p>MOE comment to TSR policy text addressed</p> <p>Consistency in wording with other policies.</p> <p>Remove specific reference to EPA</p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>MOE suggested change</p> <p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Policy text edit PI removal</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p>
Policy 2.11	23	<p>Future Sewage Treatment Effluent - Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future sewage treatment effluent discharges where the discharge would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process under the Environmental Protection Act so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.11	23	<p>Future Sewage Discharge - Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>sewage treatment plant effluent discharge;</u> 	MOE comment to TSR policy text addressed	<p>MOE suggested change</p> <p>Policy text edit PI removal</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sewage treatment plant by-pass discharge; or combined sewer discharge <p>where the discharge would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process so that these activities never become a significant drinking water threat.</p>	Remove specific reference to EPA	
Policy 2.12	23	<p>Existing Sewage Storage - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing sewage storage in vulnerable areas where it is a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) issued through the Environmental Protection Act. These amendments shall include conditions that, when implemented, would manage this activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.12	23	<p>Existing Sewage Storage - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing sewage storage in vulnerable areas where it is a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, where necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) to incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage this activity so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>	Consistency in wording with other policies.	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p>
Policy 2.13	23	<p>Future Sewage Storage - Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future sewage storage where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process under the Environmental Protection Act so that it never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.13	23	<p>Future Sewage Storage - Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future sewage storage where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall prohibit this activity through the Environmental Compliance Approvals process so that it never becomes a significant drinking water threat</p>	Remove specific reference to EPA	<p>Policy text edit PI removal</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p>
Policy 2.14	24	<p>Existing Septic Systems - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing septic systems or septic system holding tanks that are subject to an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA), in accordance with the Ontario Water Resources Act, and which are a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend the ECA. The amendments shall incorporate conditions that, when implemented, would manage this activity such that the system ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. The conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mandatory monitoring of groundwater impacts; contingencies in the event that drinking water quality is adversely affected; regular and ongoing compliance monitoring; mandatory system inspections at least every five (5) years; and 		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> annual reporting to the Source Protection Authority on any required inspection or monitoring programs and upgrading these septic systems to current standards, where necessary. 		
Policy 2.14	24	<p>Existing Septic Systems - Management For existing septic systems or septic system holding tanks (including expansions, modifications or replacements), subject to an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA), that are a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, where necessary, amend the ECA to incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage this activity so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. The terms and conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mandatory monitoring of groundwater impacts; contingencies in the event that drinking water quality is adversely affected; regular and ongoing compliance monitoring; mandatory system inspections at least every five (5) years; annual reporting to the Source Protection Authority on any required inspection or monitoring programs; upgrading these septic systems to current standards, where necessary. 	Consistency in wording with other policies.	Text edit for consistency between policies Policy text edit consistency Policy text edit PI removal Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database
Policy 2.15	24	<p>Future Septic Systems - Prohibition (Land Use Planning) To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from future septic systems or septic system holding tanks where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat, municipalities shall update their Official Plans and zoning by-laws to prohibit any uses serviced by private individual sewage systems so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. For the purposes of this policy, upgrading, alteration, expansion or replacement of an existing or previously existing septic system to an improved standard shall not be considered to be the installation of a new system.</p>		
Policy 2.15	24	<p>Future Septic Systems - Prohibition (Land Use Planning) For new septic systems or new septic system holding tanks regulated under the Ontario Building Code Act, with the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> those required for a municipal water supply facilities <p>where these activities would be a significant drinking water threat, the Municipalities shall amend their Official Plan and Zoning By-laws to prohibit uses, buildings or structures that would require a new septic system or septic system holding tank within such areas so that these activities never become significant drinking water threats.</p>	Remove unintended restriction on municipal well septic systems. Consistent with Vol 2 Consistency in wording with other policies.	Policy text edit consistency Policy detail effective date needs to change in database for the Land Use Planning Approaches detail OP update from 5 to 3 years. Changed Planning Auth to Municipality in policy details/sidebar in database
Policy 2.16	24	<p>Septic Systems - Management (Municipal Act) To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from septic systems or septic system holding tanks in areas where this activity would be a significant threat, municipalities shall consider enacting and enforcing bylaws through the powers granted under the Municipal Act 2001 S.O. 2001 C.25 to require mandatory hook-up to municipal sanitary sewer services and decommissioning of septic systems or holding tanks, where municipal sanitary sewer services exist and where permitted by the servicing policies in the Official Plan.</p>		

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Policy 2.16	24	<p>Septic Systems - Management (Municipal Act) To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from septic systems or septic system holding tanks in areas where this activity would be a significant threat, municipalities shall consider enacting and enforcing bylaws to require mandatory hook-up to municipal sanitary sewer services and decommissioning of septic systems or holding tanks, where municipal sanitary sewer services exist and where permitted by the servicing policies in the Official Plan.</p>	Remove specific reference to Municipal Act	<p>Policy text edit Act removal</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p> <p>Change to 2 yr effective date in database</p>
Policy 2.17	25	<p>Septic Systems - Inspection Programs For any existing septic system or septic system holding tank regulated under the Ontario Building Code Act, including upgrades and replacements of such systems, or a new septic system or septic system holding tank regulated under the Ontario Building Code Act required for a municipal water supply well, where these activities are, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, Municipalities shall implement an on-site sewage system maintenance inspection program, as required by the Ontario Building Code Act.</p>		
Policy 2.17	25	<p>Septic Systems - Inspection Programs For septic systems or septic system holding tanks regulated under the <i>Ontario Building Code Act</i>, where such systems are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing (including modifications or replacements); or • new and required for a municipal water supply facilities <p>and where these activities are, or would be significant drinking water threats, the Municipalities shall implement an on-site sewage system maintenance inspection program, as required by the Ontario Building Code Act so that these activities cease to be or never become significant drinking water threats.</p>	<p>Different wording between Vol 2&3, Vol 2 preferable.</p> <p>Consistency in wording with other policies.</p>	<p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Change to 2 yr effective date in database</p>
Policy 2.18	25	<p>Septic Systems - Compliance Monitoring To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from septic systems or septic holding tanks that are subject to an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA), in accordance with the Ontario Water Resources Act and which are a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) should develop a compliance monitoring program. The compliance monitoring should include inspection of the system to ensure that it continues to function as designed, meets applicable design standards, and is being properly maintained. Priorities for the compliance monitoring program should include areas where known septic failures have been identified and areas where older systems have not recently been inspected. Systems found to be deficient are required to undertake improvements to be in compliance.</p> <p>Where the system is subject to a mandatory inspection as per conditions on the ECA as outlined in policy 2.14, the compliance monitoring program may consider a certificate produced by a qualified person as proof that the system has been inspected and is properly functioning.</p>		
Policy 2.18	25	<p>Septic Systems - Compliance Monitoring For septic systems or septic system holding tanks subject to an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) that are</p>	Editorial revision	Policy text edit editorial

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		<p>a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall develop a compliance monitoring program. The compliance monitoring should include inspection of the system to ensure that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continues to function as designed; • meets applicable design standards; and • is being properly maintained. <p>Priorities for the compliance monitoring program should include areas where known septic failures have been identified and areas where older systems have not recently been inspected. Systems found to be deficient are required to undertake improvements to be in compliance.</p> <p>Where the system is subject to a mandatory inspection, as per conditions in the ECA as outlined in policy 2.14, the compliance monitoring program may consider a certificate produced by a qualified person as proof that the system has been inspected and is properly functioning.</p>	Remove specific reference to OWRA	<p>Policy text edit PI removal</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p>
Policy 2.19	25	<p>Existing Industrial Effluent Discharge - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing industrial effluent discharges within those areas where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) issued through the Ontario Water Resources Act. These amendments will incorporate conditions that, when implemented, will manage the activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.19	25	<p>Existing Industrial Effluent Discharge - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing industrial effluent discharges within those areas where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, where necessary, amend Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) to incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, will manage the activity so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>	<p>Editorial revision</p> <p>Remove specific reference to OWRA</p> <p><i>MOE comment to TSR Table 4 of Appendix D indicates this policy covers CSO and STP by-pass but no indication in policy text</i></p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit editorial</p> <p>Policy text edit PI removal</p> <p>Change to 3 yr effective date for existing in database</p> <p><i>Policy to remain as is, CSO and STP by-pass added to policies 2.10 & 2.11 instead. Table 4 of Appendix D to be corrected</i></p>
Policy 2.20	25	<p>Future Industrial Effluent Discharge - Prohibition</p> <p>Future industrial effluent discharges shall be prohibited so that this activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. The Province (Ministry of Environment), through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process under the Ontario Water Resources Act shall prohibit this activity in vulnerable areas where it would be a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.20	25	Future Industrial Effluent Discharge - Prohibition	<i>MOE comment to TSR Table</i>	<i>Policy to remain as is CSO and</i>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		<p>Future industrial effluent discharges shall be prohibited so that this activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. The Province (Ministry of Environment), through the Environmental Compliance Approvals (ECA) process under the Ontario Water Resources Act shall prohibit this activity in vulnerable areas where it would be a significant drinking water threat.</p>	<p>4 of Appendix D indicates this policy covers CSO and STP by-pass but no indication in policy text</p>	<p>STP by-pass added to policies 2.10 & 2.11 instead. Table 4 of Appendix D to be corrected</p>
<p>Policy 2.21</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Application of Agricultural Source Material (ASM) to Land - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the application of agricultural source material (ASM), this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where this activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
<p>Policy 2.21</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Application of Agricultural Source Material (ASM) to Land - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the application of agricultural source material (ASM), this activity shall be managed where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Any Prescribed Instrument related to the Application of ASM that is created, or amended, shall be consistent with this policy.</p>	<p>Editorial/consistency revision</p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit editorial / consistency</p> <p>Added OMAFRA to policy details in database</p>
<p>Policy 2.22</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>Storage of Agricultural Source Material (ASM) - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the storage of agricultural source material (ASM) where ASM is or would be stored in a nutrient storage facility as defined under the Nutrient Management Act (NMA), this activity shall be managed such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The NMA principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow at or above grade temporary field nutrient storage sites as defined under the NMA.</p> <p>Instruments created under the NMA shall also be consistent with this policy.</p>		
<p>Policy 2.22</p>		<p>Storage of Agricultural Source Material (ASM) - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the storage of agricultural source material (ASM) where ASM is or would be stored in a nutrient storage facility as defined under the Nutrient Management Act (NMA), this activity shall be managed where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p>	<p>Editorial/consistency revision</p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit editorial /</p>

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		<p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. NMA principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The Risk Management Plan shall not allow at or above grade temporary field nutrient storage sites as defined under the NMA.</p> <p>Any Prescribed Instrument related to the Storage of ASM, that is created, or amended, shall be consistent with this policy.</p>		<p>consistency</p> <p>Added vulnerable areas to all policy details in database</p> <p>Added monitoring policies to all policy details in database</p>
Policy 2.23	26	<p>Application of Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) to Land – Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the application of non-agricultural source material (NASM) in vulnerable areas where the activity would be a significant drinking water threat, application of NASM shall be prohibited. Application of NASM shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and prohibited through prescribed instruments under the NMA or EPA so that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.23	26	<p>Application of Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) to Land – Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the application of non-agricultural source material (NASM), this activity shall be prohibited where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act so that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Any Prescribed Instrument related to the Application of NASM, that is created or amended, shall be consistent with this policy.</p>	<p>Editorial/consistency revision</p> <p>MOE comment to TSR about why NASM application is prohibited.</p>	<p>Policy text edit editorial / consistency</p> <p>Added vulnerable areas to OMAFRA & MOE policy details in database</p> <p>Added monitoring policies to OMAFRA & MOE policy details in database</p> <p>**multiple PI options within policy details in database (e.g. when choosing MOE), should more than 1 be chosen (database does not allow) if not which PI should be chosen?</p> <p>SPC discussed and determined they had already considered this in original policy deliberation and will not be changing the policy. The Committee felt that there are additional contaminants in</p>

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				NASM, not considered by the CWA, that justify the prohibition designation even though manage is used for ASM.
Policy 2.24	27	<p>Existing Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) Storage - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material (NASM) where NASM is stored in an existing nutrient storage facility as defined under the Nutrient Management Act, this activity shall be managed such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity is designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. The Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan, provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the threat. The Province shall review and, if necessary, amend NASM Plans in accordance with the Nutrient Management Act and/or Environmental Compliance Approvals required under the Environmental Protection Act to ensure NASM storage is managed such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Risk Management Plans and Prescribed Instruments shall not allow temporary storage of NASM.</p>		
Policy 2.24	27	<p>Existing Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) Storage - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of non-agricultural source material (NASM) where NASM is stored in an existing nutrient storage facility as defined under the Nutrient Management Act (NMA), this activity shall be managed where it is a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. NMA principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan, provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The Risk Management Plan shall not allow at or above grade temporary field nutrient storage sites as defined under the NMA.</p> <p>Any Prescribed Instrument related to existing NASM Storage, that is amended, shall be consistent with this policy.</p>	Editorial/consistency revision	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit editorial / consistency</p> <p>Added vulnerable areas to RMO policy details in database</p> <p>Added monitoring policies to RMO policy details in database</p> <p>Changed to immediate effective date for the PIs in database</p> <p>**multiple PI options within policy details in database (e.g. when choosing MOE), should more than 1 be chosen (database does not allow) if not which PI should be chosen?</p>
Policy 2.25	27	<p>Future Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) Storage - Prohibition Future handling and storage of non-agricultural source material (NASM) in a nutrient storage facility as defined under the Nutrient Management Act, shall be prohibited so that it never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and, through prescribed</p>		

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		instruments under the NMA or EPA, shall be prohibited where it would be a significant drinking water threat.		
Policy 2.25	27	<p>Future Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) Storage - Prohibition To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the future handling and storage of non-agricultural source material (NASM) where NASM would be stored in a nutrient storage facility as defined under the Nutrient Management Act (NMA), this activity shall be prohibited where it would be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Any Prescribed Instrument related to future NASM Storage, that is created, shall be consistent with this policy.</p>	Editorial/consistency revision	<p>Policy text edit editorial / consistency</p> <p>Added vulnerable areas to MOE policy details in database</p> <p>Added monitoring policies to MOE policy details in database</p> <p>**multiple PI options within policy details in database (e.g. when choosing MOE), should more than 1 be chosen (database does not allow) if not which PI should be chosen?</p>
Policy 2.26		<p>Application of Commercial Fertilizer - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the application of commercial fertilizer, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where this activity is or would be a significant threat. The Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan, provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.26		<p>Application of Commercial Fertilizer - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the application of commercial fertilizer, this activity shall be managed where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Any Prescribed Instrument related to the Application of Commercial Fertilizer, that is created or amended, shall be consistent with this policy.</p>	Editorial/consistency revision	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit editorial / consistency</p>
Policy 2.27	28	<p>Existing Commercial Fertilizer Storage - Management The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer stored at existing facilities where it is sold or used for application at other sites, shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. The activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where this activity is a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow temporary storage of commercial fertilizers.</p>		

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Policy 2.27	28	Existing Commercial Fertilizer Storage - Management The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer stored at existing facilities where it is sold or used for application at other sites, shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. The activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where this activity is a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow temporary storage of commercial fertilizers.		Text edit for consistency between policies
Policy 2.29	28	Commercial Fertilizer Storage in Event-based Modelled IPZs - Management The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer greater than 30,000 kg shall be managed such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow temporary storage of commercial fertilizers. This policy shall apply in those areas where this activity has been identified as a significant threat through event-based modelling .		
Policy 2.29	28	Nitrogen Based Commercial Fertilizer Storage in Event Based Areas - Management The handling and storage of nitrogen based commercial fertilizer, in event modelled quantities , shall be managed so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow temporary storage of nitrogen based commercial fertilizers. This policy shall apply in event modelled quantities in intake protection zone areas where event-based modelling has identified the activity as a significant drinking water threat.	Remove specific reference to fuel quantities as this has changed.	Text edit to clarify area policy applies to Text edit for consistency between policies Policy text edit fuel quantities Applicable municipalities list corrected in database 3 Removed IPZ-1(10) from vulnerable area in database
Policy 2.30	28	Application of Pesticides - Management The application of pesticides to land shall be managed such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall apply to pesticides identified within the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables, in areas where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat. Pesticide application shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. Further, all Pesticide Permits issued under the Pesticide Act (existing and new) shall prohibit the use of pesticides which would be a significant drinking water threat.		
Policy 2.30	28	Application of Pesticides - Management The application of pesticides to land shall be managed so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall apply to pesticides identified within the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables, in areas where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat.		Text edit for consistency between policies Added vulnerable areas to MOE policy details in database

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		Pesticide application shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. Further, all Pesticide Permits issued under the Pesticide Act (existing and new) shall prohibit the use of pesticides which would be a significant drinking water threat.		Added monitoring policies to MOE policy details in database
Policy 2.31	29	Application of Pesticides - Compliance Monitoring To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the land application of pesticides, the Province (Ministry of Environment) should consider compliance monitoring (including inspection). This compliance monitoring should be considered for Pesticide Permits issued under the Pesticide Act, where this activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Ministry of Environment should consider source protection information as a criterion when setting inspection targets and priorities.		
Policy 2.31	29			*no change to policy text* Changed to 3 yr effective date on existing and future in database
Policy 2.32	29	Storage of Pesticides - Management The handling and storage of pesticides, where pesticides are stored at a facility for retail sale or use, shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow temporary storage of pesticides.		
Policy 2.32	29	Storage of Pesticides - Management The handling and storage of pesticides, where pesticides are stored at a facility for retail sale or use, shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall not allow temporary storage of pesticides.		Text edit for consistency between policies
Policy 2.34	29	Existing Pesticide Storage (greater than 2500 kg) - Management Existing handling and storage of pesticides at a facility where they are manufactured, distributed or processed shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat.		
Policy 2.34	29	Existing Pesticide Storage (greater than 2500 kg) - Management Existing handling and storage of pesticides at a facility where they are manufactured, distributed or processed shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat.		Text edit for consistency between policies Corrected applicable municipalities list in database 11

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Policy 2.35	30	<p>Road Salt Storage - Prohibition The handling and storage of road salt in any form (solid, liquid, mixed with sand and including for the use as a dust suppressant) shall be prohibited so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>In areas where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and shall also be prohibited through the Aggregate Resources Act (ARA) by prohibiting road salt stored in sites licensed or permitted under the ARA.</p>		
Policy 2.35	30		Add PR Instrument to sidebar and remove Specify action (database will not allow).	<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Added monitoring policies to MNR policy details in database</p> <p>Will not allow PI to be selected for MNR so cannot change specify action.</p>
Policy 2.36	30	<p>On-site Snow Storage - Management The storage of snow on-site shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall prohibit snow transported to the storage area from off site and may include other such measures or requirements as are deemed necessary by the Risk Management Official.</p>		
Policy 2.36	30	<p>On-site Snow Storage - Management The storage of snow on-site shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where the activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall prohibit snow transported to the storage area from off site and may include other such measures or requirements as are deemed necessary by the Risk Management Official.</p>		Text edit for consistency between policies
Policy 2.37	30	<p>Storage of Snow in Aggregate Operations - Prohibition To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the storage of snow in aggregate operations, the Province (Ministry of Natural Resources) shall include conditions on Aggregate Permits and site plan approvals under the Aggregate Resources Act. Where it could be a significant drinking water threat (existing), site plans should be reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with Aggregate Resources Policy A.R.5.00.14; and where it would be a significant drinking water threat (future), that Aggregate Resources Policy A.R.5.00.14 continue to apply for the approval of future sites.</p>		
Policy 2.37	30		Add PR Instrument to sidebar and remove Specify action (database will not allow).	<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to prohibit</p>

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				<p>Split existing and future into separate policy details to give different date option for each in database.</p> <p>Will not allow PI to be selected for MNR so cannot change specify action.</p>
Policy 2.38	30	<p>Existing Fuel Storage - Management</p> <p>The handling and storage of fuel shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. In circumstances and locations identified in the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables as a significant drinking water threat, the activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. This designation shall not apply to the storage of fuel for use in back-up generators for Water Works, Sewage Works or aggregate operations. In the opinion of the Risk Management Official, where an expansion of a facility storing or handling fuel will increase the threat to drinking water, the expansion shall be prohibited.</p>		
Policy 2.38	30	<p>Existing Handling and Storage of Fuel in Wellhead Protection Areas - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the existing handling and storage of fuel, this activity shall be managed where it is a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. The Risk Management Official must be satisfied that the Risk management Plan will adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. Where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, a future expansion of a facility handling or storing fuel is of such size that it cannot be managed, the Risk Management Plan may restrict the size so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This policy shall not apply to the storage of fuel for use in back-up generators for Water Works or Sewage Works.</p>	Policy wording change for consistency and to take out specific reference to prohibition (made it seem like a manage & prohibit policy).	<p>Text edit to clarify area policy applies to</p> <p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit consistency.</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p>
Policy 2.39	31	<p>Fuel Storage in Event-based Modelled IPZs - Management</p> <p>The handling and storage of fuel in quantities greater than 34,000 L shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. This policy shall apply in those areas where this activity has been identified as a significant threat through event-based modelling. The Risk Management Plan may include, but is not limited to, details concerning how to contain fuel, the location of fuel, and how fuel is stored.</p>		
Policy 2.39	31	<p>Fuel Storage in Event Based Areas - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of fuel, in event modelled quantities, this activity shall be managed where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p>	Remove specific reference to fuel quantities as this has changed.	Text edit to clarify areas of event modelling.

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		<p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. This policy shall apply to event modelled quantities in event based areas where modelling has identified the activity as a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Official must be satisfied that the Risk management Plan will adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. Where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, a future expansion of a facility handling or storing fuel is of such size that it cannot be managed, the Risk Management Plan may restrict the size so that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The Risk Management Plan may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • details concerning how to contain fuel; • the location of fuel; • how fuel is stored. <p>This policy shall not apply to the storage of fuel for use in back-up generators for Water Works or Sewage Works.</p>	Editorial/consistency revision	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit fuel quantities & consistency</p> <p>Applicable municipalities list corrected in database 10</p>
Policy 2.40	31	<p>Future Handling and Storage of Fuel in Wellhead Protection Areas - Prohibition</p> <p>The future handling and storage of fuel shall be prohibited so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. In circumstances identified in the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables and at locations where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat, this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act. This policy shall not apply to the storage of fuel for use in back-up generators for Water Works, Sewage Works or aggregate operations.</p>		
Policy 2.40	31	<p>Future Handling and Storage of Fuel in Wellhead Protection Areas - Prohibition</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the future handling and storage of fuel this activity shall be prohibited where it would be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>This policy shall not apply to the storage of fuel for use in back-up generators for Water Works or Sewage Works.</p>	Editorial/consistency revision	<p>Text edit to clarify area policy applies to</p> <p>Policy text edit consistency</p>
Policy 2.41	31	<p>Handling and Storage of Fuel at Aggregate Operations - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of fuel where fuel storage is associated with aggregate operations, the Province (Ministry of Natural Resources) shall review and, if necessary, amend site plans issued under the Aggregate Resources Act.</p> <p>These amendments shall incorporate conditions associated with the location of fuel tanks that, when implemented, would re-locate this activity to where it would not be a significant threat to drinking water. Where this is not feasible the conditions shall manage this activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 2.41	31	<p>Handling and Storage of Fuel at Aggregate Operations - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of fuel, where fuel storage is</p>	Editorial/consistency revision	Text edit for consistency between policies

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		<p>associated with aggregate operations, this activity shall be managed where it is a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The Province (Ministry of Natural Resources) shall create, review and, where necessary amend any required site plans to adequately manage the activity. These site plans shall incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage this activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The terms and conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocation of this activity to an area where the activity is not a significant drinking water threat. 		<p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p> <p>Changed to 3 yr effective date on existing in database</p> <p>Add IPZ 1-3 (no score-fuel) in database</p>
Policy 2.42	31	<p>Handling and Storage of Fuel for Use in Back-up Generators - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of fuel for use in back-up generators and other liquid power devices, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall review and, if necessary, amend approvals, licenses or permits issued under the Safe Drinking Water Act or the Ontario Water Resources Act. These amendments shall incorporate conditions that, when implemented, would manage the activity where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, requiring the use of double-walled tanks, secondary containment or regular inspection of fuel tanks and fuel handling equipment.</p>		
Policy 2.42	31	<p>Handling and Storage of Fuel for Use in Back-up Generators - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the handling and storage of fuel, for use in back-up generators for Water Works or Sewage Works, this activity shall be managed where it is or would be a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The Province (Ministry of Environment) shall create, review and, where necessary amend any required approvals, licenses or permits to adequately manage the activity such that it ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. These approvals, licenses or permits shall incorporate terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, shall manage this activity such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>The terms and conditions may include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> require the use of double-walled tanks; secondary containment; regular inspection of fuel tanks and fuel handling equipment. 	<p>Editorial/consistency revision</p> <p>Remove specific reference to PIs</p>	<p>Policy text edit consistency</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p> <p>Changed to 3 yr effective date on existing in database</p> <p>Corrected applicable municipalities in database 11</p>
Policy 2.43	32	<p>Abandoned Fuel Storage Tank - Removal</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from abandoned fuel storage tanks where the storage of fuel is or would be a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) should consider undertaking the removal of abandoned fuel storage tanks.</p>		
Policy 2.43	32	<p>Abandoned Fuel Storage Tank - Removal</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from fuel storage tanks located on abandoned properties</p>	<p>MOE suggested TSR change wording. Change</p>	<p>MOE suggested change</p>

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		<u>where the storage of fuel is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, the Province (Ministry of Environment) shall consider undertaking the removal of fuel storage tanks when they become aware of them.</u>	incorporated.	Changed to 3 yr effective date on existing & future in database
Policy 2.44	32	Existing Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) - Management Existing handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where this activity is a significant drinking water threat and, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, substantial quantities and concentrations not typical of household use are being handled or stored.		
Policy 2.44	32	Existing Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) - Management Existing handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs), <u>through all phases of its life cycle including disposal</u> , shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where this activity is a significant drinking water threat and, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, substantial quantities and concentrations not typical of household use are being handled or stored.	MOE comment to TSR suggested removing DNAPL /Organic Solvents from waste policies. Edit to this policy a result of removing DNAPL from Waste Management Policies.	Text edit for consistency between policies MOE suggested change
Policy 2.45	32	Handling and Storage of DNAPL - Education and Outreach To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids in concentrations typical of household use, where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, municipalities, in collaboration with the Source Protection Authority , the Ministry of Environment, and/or other bodies wherever possible, shall develop and implement an education and outreach program directed at the owners and/or occupants of such properties. The program may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the provision of education material and information about the nature of the threat, how DNAPLs can be identified and handled and disposed of in a manner such that the activity would cease to be or never become a significant drinking water threat. This policy should be initiated within one (1) year of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan.		
Policy 2.45	32	Handling and Storage of DNAPL - Education and Outreach To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from existing handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids in concentrations typical of household use, where this activity is, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, municipalities, in collaboration with the Conservation Authority , the Ministry of Environment, and/or wherever possible other bodies, shall develop and implement an education and outreach program directed at the owners and/or occupants of such properties. The program may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the provision of education material and information about the nature of the threat, how DNAPLs can be identified and handled and disposed of in a manner so that the activity would cease to be or never become a significant drinking water threat. This policy shall be initiated within one (1) year of the effective date of the Source Protection Plan.	Change to 'conform' language Change collaborator from SPA to CA in policy text.	Text edit for consistency between policies Policy text edit conform language Policy text edit CA as collaborating body Change SPA to CA in monitoring policies in database Corrected applicable municipalities in database 11
Policy 2.46	32	Future Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) - Management		

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		Future handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, substantial quantities and concentrations not typical of household use would be handled or stored, and where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat other than in Wellhead Protection Area-B (WHPA-B) with a vulnerability score of 10 and WHPA-A.		
Policy 2.46	32	Future Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) - Management Future handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs), through all phases of its life cycle including disposal , shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, substantial quantities and concentrations not typical of household use would be handled or stored, and where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat other than in Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) A or B with a vulnerability score of 10.	MOE comment to TSR suggested removing DNAPL /Organic Solvents from waste policies. Edit to this policy a result of removing DNAPL from Waste Management Policies. Clarity/consistency revision	Text edit for consistency between policies MOE suggested change Policy text edit clarity / consistency
Policy 2.47	33	Future Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) - Prohibition Future handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) shall be prohibited so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat, where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, substantial quantities and concentrations not typical of household use would be handled or stored. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and shall be prohibited in Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) A and WHPA-B with a vulnerability score of 10 where it would be a significant drinking water threat.		
Policy 2.47	33	Future Handling and Storage of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPLs) - Prohibition Future handling and storage of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs), through all phases of its life cycle including disposal , shall be prohibited so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. This activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and shall be prohibited where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, substantial quantities and concentrations not typical of household use would be handled or stored, and where this activity would be a significant drinking water threat in Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) A and B with a vulnerability score of 10.	MOE comment to TSR suggested removing DNAPL /Organic Solvents from waste policies. Edit to this policy a result of removing DNAPL from Waste Management Policies. Clarity/consistency revision	MOE suggested change Policy text edit clarity / consistency
Policy 2.48	33	Existing Storage of Organic Solvents - Management Existing handling and storage of organic solvents shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. Under circumstances identified within the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables, in areas where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required.		
Policy 2.48	33	Existing Storage of Organic Solvents - Management Existing handling and storage of organic solvents), through all phases of its life cycle including disposal , shall be managed so that the activity ceases to be a significant drinking water threat. Under circumstances identified within	MOE comment to TSR suggested removing DNAPL /Organic Solvents from waste	Text edit for consistency between policies

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables, in areas where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required.	policies. Edit to this policy a result of removing Organic Solvents from Waste Management Policies.	MOE suggested change
Policy 2.49	33	Future Storage of Organic Solvents - Prohibition Future handling and storage of organic solvents shall be prohibited so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. Under circumstances identified within the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables, in areas where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and shall be prohibited.		
Policy 2.49	33	Future Storage of Organic Solvents - Prohibition Future handling and storage of organic solvents), through all phases of its life cycle including disposal , shall be prohibited so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat. Under circumstances identified within the Provincial Drinking Water Threats Tables, in areas where this activity is a significant drinking water threat, this activity is designated for the purposes of Section 57 of the Clean Water Act and shall be prohibited.	MOE comment to TSR suggested removing DNAPL /Organic Solvents from waste policies. Edit to this policy a result of removing Organic Solvents from Waste Management Policies.	MOE suggested change
Policy 2.50	33	Runoff that Contains Chemicals Used in the De-icing of Aircraft – Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act. Municipalities, through the Risk Management Official, shall work collaboratively with airport authorities to encourage the development of a Risk Management Plan where this activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall ensure glycol management plans are up-to-date, implemented and effective in managing the activity such that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.		
Policy 2.50	33	Runoff that Contains Chemicals Used in the De-icing of Aircraft – Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft, this activity shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act. Municipalities, through the Risk Management Official, shall work collaboratively with relevant airport authorities or operators to encourage the development of a Risk Management Plan where this activity is or would be a significant drinking water threat. The Risk Management Plan shall ensure glycol management plans are up-to-date, implemented and effective in managing the activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.	Editorial revision	Text edit for consistency between policies Policy text edit editorial
Policy 2.51	34	Agricultural Source Material (ASM) Generation Through Livestock Grazing or Pasturing Land, an Outdoor Confinement Area or a Farm Animal Yard The use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing, an outdoor confinement area or a farm animal yard shall be managed such that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat. These activities shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required where these activities are significant drinking water threats. The Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan. Where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, a future outdoor confinement area is of such size that it cannot be managed so that the activity never becomes a significant drinking water threat, the activity shall be prohibited.		

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
Policy 2.51	34	<p>Agricultural Source Material (ASM) Generation Through Livestock Grazing or Pasturing Land, an Outdoor Confinement Area or a Farm Animal Yard To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the existing or future use of land for livestock grazing, pasturing, an outdoor confinement area, or a farm-animal yard, these activities shall be managed where they are a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>These activities shall be designated for the purposes of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act and a Risk Management Plan shall be required. Nutrient Management Act principles (including NMA prohibitions) shall form the basis of the Risk Management Plan provided the Risk Management Official is satisfied these principles adequately manage the activity so that it ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p> <p>Where, in the opinion of the Risk Management Official, a future livestock grazing land, pasture land, outdoor confinement area, or farm-animal yard is of such size that it cannot be managed, the Risk Management Plan may restrict the size so that the activity ceases to be or never becomes a significant drinking water threat.</p>	<p>Policy wording change for consistency.</p> <p>Policy wording change to take out specific reference to prohibition (made it seem like a manage & prohibit policy).</p> <p>Change Existing to Future and Existing in sidebar</p>	<p>Text edit for consistency between policies</p> <p>Policy text edit re-word prohibition reference.</p> <p>Added future to policy details in database</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p> <p>Should OMAFRA be included in policy details in database?</p> <p>IPZ-1(8) in pathogen table of threats but not an option in database</p>
Policy 2.52	34	<p>Compliance Monitoring - Nutrient Management Act To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from activities that are regulated under the Nutrient Management Act, where such activities are, or would be, a significant drinking water threat, the Province, through the Ministry of Environment Agricultural Officer, should consider source protection information as a criterion when setting inspection targets and priorities as part of the Ministry's on-farm compliance program.</p>		
Policy 2.52	34			<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Existing and future effective date 3 yrs in database</p>
Policy 2.53	34	<p>Transportation of Fuel and Fertilizer Along Roads, Railways and Waterways and the Transportation of Liquid Petroleum Through Pipelines - Municipal The transportation of fuel and fertilizer along provincial highways, county and local roads, railways, waterways and the transportation of liquid petroleum products through pipelines have been identified as local threats in IPZ-1, 2 and 3 in the St. Clair Region Source Protection Area. Where these local threats have been identified as significant drinking water threats in the St. Clair Region Assessment Report, municipalities within the St. Clair Region Source Protection Area shall consider:</p> <p>a) rerouting, where possible, highways and arterial roads around more vulnerable areas where opportunities arise; b) placing road signs, consistent with policies 1.02 and 1.03, at the entrance to IPZs so emergency responders and those engaged in transportation of these materials are aware that a spill may pose a significant risk to the drinking water source; c) reviewing their emergency response programs with regards to the ability to contain chemical spills; and</p>		

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		d) reviewing their water treatment plant response time, procedures and equipment.		
Policy 2.53	34	<p>Transportation of Fuel and Nitrogen Based Fertilizer Along Roads, Railways and Waterways and the Transportation of Liquid Petroleum Through Pipelines - Municipal</p> <p>The transportation of fuel and nitrogen based fertilizer along provincial highways, county and local roads, railways, waterways and the transportation of liquid petroleum products through pipelines have been identified as local threats in the Assessment Reports. Event based modelling has identified these activities as significant drinking water threats within specified parts of IPZ-1, 2 and 3. In these areas, municipalities shall consider:</p> <p>a) rerouting, where possible, highways and arterial roads around more vulnerable areas where opportunities arise;</p> <p>b) placing road signs, consistent with policies 1.02 and 1.03, at the entrance to IPZs so emergency responders and those engaged in transportation of these materials are aware that a spill may pose a significant risk to the drinking water source;</p> <p>c) reviewing their emergency response programs with regards to the ability to contain chemical spills; and</p> <p>d) reviewing their water treatment plant response time, procedures and equipment.</p>	Remove specific reference to IPZ area being in SCRSPR	<p>Policy text edit to remove specific reference to SCRSPR</p> <p>Created municipal list in database 10</p> <p>Added LTVCA SPA to SPA list in database</p> <p>Existing and future policy details set to 2yr effective dates in database.</p>
Policy 2.54	35	<p>Transportation of Fuel and Fertilizer Along Roads, Railways and Waterways and the Transportation of Liquid Petroleum Through Pipelines</p> <p>The transportation of fuel and fertilizer along provincial highways, county and local roads, railways, waterways and the transportation of liquid petroleum products through pipelines have been identified as local threats in IPZ-1, 2 and 3 in the St. Clair Region Source Protection Area. Where these local threats have been identified as significant drinking water threats in the St. Clair Region Assessment Report, the Province (Ministry of Transportation) in consultation with municipalities and relevant police services, shall consider source protection information as a criterion when establishing and reviewing Emergency Detour Routes.</p>		
Policy 2.54	35	<p>Transportation of Fuel and Nitrogen Based Fertilizer Along Roads, Railways and Waterways and the Transportation of Liquid Petroleum Through Pipelines</p> <p>The transportation of fuel and nitrogen based fertilizer along provincial highways, county and local roads, railways, waterways and the transportation of liquid petroleum products through pipelines have been identified as local threats in some IPZ-1, 2 and 3s where event based modelling has been undertaken. Where these local threats have been identified as significant drinking water threats in the Assessment Reports the Province (Ministry of Transportation) in consultation with municipalities and relevant police services, shall consider source protection information as a criterion when establishing and reviewing Emergency Detour Routes.</p>	Remove specific reference to IPZ area being in SCRSPR	<p>Policy text edit to remove specific reference to SCRSPR</p> <p>Pro/man dropdown in database to manage</p> <p>Created municipal list in database 10</p> <p>Added LTVCA SPA to SPA list in database</p> <p>How was 1yr effective date chosen in database, should it be changed?</p> <p>Cannot change to Amended Proposed, in database, since effective date for MTO was</p>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
				forced
Policy 3.01	36	<p>Moderate and Low Threat Septic Systems - Discretionary Monitoring</p> <p>To reduce the risk to drinking water sources from septic systems or septic system holding tanks in vulnerable areas where this activity is a low or moderate threat, the local approval agency of septic systems, under the authority of the Ontario Building Code (municipalities or the Board of Health), should consider including these septic systems as part of the discretionary maintenance inspection program outlined in O. Reg. 315/10. In considering these discretionary inspections, priority should be given to areas where septic systems are known to fail and where older septic systems are predominant.</p>		
Policy 3.01	36	<p>Moderate and Low Threat Septic Systems - Discretionary Monitoring</p> <p>To reduce the risk to drinking water sources from septic systems or septic system holding tanks in vulnerable areas where this activity is a low or moderate threat, the local approval agency of septic systems, under the authority of the Ontario Building Code (municipalities or the Board of Health), should consider including these septic systems as part of the discretionary maintenance inspection program outlined in O. Reg. 315/10. In considering these discretionary inspections, priority should be given to areas where septic systems are known to fail and where older septic systems are predominant. Further, special consideration should also be given to maintenance inspection of septic systems which are moderate or low drinking water threats in vulnerable areas where nitrate or phosphorous discharged from septic systems may contribute to identified issues.</p>		<p>Change based on SPC comment.</p> <p>Corrected municipalities list in database 36</p> <p>Added municipality to monitoring policies in database</p> <p>Added additional vulnerable areas in database</p>
Policy 3.02	36	<p>Moderate and Low Threat Pesticide Application - Management</p> <p>To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from the land application of pesticides, the Province (Ministry of Environment) should consider reviewing and, if necessary, amending Pesticide Permits issued under the Pesticides Act, to incorporate conditions to address the protection of municipal drinking water sources where this activity is or would be a low or moderate drinking water threat.</p>		
Policy 3.02	36		Add WHPA-D (6) and possibly more E#'s to sidebar.	<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Corrected municipalities list in database 36 - check</p> <p>Added municipality to monitoring policies in database</p> <p>Added additional vulnerable areas in database</p> <p>Changed to 3yr effective date for existing in database.</p>
New M&L				

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
DWT Policy				
Policy 3.03		<p>New Prescribed Instruments Related to Moderate and Low Threats - Management To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from new activities that would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subject to one or more Prescribed Instruments; and • located in areas where the activity would be a moderate or low drinking water threat; <p>the province should consider incorporating terms and conditions. These terms and conditions, when implemented, should manage the activity such that it does not become a Significant Drinking Water Threat. Where appropriate these terms and conditions should reduce the risk.</p>	[Amend explanatory document to include discussion of appropriate level of risk so the threat never becomes a SDWT (in those areas where the vulnerability might allow it to be considered a SDWT), the level of risk reduction be reasonable in the opinion of the issuer of the PI based on the situation, in establishing conditions on the PI, the issuer should consider whether a spills response plan should be developed which would, among other things, establish communications (warning) between the person engaged in the activity and the users of the drinking water source (municipal, private ?), where the activity provides a potential threat to a municipal drinking water source the operator of the drinking water system be consulted on their perception of the level of risk]	
Policy 4.01	37	<p>Spill Prevention, Spill Contingency and Emergency Response Plans - Municipal To ensure spill prevention plans, spill contingency plans, and emergency response plans are updated for the purpose of protecting municipal drinking water sources with respect to spills that occur along highways, or railway lines within a WHPA, municipalities should consider incorporating the location of WHPAs and related spill considerations into their emergency response plans.</p>		
Policy 4.01	37	<p>Spill Prevention, Spill Contingency and Emergency Response Plans - Municipal To ensure spill prevention plans, spill contingency plans, and emergency response plans are updated for the purpose of protecting municipal drinking water sources with respect to spills that occur along highways, or railway lines within WHPAs and IPZs, municipalities should consider incorporating the location of WHPAs, IPZs and related spill considerations into their emergency response plans.</p>	IPZs missed in original text.	<p>Policy text change editorial</p> <p>Corrected to applicable municipalities in database</p>
Policy 4.02	37	<p>Spill Prevention, Spill Contingency and Emergency Response Plans - Provincial</p>		

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		<p>To ensure spill prevention plans, contingency plans, and emergency response plans are updated for the purpose of protecting municipal drinking water sources with respect to spills that occur within a vulnerable area, along highways, or railway lines;</p> <p>a. The Ministry of Environment is requested to provide mapping of the identified vulnerable areas to the Spills Action Centre to assist them in responding to reported spills along transportation corridors.</p> <p>b. The Spills Action Centre Operations and the relevant procedures cards include information on vulnerable areas and contacts for municipal water system operators with the expectation that the Spills Action Centre will take action under the circumstances to ensure that the operator is aware of the spill and the potential for impact on the drinking water system.</p>		
Policy 4.02	37			<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Corrected to applicable municipalities in database</p>
Policy 4.03	37	<p>General Spills Awareness The Province (Ministry of Environment), in collaboration with municipalities, shall consider developing and implementing general spills awareness programs where significant threats may occur.</p>		
Policy 4.03	37			<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Corrected to applicable municipalities in database</p>
Policy 4.05		<p>Transport Pathway Policy - Municipal To reduce the potential for transport pathways to increase the risk to municipal drinking water sources, municipalities should consider:</p> <p>a) including, as a condition for approval on relevant development applications, a record of the decommissioning of unused wells in accordance with O. Reg. 903 of the Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA);</p> <p>b) the development of municipal by-laws to restrict transport pathways where prescribed drinking water threats would be significant and where alternative services are available. The municipality, in consultation with the Risk Management Official, shall be responsible for determining exceptions to these by-laws; and</p> <p>c) encouraging landowners to improve their wells to meet standards including making landowners aware of any financial incentives which may be available to assist them. If the landowner fails to take appropriate action, the Municipality should draw this deficiency to the attention of the Ministry of Environment (MOE) to enforce the standards under O. Reg. 903 of OWRA or other regulation where applicable. In drawing this deficiency to the attention of the MOE, they should indicate that the deficiency is occurring in a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) and therefore may be increasing the risk to a municipal drinking water source.</p>		
Policy 4.05		<p>Transport Pathway Policy - Municipal To reduce the potential for transport pathways to increase the risk to municipal drinking water sources, municipalities should consider:</p> <p>a) including, as a condition for approval on relevant development applications, a record of the decommissioning of</p>	MOE comment on TSR policies	MOE suggested change

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		<p>unused wells in accordance with O. Reg. 903 of the Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA);</p> <p>b) the development of municipal by-laws to restrict <u>private wells and septic systems</u> where prescribed drinking water threats would be significant and <u>municipal servicing is in place to provide an option for water and sewage other than the creation of potential transport pathways</u>. The municipality, in consultation with the Risk Management Official, shall be responsible for determining exceptions to these by-laws; and</p> <p>c) encouraging landowners to improve their wells to meet standards including making landowners aware of any financial incentives which may be available to assist them. If the landowner fails to take appropriate action, the Municipality should draw this deficiency to the attention of the Ministry of Environment (MOE) to enforce the standards under O. Reg. 903 of OWRA or other regulation where applicable. In drawing this deficiency to the attention of the MOE, they should indicate that the deficiency is occurring in a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) and therefore may be increasing the risk to a municipal drinking water source.</p>		
Policy 4.06	38	<p>New Transport Pathway Reporting - Municipal</p> <p>Under Section 27 (3) of the Clean Water Act, O. Reg. 287/07, municipalities shall notify the Source Protection Authority (SPA) and the Source Protection Committee (SPC) if a person applies to the municipality for the approval of a proposal to engage in any activity in a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) or Intake Protection Zone (IPZ) that may result in the creation of a new transport pathway or the modification of an existing transport pathway. This notice shall include a description of the proposal, the identity of the person responsible for the proposal, and a description of the approvals that are required to engage in the proposed activity. The notification shall be included as part of the existing planning process where possible and the proponent is required to be provided with a copy of the notification. A summary of all such notifications is required to be included as part of the annual reporting requirements identified in policy 5.01.</p>		
Policy 4.06	38		Add IPZ-3 to sidebar	<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Added IPZ-3 to vulnerable areas in database</p>
Policy 4.07	39	<p>New Transport Pathway Reporting Guidance</p> <p>The Conservation Authorities within the Source Protection Region shall work collaboratively with the municipalities of the Source Protection Region to develop guidance to identify the activities that will create transport pathways and the locations within which municipalities are required to provide notification of such new or altered transport pathways in accordance with Section 27(3) of O. Reg. 287/07 of the Clean Water Act.</p> <p>This guidance shall be available as soon as possible after the Source Protection Plan comes into effect.</p>		
Policy 4.07	39			<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Add Municipality to sidebar (in database)</p> <p>Should vulnerable areas be the same as Policy 4.06? (in database)</p>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
Policy 4.09		<p>Transport Pathways Notification - Provincial When the Source Protection Plan comes into effect, the Province (Ministry of Environment) and federal agencies, shall consider developing a notification program to ensure that the Source Protection Authority (SPA) and Source Protection Committee (SPC) are aware of new or changes to existing pathways. For this notification, they shall consider the guidance developed collaboratively by the Conservation Authorities and the municipalities which is suggested in policy 4.07.</p>		
Policy 4.09				<p>*no change to policy text*</p> <p>Should vulnerable areas be the same as Policy 4.06? (in database)</p>
Policy 4.10		<p>Provincial Well Inspection The Province (Ministry of Environment) shall consider prioritizing the enforcement of the requirements of O. Reg. 903 of the Ontario Water Resources Act through well inspections using officials with appropriate skills and training. Resources should be focused in areas where improperly constructed, maintained, decommissioned or abandoned wells may increase the potential threat to municipal drinking water sources. The MOE should respond in a timely manner to any deficient wells brought to their attention giving due regard for the increased risk to the municipal drinking water source as identified by the Assessment Report.</p>		
Policy 4.10		<p>Provincial Well Inspection <u>The Ministry of the Environment (MOE) is strongly encouraged to undertake an updated risk-based program analysis of the compliance program associated with the Wells Regulation [R.R.O., 1990 Regulation 903 (Wells) as amended, made under the Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O., 1990, c. O. 40].</u></p> <p><u>The program analysis should consider:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Increased MOE field presence with well contractors</u> <u>Complaint response prioritization where the presence of a transport pathway would endanger sources of municipal drinking water,</u> <u>Focusing resources in areas where improperly constructed, maintained or abandoned wells may increase the potential threat to municipal drinking water sources.</u> 	MOE suggested TSR change wording.	<u>MOE suggested change</u>
New EA Policy				
Policy 4.12		<p>Environmental Assessment Reviews To reduce the risk to municipal drinking water sources from activities subject to an environmental assessment (EA) in areas where the activity would be a significant, moderate or low drinking water threat the Conservation Authorities (CAs) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> review EA documentation when circulated by the proponent; provide available Source Protection information; and request Source Protection Planning information (including an assessment of risks for the proposed and preferred alternatives) be included in the EA. 		<p>Edit to policy wording based on input from Oxford County staff.</p>

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		Participation in this program by the CAs will be contingent on funding and municipal support of the CA involvement in this program.		
New Nitrate Monitoring Policy				
Policy 4.13		<p>Nitrate Monitoring Policy</p> <p>In accordance with Section 22(2)-[7] of the Clean Water Act monitoring of nitrate is required for the Wallaceburg Surface Water Intake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist in the delineation of the issue contributing area; • identify activities contributing to the issue; and, • assess whether Nitrate continues to be an issue. <p>The Chatham-Kent PUC and St Clair Region Conservation Authority, in collaboration with the Province (Ministry of Environment) and other bodies where possible, should continue the support of existing water quality monitoring programs where they relate to the assessment of the Nitrate Issue, the delineation of an ICA or the identification of threats contributing to the Issue.</p> <p>Opportunities to better coordinate monitoring efforts to characterize water quality during events, and areas contributing to the issue under the event, should be considered.</p> <p>Where it is appropriate, additional water quality monitoring should be incorporated into existing programs or added as new programs.</p> <p>These monitoring efforts should be directed at such things as, but not limited to: event based water quality monitoring, correlation between the various monitoring programs, and contributions through transport pathways.</p> <p>Participation in these monitoring programs is dependent on adequate resources (such as funding and staff capacity) being available and the intention to continue to use the Wallaceburg surface water intake as a municipal drinking water source.</p>		New policy
New Microcystin Monitoring Policy				
Policy 4.14		<p>Microcystin Monitoring Policy</p> <p>In accordance with Section 22(2)-[7] of the Clean Water Act further monitoring and research of Microcystin is required for the Wheatley and Chatham/South Kent Surface Water Intakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assist in the delineation of the issue contributing area if required and advisable in the future; • assist with future identification activities contributing to the issue (via the release of Phosphorous); and, 		New policy

Section / Policy	Page	Text	Reason For Change	Changes Made
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess whether Microcystin continues to be an issue. <p>The Chatham-Kent PUC and Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority, in collaboration with the Province (Ministry of Environment), Essex Region Conservation Authority and other bodies where possible, should continue the support of existing water quality monitoring programs where they relate to the assessment and understanding of the microcystin issue.</p> <p>Opportunities to better coordinate monitoring efforts during events and provide insight into areas contributing to the issue under the event should be considered.</p> <p>Where it is appropriate, additional water quality monitoring should be incorporated into existing programs or developed as new programs.</p> <p>These monitoring efforts should be directed at such things as, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • event based water quality monitoring (both blooms and runoff events), • correlation between the various monitoring programs (locally and within the western Basin of Lake Erie), and • contributions through transport pathways. <p>Participation in these monitoring programs is dependent on adequate resources (including funding and staff capacity) being available.</p>		

Legend

White Cells- original policy text

Grey Cells- new policy text

Yellow highlight- area of original policy text to be changed (already reviewed by SPC)

Bright Green highlight- area of new policy text (already reviewed by SPC)

Magenta highlight- area of original policy text to be changed (not yet reviewed by SPC)

Blue highlight- area of new policy text (not yet reviewed by SPC)

Red highlight- outstanding internal staff issue to be completed

Red text- policy change made in response to MOE comment on TSR pSPP

Dark Green highlight- policy selected for discussion at SPC meeting