

Ontario's Approach to Drinking Water Source Protection



Cost of a Crisis - \$64.5 Million

Walkerto

WE'D LOVE THE PLEASURE OF YOUR

Other Gov't Agency Costs	\$ 11,110,184
OCWA & System Remediation	\$ 9,222,215
Inquiry Costs	\$ 9,000,000
Household Costs	\$ 6,916,949
Town Costs	\$ 6,548,523
Health & Epidemiological Study Costs	\$ 5,212,160
Emergency Water Provision	\$ 4,167,179
Health Unit & HU Assistance	\$ 3,150,000
Local Business Losses (incl. Prod)	\$ 2,694,435
Long-term health	\$ 2,497,932
Loss Property Values	\$ 1,106,136
Legal - Private	\$ 1,000,000
Samples, labs, reporting	\$ 645,000
Hospital Stays & Air Trans.& Opp. Cost	\$ 597,418
Coroner Costs	\$ 559,824
Physician Visits	\$ 99,239
	\$ 64,527,194

WELL 5 MEMORIAL

This plaque marks the location of Walkerton's former Well 5. which supplied a portion of the town's drinking water from 1978 into the spring of 2000. In mid May of the year of 2000, extremely heavy rains washed a toxic blend of biological pathogens through the soils and into the vulnerable shaft of Well 5 and ultimately into Walkerton's Municipal drinking, water system. The resulting contamination of the town's drinking water system lead to the deaths of seven people and caused thousands of others to fall ill. It is hoped that all those who visit this location will reflect upon the multiple causes of this tragedy and will be filled with a renewed reverence for the comprehensive stewardship of the waters that sustain us all.

MUNICIPALITY

Well 5

OF BROCKTON

What Happened In Walkerton?

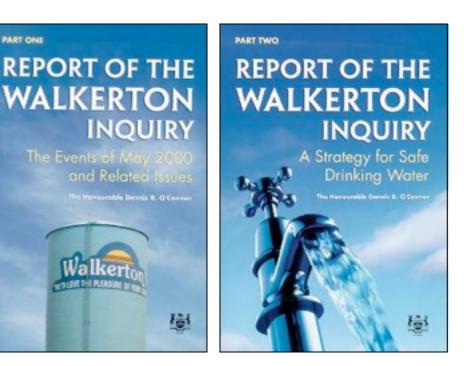
A public inquiry found that nearly every protection measure failed. The Inquiry examined those failures and made 121 recommendations.

99 recommendations regarding:

- Approvals & Inspections
- Training & Certification
- Licensing & Accreditation
- Communication among Agencies

22 recommendations regarding:

Watershed-based source protection



A Need for Source Water Protection

Prevention

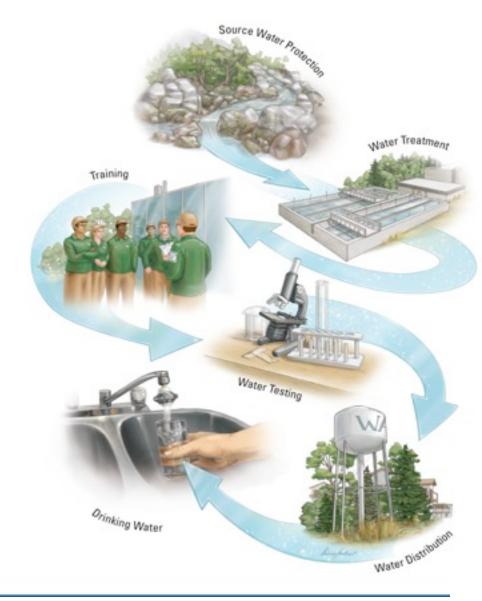
Steps should be taken to keep contaminants out of drinking water sources such as rivers, lakes and groundwater

Part of a Multi-Barrier Approach

"The best way to achieve a healthy public water supply is to put in place multiple barriers that keep water contaminants from reaching people"

"A degree of redundancy guards against the failure of any one barrier."

Justice Dennis O'Connor

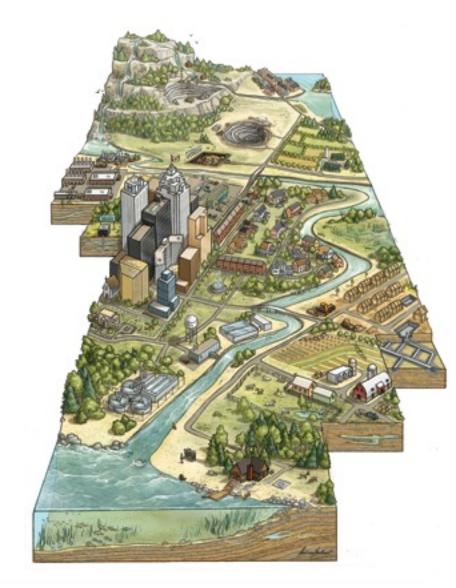


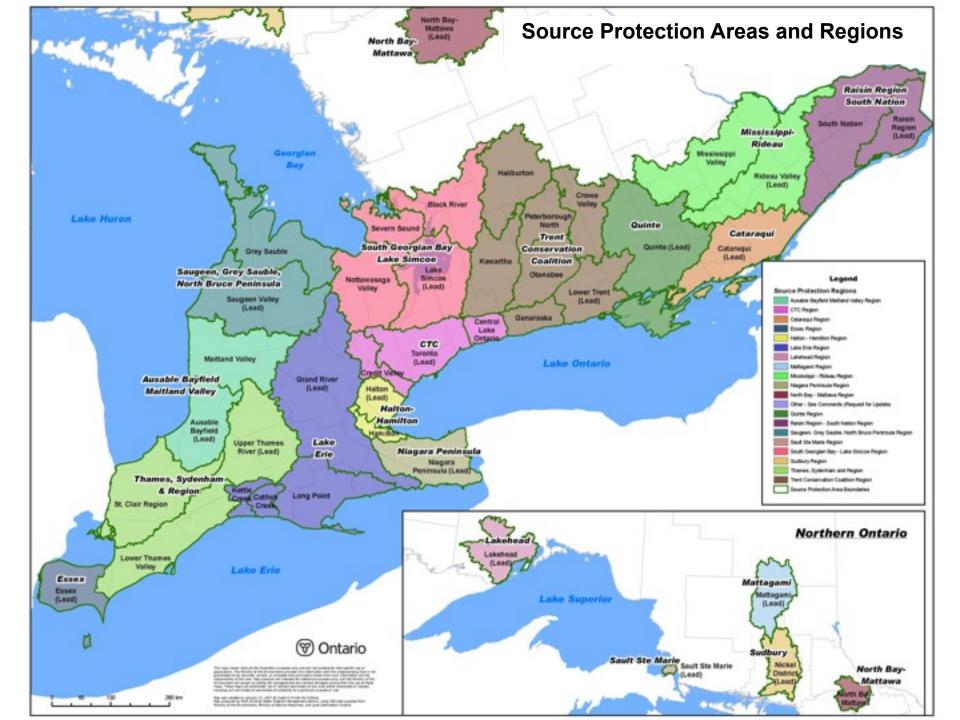
How is Ontario Protecting Source Water?

Ontario introduced the *Water Act* in 2006:

Clean

- Focus is protecting sources of municipal drinking water
- Approach is developing
 Science-based policies
- Decisions are made at the watershed scale





Source Protection Committees

- Chair
- 1/3 Municipal Reps

Members of council and staff

1/3 Economic Sector Reps

Agriculture, industry, small business...

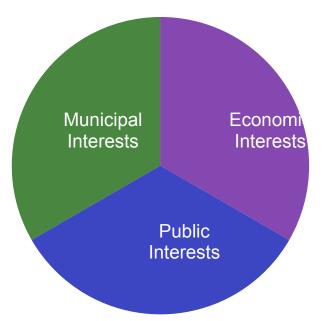
1/3 Public Interest Reps

First Nations, environment, public...

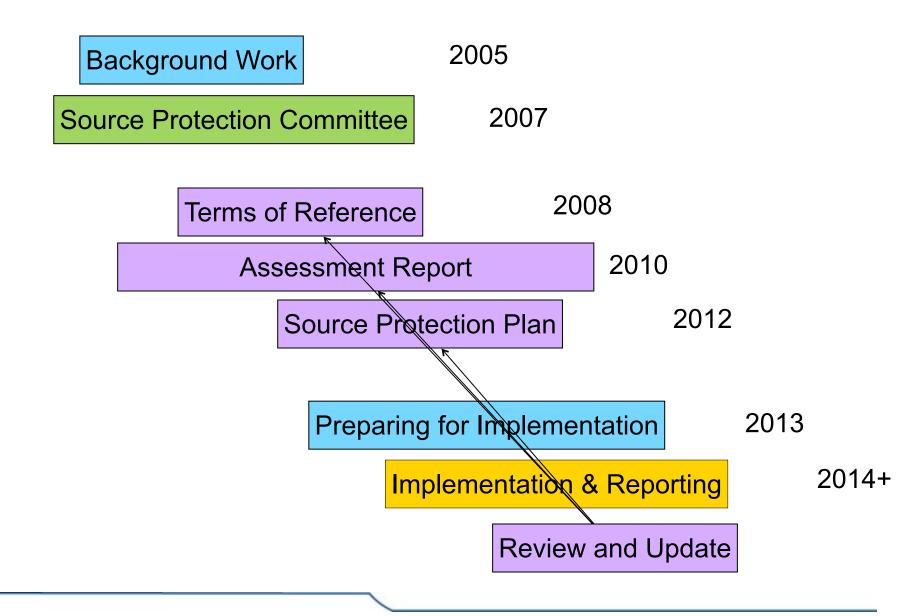
First Nations Rep

Only for regions that have First Nations reserves

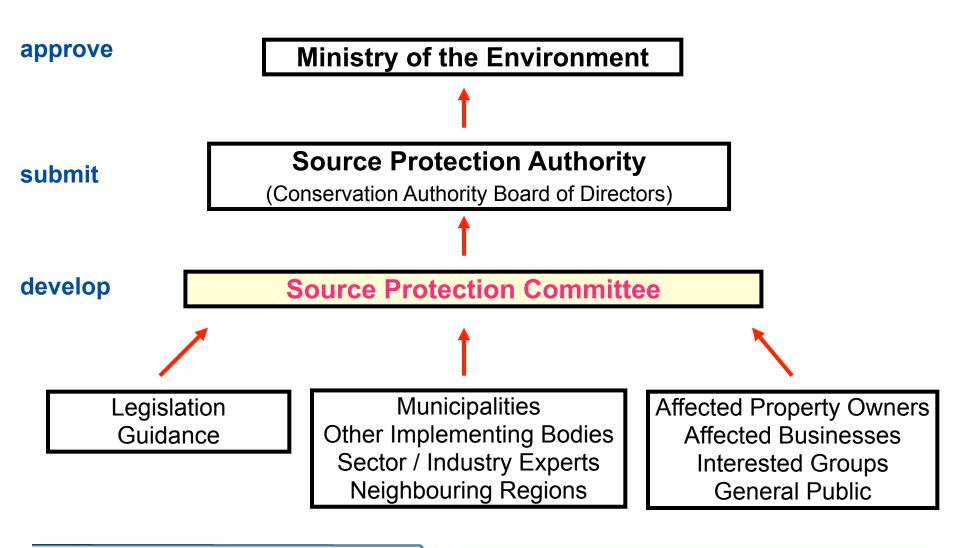
3 Non-voting Liaison Members
 Representing MOE, SPAs & Health Units



The Process



Workflow



Ontario's Source Protection Process

Assessment Report

1. Identify Vulnerable Areas (drinking water sources)

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

municipal drinking water municipal drinking water regional groundwater regional groundwater



2. Identify Drinking Water Threats

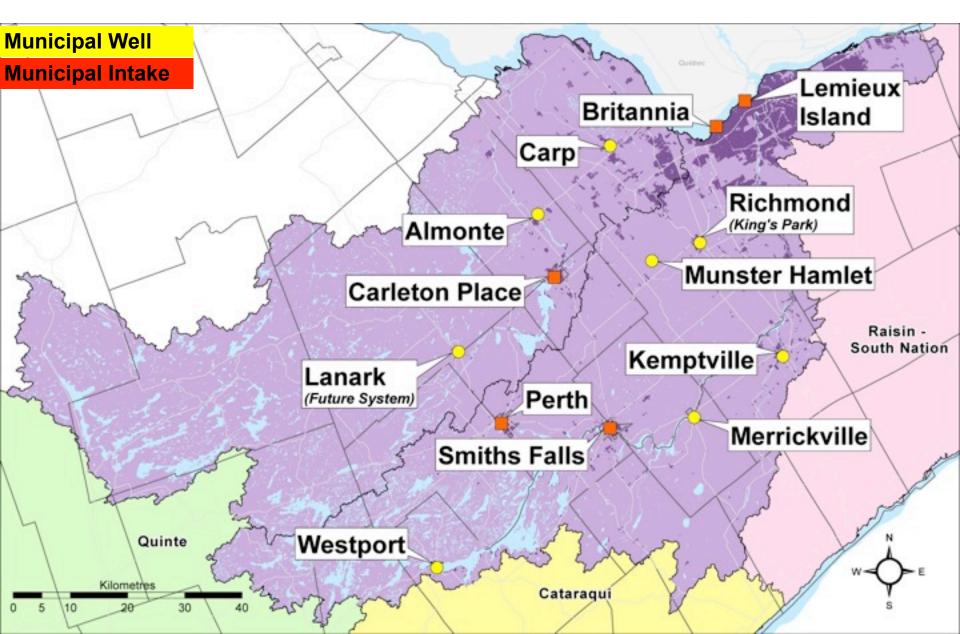
- 21 "prescribed drinking water threats"
- Also opportunity to add other threats locally

Source Protection Plan

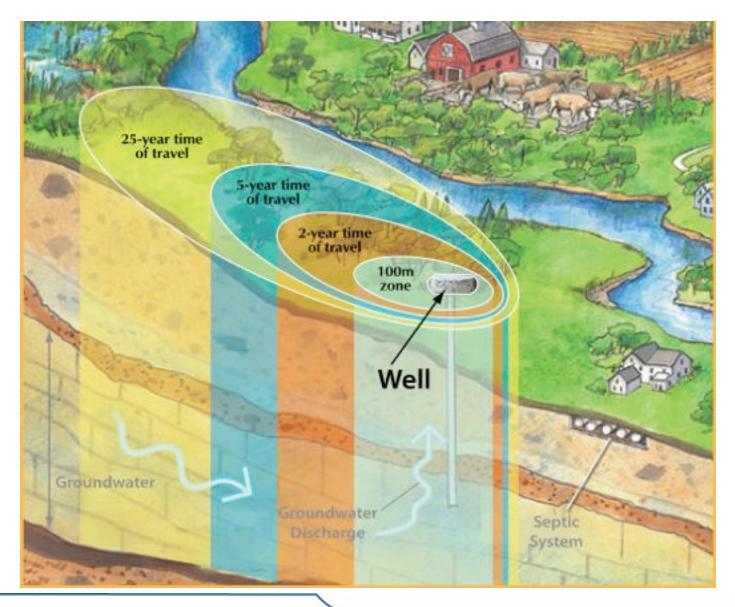
3. Address Drinking Water Threats

- Consider existing legislation and requirements
- Develop additional policies where necessary to manage or prohibit

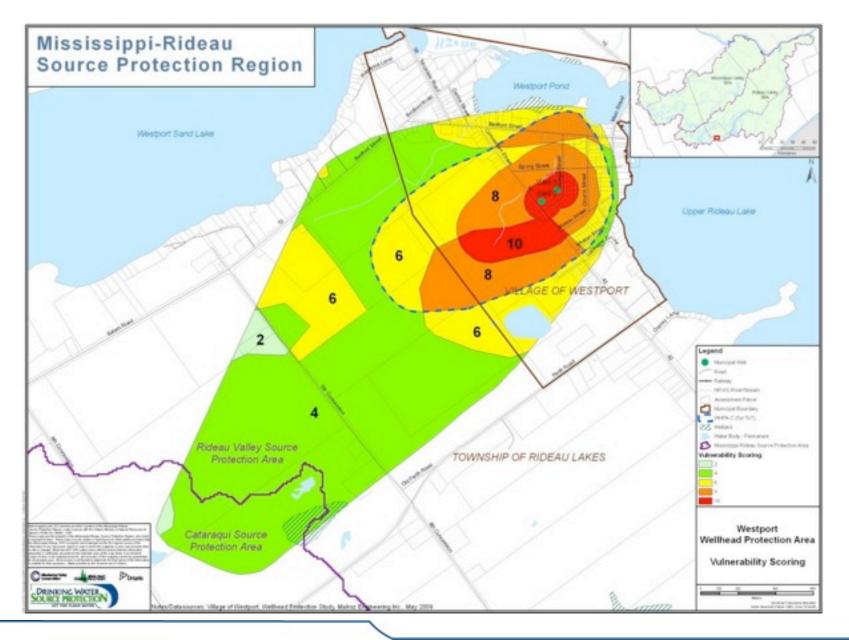
Municipal Drinking Water Systems in the Mississippi-Rideau



Wellhead Protection Areas



Westport Wellhead Protection Area

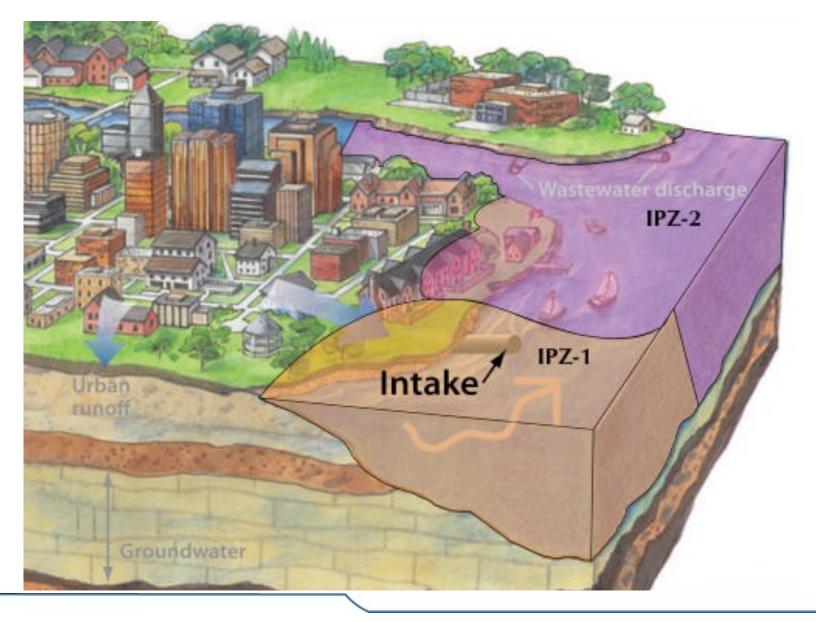


MOE's Designated Significant Threats

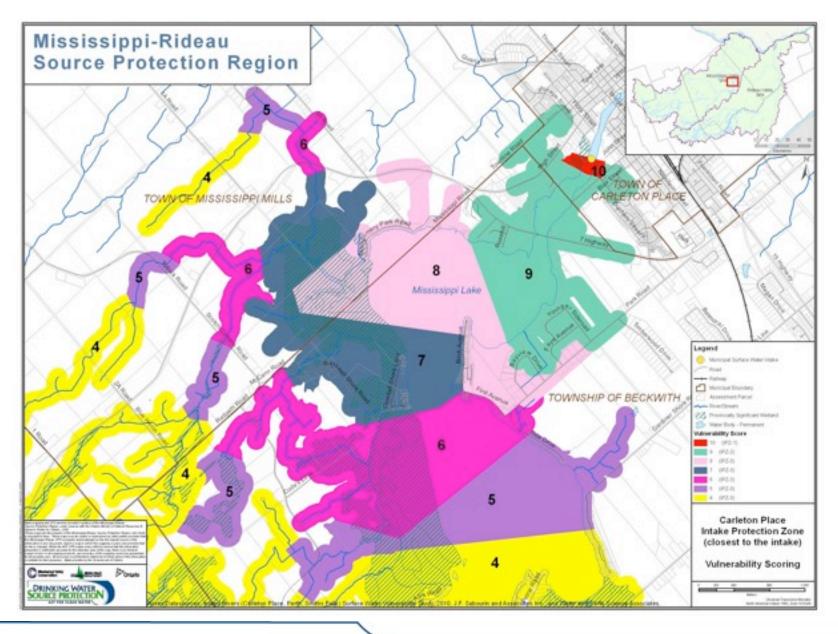
MOE Drinking Water Threat Categories		Wellhead Protection Area		Intake Protection Zone		
		10	8	10	9	8.1/8
Waste Disposal Site	(establishment, operation or maintenance)	~	1	1	1	~
Sewage System	(establishment, operation or maintenance)	~	~	~	1	~
Agricultural Source Material (ASM)	(application, handling and storage)	~		1	1	~
Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM)	(application, handling and storage)	1		1	~	~
Aquaculture						
Outdoor Livestock Areas	(grazing, pasturing, outdoor confinement area, farm-animal yard)	~		×	~	1
Commercial Fertilizer	(application, handling and storage)	~		1	1	
Pesticides	(application, handling and storage)	1		1	1	~
Road Salt	(application, handling and storage)	~		1	1	
Snow	(storage)	~		× .	~	
Fuel	(handling and storage)	~		~		
Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL)	(handling and storage)	Anywhere in 5 year time of travel		~		
Organic Solvent	(handling and storage)	~		1		
De-icing of Aircraft	(management of runoff)	~		~	1	

*DNAPLs are chemicals that sink in water and have low solubility (e.g. trichloroethylene)

Intake Protection Zone



Carleton Place Intake Protection Zone

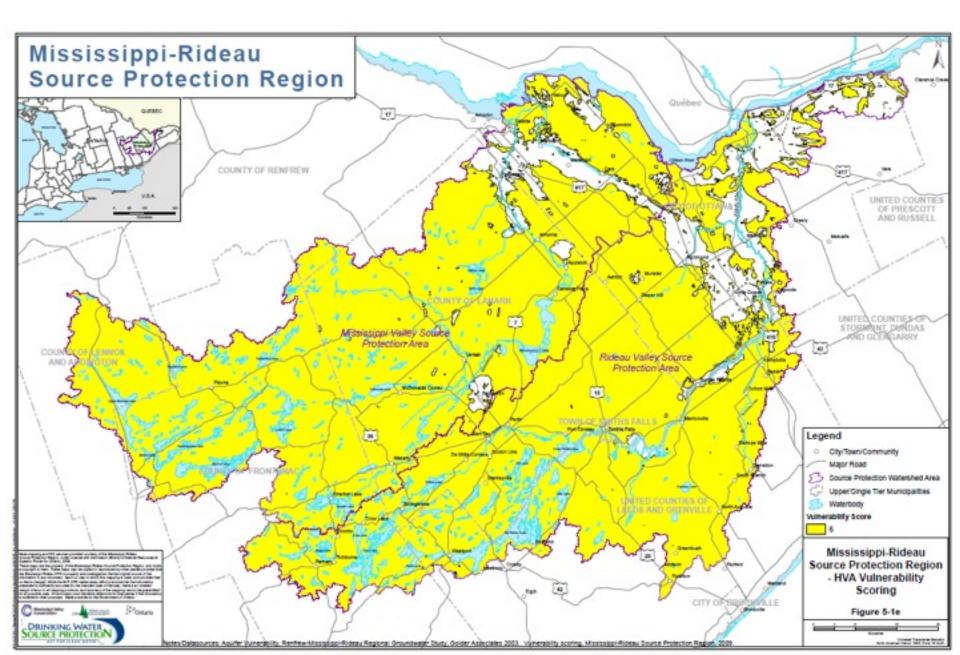


MOE's Designated Significant Threats

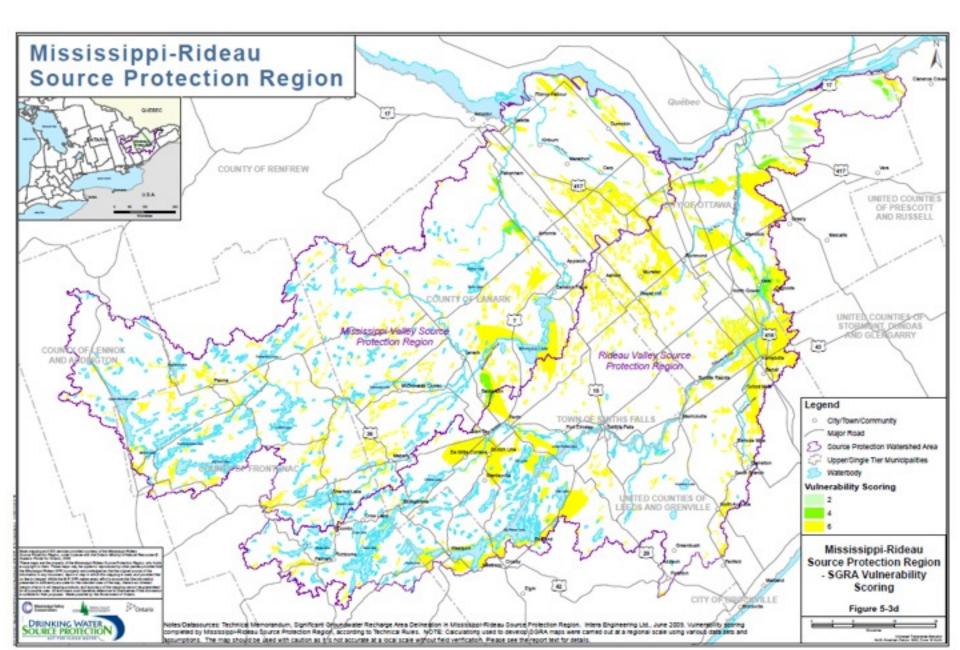
MOE Drinking Water Threat Categories		Wellhead Protection Area		Intake Protection Zone		
		10	8	10	9	8.1/8
Waste Disposal Site	(establishment, operation or maintenance)	~	1	1	1	~
Sewage System	(establishment, operation or maintenance)	~	~	~	1	~
Agricultural Source Material (ASM)	(application, handling and storage)	~		1	1	~
Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM)	(application, handling and storage)	1		1	~	~
Aquaculture						
Outdoor Livestock Areas	(grazing, pasturing, outdoor confinement area, farm-animal yard)	~		×	~	1
Commercial Fertilizer	(application, handling and storage)	~		1	1	
Pesticides	(application, handling and storage)	1		1	1	~
Road Salt	(application, handling and storage)	~		1	1	
Snow	(storage)	~		× .	~	
Fuel	(handling and storage)	~		~		
Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL)	(handling and storage)	Anywhere in 5 year time of travel		~		
Organic Solvent	(handling and storage)	~		1		
De-icing of Aircraft	(management of runoff)	~		~	1	

*DNAPLs are chemicals that sink in water and have low solubility (e.g. trichloroethylene)

Highly Vulnerable Aquifers



Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas



Policy Toolbox



Address Significant Threats	Address Moderate & Low Threats
Municipality / CA must comply	
Municipality / CA must comply	
Municipality / CA must comply	
√ Must Conform	√ Must Have Regard
√ Must Conform	√ Must Have Regard
√ Must Comply	X
√ Must Comply	X
	Significant Threats $$ Municipality / CA must comply $$ Municipality / CA must comply $$ Municipality / CA must comply $$ Must Conform $$ Must Conform $$ Must Conform $$ Must Comply $$ Must Comply $$ Must Comply $$ $$ Must Comply $$

The Result...

General Policy Approach Across Ontario

- Education across the board for most threats
- Manage generally all existing activities and some future activities
- Prohibit some future activities

Managing Activities:

- Rely on existing requirements where possible (business as usual)
- Add new requirements if necessary (inspection, change in practice)

Prohibiting Future Activities:

• Those that are large scale, high risk or have little local impact

Implementation:

- First choice provincial prescribed instruments
- •Second choice other existing tools or programs
- •Third choice Risk Management Official tools

Mississippi-Rideau Example

WHPA Scored 10

Prohibit (future): •Waste disposal sites •Sewage works such as industrial effluent, combined sewers and sewage treatment plants •Snow dumps and road salt storage •DNAPLs and organic solvents •Fuel storage at licensed facilities such as at gas stations • Commercial (non-farm) pesticide and fertilizer storage •Aircraft de-icing

Manage:

On-site sewage systems (mandatory inspections)
Sanitary sewers (regular inspections and maintenance)
Road salt application (Management Plans / Smart Salt Practices)
DNAPLs, organic solvents, fuel stored at private outlets, commercial fertilizer, ASM, NASM, outdoor livestock areas (Risk Management Plans)



WHPA Scored 8

<u>Prohibit (future)</u>: •Waste disposal sites •Sewage works: industrial effluent, combined sewers and sewage treatment plants •DNAPLs

Manage: •Existing DNAPLs *Management Plan*)

(Risk

WHPA - C

Prohibit (future): •DNAPLs

Manage: •Existing DNAPLs (Risk Management Plan)

The Impact...

Source Protection Plan Policies:

Only apply in small areas

• Less than 1.5% of our region

Only affect a few activities

• 200 fuel, 55 agriculture, 12 chemical, 2 septic

Only prohibit or contain requirements when necessary

• Many activities are already adequately managed

Next Steps

Source Protection Plan Approval:

- Plans were submitted to the MOE in August, 2012
- Approval is expected in 2013
- Implementation is expected to begin in early 2014

Preparing for Implementation:

- Getting municipalities and others ready to implement policies
- Getting property owners and businesses ready for implementation

Lessons Learned

Funding:

- This program was well funded by the province
 - Program Funding (for conservation authorities and municipalities)
 - Stewardship Funding (for property owners and businesses)
 - Now discussing implementation funding

Consultation:

- Every step of the process involved extensive consultation with all parties
- This led to better results and was essential in building support for the policies

Provincial Direction – Local Decisions:

- Provincial direction provided consistency (but sometimes too rigid or too flexible)
- Watershed-scale produced effective, practical and cost-effective policies

Scope:

- Current focus is protecting sources of municipal drinking water in CA watersheds
- Other sources could be protected (private wells and intakes, non-CA areas)

More Information:

Mississippi-Rideau:	Sommer Casgrain-Robertson
	sommer.robertson@mrsourcewater.ca
	613-692-3571 or 1-800-267-3504 ext.
1147	www.mrsourcewater.ca

MOE: www.ene.gov.on.ca

Conservation Ontario:

www.conservation-ontario.on.ca