



Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

Source Protection Committee Meeting Agenda

November 25, 2021

9:30 a.m.

via ZOOM Online

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84128854970?pwd=d2xSbmRub2ROUTJkMzcxVDhTZWM4UT09>

Meeting ID: 841 2885 4970; Passcode: 694854; Toll-free: 855-703-8985

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1. Call to Order
 2. Chair's Remarks
 3. Approval of Agenda
 4. Declaration of Conflict of Interest
 5. Delegations / Presentations
 - a. Program Update - Powerpoint Presentation: Staff
 6. Approval of Minutes
 - a. Source Protection Committee Minutes of February 25, 2021 1-4
 7. New Business
 - a. Project Manager's Update: Lisa Van De Ligt 5-6
 - b. Proposed Agriculture Policy Update: Alix Jolicoeur 7-11
 - c. Proposed Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipeline Policy Update: Alison McDonald 12-16
 8. Correspondence
 - a. 2020-2021 Raisin – South Nation Source Protection Region Annual Newsletter 17-25
 - b. "Learn How You Can Help Protect Drinking Water at the Source" (2021/10/26) 26-29
 9. Date of Next SPC Meeting: To Be Determined (February, 2022)
 10. Adjournment

Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee

Minutes

February 25, 2021 – 1:30 pm

Virtual Meeting via Zoom

PRESENT: Ray Beauregard, Chair
Brian Powell, Agriculture Representative
Walter Oeggerli, Agriculture Representative
Jacqueline Pemberton, Agriculture Representative
Don Munro, General Public Representative
Elaine Kennedy, Great River Network
Adrian Wynands, Clean Water Committee
Tom Van Dusen, General Public Representative
Lawrence Levere, The United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Carma Williams, The United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry
Josée Brizard, The United Counties of Prescott and Russell
Michel Kearney, City of Ottawa
Robert Rathbun, City of Cornwall
Stephen Wilson, Commercial / Industrial Representative
Blair Walker, Aggregates Representative
Bryan McGillis, Raisin Region Source Protection Authority Liaison
François St-Amour, South Nation Source Protection Authority Liaison
Mary Wooding, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks Liaison
Idalia Milan, Eastern Ontario Health Unit Liaison

REGRETS: None

STAFF: Phil Barnes, Project Manager
Alison McDonald, Team Lead, Approvals, SNC
Laura Crites, Planning Technician, SNC
Lisa Van De Ligt, Communications Specialist, RRCA
Taylor Campbell, Communications Specialist, SNC
Richard Pilon, General Manager, RRCA
Alicia Howse, Assistant to the GM, SNC

GUESTS: Notice was posted to the Source Protection website ahead of the meeting, inviting the public to request access to the Zoom meeting. No public access was requested.



1. Call to Order

Ray Beauregard, Chair, welcomed all in attendance and called the meeting to order at 1:35 PM.

2. Chairman's Remarks

Ray Beauregard, Chair, provided a verbal update on recent happenings with the Source Protection program.

3. Approval of Agenda

Resolution #1/21

Moved by: Lawrence Levere
Seconded: Brian Powell

THAT the agenda be approved.

CARRIED

4. Declaration of Conflict of Interest

None

5. Approval of Minutes

Resolution #2/21

Moved by: Walter Oeggerli
Seconded: Lawrence Levere

THAT the minutes of the December 10, 2020, meeting of the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee be approved.

CARRIED

6. Business Arising from the Minutes

None



7. New Business

a) Project Manager's Update

Resolution #3/21

Moved by: Jackie Pemberton

Seconded: Don Munro

THAT the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive and file the Project Manager's Update.

CARRIED

b) Risk Management Reporting

Resolution #4/21

Moved by: Elaine Kennedy

Seconded: Tom Van Dusen

THAT the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive the Annual Reporting to the Source Protection Authorities.

CARRIED

c) Communications Update

Resolution #5/21:

Moved by: Jackie Pemberton

Seconded: Brian Powell

THAT the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive and file the communications update, as presented.

CARRIED

d) Proposed Policy Directions

Resolution #6/21:

Moved by: Adrian Wynands

Seconded: Brian Powell

THAT the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee approve the proposed policies as presented, subject to clarification on pipeline policy implementing body, and direct staff to update the Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document as needed.

CARRIED



8. Correspondence

Correspondence was included in the agenda package.

9. Date of Next Meeting

The date of the next meeting is to be determined, targeting early April.

10. Adjournment

Resolution #7/20

Moved by: Don Munro

Seconded: Lawrence Levere

THAT the Source Protection Committee meeting of February 25, 2021 be adjourned at 3:05 PM.

Recorded by: Phil Barnes

Ray Beauregard
Chair

Phil Barnes
Project Manager

To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Lisa Van De Ligt, Project Manager
Date: November 17, 2021
Subject: Project Manager's Update

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee receive and file the Project Manager's Update.

The last Source Protection Committee (SPC) meeting was February 25, 2021. Since then, staff have continued to work on deliverables identified in the 2021-2022 agreement with the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) and on-going Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) initiatives. Below are the highlights:

Program Management

- Submission of 2021-22 Interim Report to MECP.
- Workplan preparation for 2022-2023.
- Waiting to receive final Phase 2 Technical Rules and "Best Practices for Source Water Protection" guidance document from MECP.

Meetings

- Monthly Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Team meetings.
- Monthly Eastern Region project managers meetings.
- Quarterly provincial Source Protection Committee Chairs meeting (next meeting: December 8, 2021).
- Quarterly provincial project manager and communications meetings.

Source Protection Plan amendments

- Minister's Order issued under Section 36 of the *Clean Water Act*:
 - Development of policy updates.
 - On-going Assessment Report updates.
 - Preparation of consultation plan.
- On-going communications with municipalities regarding Section 34 (locally-initiated) amendments under the *Clean Water Act*.



Communications

- Collaboration with Eastern Ontario Source Protection Regions to educate Emergency Management Coordinators on DWSP. Capital Sector presentation delivered in partnership with Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Region.
- DWSP lecture to St. Lawrence College Environmental Technician program students.
- Launch of first Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region annual newsletter (see Agenda Item #8(a) Correspondence).
- Ongoing DWSP communications campaigns through a press release (see Agenda Item #8(b) Correspondence) and social media.
- DWSP road sign awareness campaign created by Conservation Ontario and Source Protection Regions.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lisa Van De Ligt".

Lisa Van De Ligt,
Project Manager
Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

TO: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
FROM: Alix Jolicoeur, Watershed Planner
DATE: November 16, 2021
SUBJECT: Proposed Agriculture Policy Update

Recommendation: That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee approve the proposed policies as presented and direct staff to update the Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document as needed.

Background:

The Source Protection Plan is being revised as part of a comprehensive review under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act* (order from the Minister). Policy updates were scoped as part of a formal workplan consultation with the local Source Protection Authorities, municipalities, and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).

The proposed **Agricultural Policies for Nutrient Management Plans, AG-1 and AG-2**, directions were presented to the Source Protection Committee (SPC) on February 25, 2021 for endorsement. The SPC approved minor changes to AG-1 policy to clarify that the policy does not capture Nutrient Management Plans.

Based on preliminary consultation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) and MECP, the Agricultural Policies were further revised. The final policy is discussed in more detail below.

Agricultural Activities: *Nutrient Management Act*

Policy AG-1 currently directs OMAFRA to review existing and future instruments under the Nutrient Management Act, 2002. This approach was chosen to reduce regulatory burden and avoid unnecessary costs.

OMAFRA's *Nutrient Management Act* includes multiple Prescribed Instruments that relate to agricultural activities. Each of these Instruments manage activities differently with different standards of review/approval. Staff met with OMAFRA staff to review the effectiveness of these instruments in the context of the Source Protection Policy implementation.

The policy works well for Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) Plans and Nutrient Management Strategies that require OMAFRA approval; however, not all agricultural activities that are or could be an existing or future significant drinking water threat are managed through these tools.

Gaps in policy implementation exist as not all prescribed instruments allow OMAFRA to require additions or amendments to address Source Water Protection threats, and not all prescribed instruments require OMAFRA approval.

OMAFRA also does not have the authority to impose terms and conditions on these plans. The Consultants who prepare these Plans should address drinking water threats when creating the plan, but they are not legally required to do so. This means OMAFRA cannot guarantee that these instruments contain the appropriate provisions.

There have been on-going issues with implementation of AG-1 and it has been challenging to confirm when there is a prescribed instrument and whether that prescribed instrument manages the threat. This gap was identified by the Risk Management Officials when the Source Protection Plans were first implemented. As a stopgap measure, these threats were managed by the Risk Management Plan policy AG-2.

Following consultation with OMAFRA and MECP, a single Policy (AG-1) is proposed which would require an RMP for all agricultural activities where the activities are or could be an existing or future threat. (A track-change version is included as Appendix A).

Where an activity has a prescribed instrument, such as a Nutrient Management Strategy, the landowner or their representative may apply for an exemption from the RMP requirement if it is demonstrated that the prescribed instrument contains conditions that manage the drinking water related threat.

Policy Recommendation:

Policy AG-1 – Existing and future agricultural activities subject to a Risk Management Plan

The following activities are designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the *Clean Water Act, 2006 (Risk Management Plan)* where the activity is or could be a significant threat:

- storage and application of agricultural source material (ASM);
- the handling, storage, and application of non-agricultural source material (NASM);
- the use of land for livestock grazing/pasturing, outdoor confinement area/farm-animal yard; and,
- the handling, storage, and application of commercial fertilizer.

Risk Management Plan

The Risk Management Plan will be based upon the same principles as the requirements of a Nutrient Management Plan/Strategy or Environmental Farm Plan.

The Risk Management Plan will include these conditions where appropriate:

- Requiring soil samples be done at least once every five years

- Based on soil samples, fertilizer and ASM shall be used at the appropriate rates
- Requiring mitigation measures, including structural or management alterations, to prevent runoff that could pose a risk to drinking water from entering surface water, such as a berm or the establishment of minimum vegetative buffers between application areas and surface water
- Requiring any other alterations needed to meet current best management practices (i.e., nutrient management standards for runoff)
- No ASM, NASM or commercial fertilizer shall be spread within the WHPA-A (100 m around the wellhead)
- Any other measure that protects drinking water or which are necessary to meet the test of “ceases to be a significant drinking water threat” to the satisfaction of the RMO
- Any other measures required to mitigate the potential risk to drinking water to the satisfaction of the RMO

If a person has a prescribed instrument under the Nutrient Management Act that regulates the activity or activities the person is or is proposing to be engaged in at the particular location, and the prescribed instrument contains conditions to ensure that it conforms to the significant threat policies above, the person may apply to the Risk Management Official for an exemption from the Risk Management Plan requirement above as per section 61 of Regulation 287/07.

Note: Additional policies apply. See: *MONITORING-1*, *GENERAL-5*, and *GENERAL-6*.

Conclusion

Upon approval, staff will make the necessary updates to the Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document for consultation.



Alix Jolicoeur
Watershed Planner
Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

APPENDIX A

Track Changes Version of AG-1 and AG-2.

~~Policy AG-1 – Existing and future agricultural activities subject to a Prescribed Instrument~~

~~Where the following activities are or could be an existing or future significant threat, the threat shall be managed through the Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (as amended):~~

- ~~• storage and application of agricultural source material;~~
- ~~• the handling, storage, and application of non-agricultural source material;~~
- ~~• the use of land for an outdoor confinement area or a farm animal yard; and~~
- ~~• the application of commercial fertilizer to land.~~

~~The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs will work with farmers to review existing and future Nutrient Management Plans, Strategies, and Non-Agricultural Source Material Plans to ensure that they contain best management practices to ensure that agricultural activities are not, or do not, become a significant drinking water threat. Instruments that exist before the day the Source Protection Plan takes effect must be reviewed and, if necessary, amended within three years.~~

~~Note: Additional policies apply. See MONITORING-3.~~

Policy AG-12 - Existing and future agricultural activities subject to a Risk Management Plan

The following activities are designated for the purpose of Section 58 of the Clean Water Act, 2006 (Risk Management Plan), where the activity is or could be a significant drinking water threat ~~for activities that are not subject to the requirements of the Nutrient Management Act, 2002 (as amended):~~

- the storage and application of agricultural source material (ASM);
- the handling, storage, and application of non-agricultural source material (NASM);
- the use of land for livestock grazing/pasturing or outdoor confinement area/farm animal yard; and
- the handling, storage, and application of commercial fertilizer.

The Risk Management Plan will be based upon the same principles as the requirements of a Nutrient Management Plan/Strategy or Environmental Farm Plan.

The Risk Management Plan will include these conditions where appropriate:

- Requiring soil samples be done at least once every five years ~~(the default value of 101 ppm of plant available phosphorus and 251 ppm of plant available potassium can be used in place of the first soil test)~~

- Based on soil samples, fertilizer and ASM shall be used at the appropriate rates
- Requiring mitigation measures, including structural or management alterations, to prevent runoff that could pose a risk to drinking water from entering surface water, such as a berm or the establishment of minimum vegetative buffers between application areas and from surface water
- Requiring any other alterations needed to structural or management alterations needed to meet current best management practices (i.e. nutrient management standards for runoff)
- No ASM, NASM, or fertilizer shall be spread within the WHPA-A (100 m around the wellhead)
- Any other measure that protects drinking water or which are necessary to meet the test of "ceases to be a significant drinking water threat" to the satisfaction of the RMO
- Any other measures required to mitigate the potential risk to drinking water to the satisfaction of the RMO

~~Risk Management Plans or voluntary Nutrient Management Plans/Strategies prepared by~~ If a person has a prescribed instrument certified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs under the Nutrient Management Act that regulates the activity or activities the person is or is proposing to be engaged in at the particular location, and the prescribed instrument contains conditions to ensure that it conforms to the significant threat policies above, the person may apply to the Risk Management Official for an exemption from the Risk Management Plan requirement above as per section 61 of Regulation 287/07. which meet the expectations of Section 58 (15) of the Clean Water Act, 2006 and Source Protection Plan shall be accepted by the Risk Management Official.

Note: Additional policies apply. See MONITORING-1, GENERAL-5, and GENERAL-6.

To: Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee
From: Alison McDonald, Team Lead, Approvals
Date: November 11, 2021
Subject: Proposed Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipeline Policy Update

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee approve the proposed policies as presented and direct staff to update the Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document for consultation.

BACKGROUND:

The Source Protection Plan is being revised as part of a comprehensive review under section 36 of the *Clean Water Act* (order from the Minister). Policy updates were scoped as part of a formal workplan consultation with the local Source Protection Authorities, municipalities, and the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP).

Staff drafted proposed policy updates for final approval by the Source Protection Committee (SPC). Once approved, the Source Protection Plan will be updated to include the new policies. Additional housekeeping updates will be completed including legislation and code updates. The final policies are discussed in more detail below.

1. Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipelines

On July 1, 2018, amendments to the General regulation (O. Reg 287/07) under the *Clean Water Act* came into effect. The amended regulation expanded the list of prescribed drinking water threat activities to include circumstances for the establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipelines as a drinking water threat.

This new prescribed threat captures pipelines that transmit or distribute liquid hydrocarbons to terminals and distribution centres; specifically, within the meaning of Ontario Regulation 210/01 under the *Technical Safety and Standards Act* or that are subject to the *National Energy Board Act*. It does not capture pipelines that move liquefied natural gas or liquid petroleum gas.

Liquid hydrocarbon pipelines exist in the Raisin-South Nation SPR (major lines include Enbridge and TransNorthern); however, none have been identified as a significant drinking water threat.

There is potential for existing pipelines to be converted to liquid hydrocarbon pipelines (i.e., the Line 9 conversion), or a new source protection area could be established that encompasses an existing

pipeline.

The following policy tools were available to address the threat: Specified Actions; Best Management Practices; and Education and Outreach. The goal for reducing or eliminating this drinking water threat is to prevent spills due to pipeline ruptures and to have appropriate spill response. Note that the policies remain non-legally binding under the *Clean Water Act* framework.

Policy Recommendations:

In March 2021, the SPC approved creation of a new policy section titled: Establishment and Operation of a Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipeline. An overview and Policy Intent sub-section will be added following the current Source Protection Plan format.

Draft policies were presented to the SPC in March and approved in principle. The SPC MECP liaison raised concerns with the implementer and consistency with other Source Protection Regions.

Staff have been waiting on a provincial meeting with Pipeline Regulators to discuss the proposed policies. In the interim, the proposed policy wording has been updated to specify the pipeline owners and regulators are responsible for implementation of these policies. (A track-change version is included as Appendix B).

REVISED: Policy PIPE-1

Title: Emergency response planning for liquid hydrocarbon pipelines where they would be a significant drinking water threat.

Type: Specify Action Policy

Implementer: Pipeline Owner

Legal Effect: Non-Legally Binding (Director's List K)

Where the establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline would be a significant drinking water threat, it is strongly recommended that the pipeline owners develop, review, and recommend necessary improvements to existing spill prevention, spill management, risk reduction, and Contingency Plans to ensure the following:

- spill response time frames are established;
- notification protocols are established with the Spills Action Centre to ensure direct notification to potentially affected water treatment plant operators;
- that appropriate pipeline system failure and shut down measures and policies are included;
- that the pipeline design and operational best management practices are in place (including potential additional design and operational best management practices); and,
- a provision is included in the Contingency Plan that the facility owner work with the local municipality to ensure that testing of the Contingency Plan is carried out regularly (frequency and priority to be determined in consultation).

REVISED: Policy PIPE-2

Title: Notice and planning for future liquid hydrocarbon pipelines where they would be a significant drinking water threat.

Type: Specify Action Policy

Implementer: Canada Energy Regulator and Ontario Energy Board

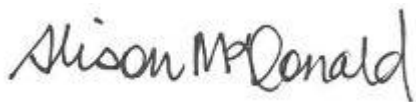
Legal Effect: Non-Legally Binding (Director's List K)

Where the establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline would be a significant drinking water threat, the pipeline proponent, the Canada Energy Regulator, and Ontario Energy Board are encouraged to provide the Source Protection Authority the location of any new proposed pipeline within Source Protection Area.

The Canada Energy Regulator and the Ontario Energy Board are also requested to ensure that the applicant has complied with or included appropriate design standards (including location of safety valves), monitoring, and maintenance practices (including integrity management programs) to prevent a pipeline from becoming a significant drinking water threat.

CONCLUSION

Upon approval staff will make the necessary updates to the Source Protection Plan and Explanatory Document for consultation.



Alison McDonald
Team Lead, Approvals
Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

APPENDIX B

Track Changes Version of PIPE-1 and PIPE-2.

Title: Emergency response planning for liquid hydrocarbon pipelines where they would be a significant drinking water threat.

Type: Specify Action Policy

Implementer: ~~Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks~~ Pipeline Owner

Legal Effect: Non-Legally Binding (Director's List K)

Where the establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline would be a significant drinking water threat, it is strongly recommended that the ~~Ministry of Environment, Conservation, and Parks work with pipeline owners and provincial and federal regulators~~ pipeline owners to develop, review, and recommend necessary improvements to existing spill prevention, spill management, risk reduction, and Contingency Plans to ensure the following:

- a) spill response time frames are established;
- ~~b) responsibilities of first responders are established to ensure a unified regulatory command structure to manage the spill response;~~
- ~~e)b)~~ notification protocols are established with the Spills Action Centre to ensure direct notification to potentially affected water treatment plant operators ~~and appropriate communication to the public;~~
- ~~d)c)~~ that appropriate pipeline system failure and shut down measures and policies are included;
- ~~e) that the facility owner provides assurance concerning the integrity of their infrastructure to prevent spills where these could be a significant drinking water threat;~~
- ~~f) that a report on the inspection of the pipeline crossings at each tributary is provided to the Source Protection Authority;~~
- ~~g)d)~~ that the pipeline design and operational best management practices are in place (including potential additional design and operational best management practices); and,
- ~~h)e)~~ a provision is included in the Contingency Plan that the facility owner work with the local municipality to ensure that testing of the Contingency Plan is carried out regularly (frequency and priority to be determined in consultation).

Policy PIPE-2

Title: Notice and planning for future liquid hydrocarbon pipelines where they would be a significant drinking water threat.

Type: Specify Action Policy

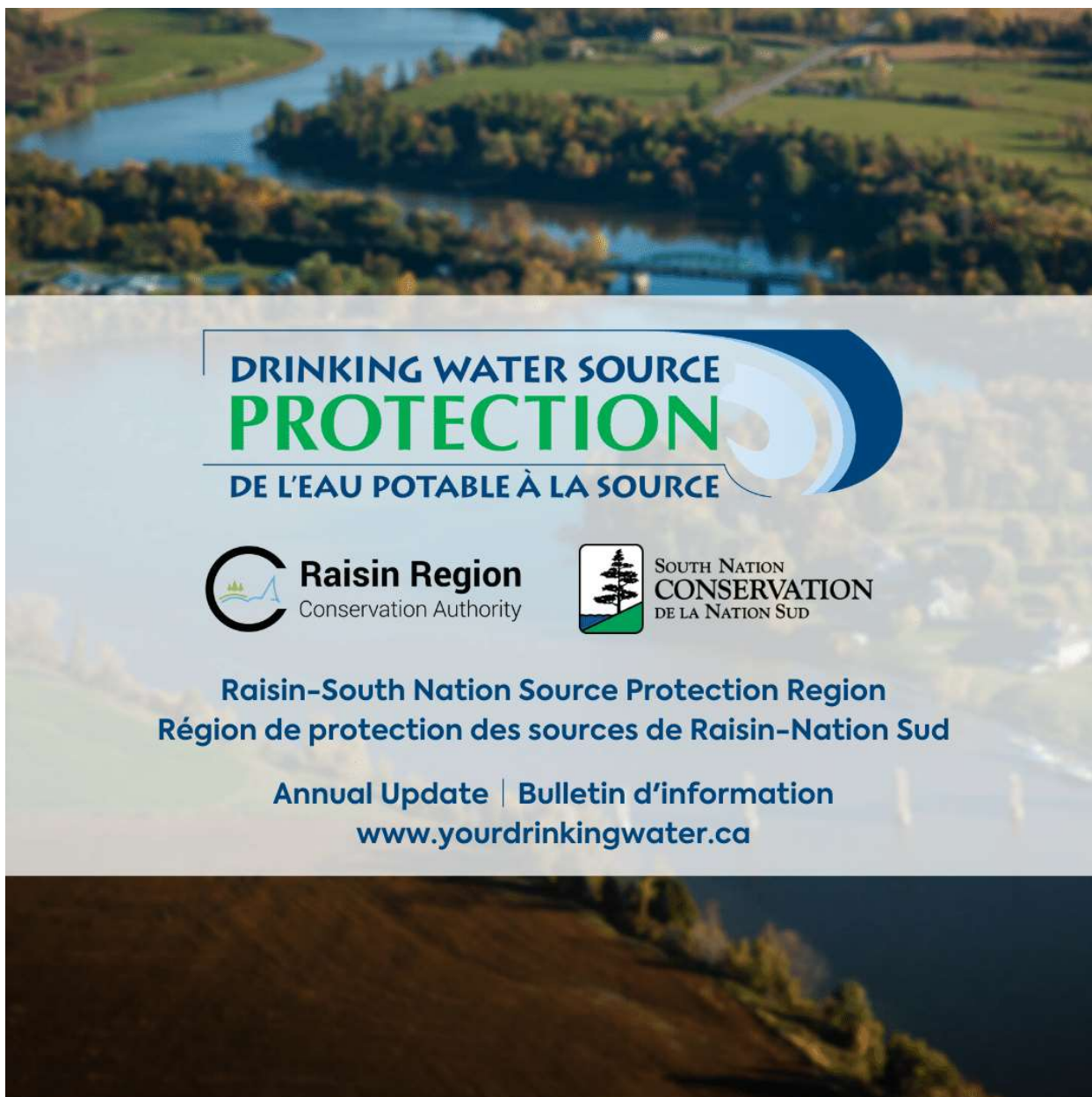
Implementer: ~~National Canada~~ Energy Regulator Board and Ontario Energy Board

Legal Effect: Non-Legally Binding (Director's List K)

Where the establishment and operation of a liquid hydrocarbon pipeline would be a significant drinking

water threat, the pipeline proponent, the ~~National Energy Board~~Canada Energy Regulator, and Ontario Energy Board are encouraged to provide the Source Protection Authority the location of any new proposed pipeline within Source Protection Area.

~~The~~ Canada Energy Regulator~~National Energy Board~~ and the Ontario Energy Board are also requested to ensure that the applicant has complied with or included appropriate design standards (including location of safety valves), monitoring, and maintenance practices (including integrity management programs) to prevent a pipeline from becoming a significant drinking water threat.



Please share this newsletter with your Municipal Councils and Staff,
including Public Works and Planning.

Veillez partager ce bulletin avec vos conseils municipaux et votre personnel,
y compris vos services de travaux publics et de planification.



**Message from Raisin-South Nation
Source Protection Committee Chairman
Raymond Beauregard**

On behalf of the Raisin-South Nation
Source Protection Committee,
we are pleased to present our 2020 Annual
Update.

Did you know that more than 80 percent of
Ontario's population receives their drinking
water from a municipal drinking water
system? Water travels to your tap from a
surface water or ground water source
through your local water utility or through an
individual water system, such as a private
well. Municipalities, source protection
authorities and others all play a strong role
in ensuring that municipally-treated drinking
water is safe for our use.

Safe and readily available water is important
for public health, whether it is used for
drinking, domestic use, food production or
recreational purposes. Improved water
supply and sanitation, and better
management of water resources also
contributes to a strong and vibrant
local economy.

Please take a moment to review some of
last year's updates undertaken throughout

the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection
Region to protect existing and future
drinking water sources and alleviate threats
to municipal water supplies.

**Message de Raymond Beauregard,
président du comité de protection des
sources de la région Raisin-Nation Sud**

Au nom du Comité de protection des
sources de la région Raisin-Nation Sud,
nous sommes heureux de vous présenter
notre mise à jour annuelle de 2020.

Saviez-vous que plus de 80 p. 100 de la
population de l'Ontario reçoit son eau
potable d'un réseau d'eau potable municipal
? L'eau arrive à votre robinet à partir d'une
source d'eau de surface ou d'eau
souterraine par l'entremise de votre
compagnie de distribution d'eau locale ou
d'un système d'eau individuel, comme un
puits privé. Les municipalités, les autorités
chargées de la protection des sources et
d'autres organismes jouent tous un rôle
important en veillant à ce que l'eau potable
traitée par la municipalité soit salubre
pour notre consommation.

Une eau salubre et facilement disponible
est importante pour la santé publique,
qu'elle soit utilisée pour la boisson, l'usage
domestique, la production alimentaire ou les
loisirs. L'amélioration et l'assainissement de
l'approvisionnement en eau, ainsi qu'une
meilleure gestion des ressources en eau
contribuent également à une économie
locale forte et dynamique. Veuillez prendre
un moment pour examiner certaines des
mises à jour de l'année dernière entreprises
dans toute la région de protection des
sources de la région Raisin-Nation Sud en
vue de protéger les sources d'eau potable
existantes et futures et d'atténuer les
menaces qui pèsent sur les
approvisionnements en eau des
municipalités.



Lisa Van De Ligt Named New Project Manager

Lisa Van De Ligt, Team Lead of Communications and Stewardship at the Raisin Region Conservation Authority, is the new Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region's Project Manager, taking over from Phil Barnes.

For more information, please contact Lisa Van De Ligt, Project Manager, at 613-938-3611 ext. 223, lisa.vandeligt@rrca.on.ca.

Lisa Van De Ligt nommée nouvelle gestionnaire de projet

Lisa Van De Ligt, chef d'équipe des communications et de l'intendance à l'Office de protection de la nature de la région Raisin, est la nouvelle gestionnaire de projet de la région de protection des sources Raisin-Nation Sud. Elle succède à Phil Barnes.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec Lisa Van De Ligt, gestionnaire de projet, au 613-938-3611, poste 223, ou à lisa.vandeligt@rrca.on.ca.



What is Source Water Protection?

Source water is the raw water that we take from lakes, rivers, or underground aquifers to supply people with drinking water.

The goal of Source Water Protection is to protect these sources of drinking water from contamination and overuse, now and into the future.

The Ontario *Clean Water Act* requires municipalities and stakeholders to work together to develop watershed-based Source Protection Plans. These plans focus on protecting the source water that supplies municipal drinking water systems.

Source Protection Plans were prepared by local Source Protection Committees.

Visit the [Your Drinking Water website](#) to learn more.

The Province of Ontario produced a guide for Municipal Councillors to understand their responsibilities under the [Clean Water Act](#).

[Access the information guide here!](#)

Qu'est-ce que la protection des sources d'eau ?

Nos sources d'eau proviennent de l'eau brute que nous prélevons dans les lacs, les rivières ou les aquifères souterrains pour approvisionner les gens en eau potable. L'objectif de la protection des sources d'eau est de protéger ces sources d'eau potable de la contamination et de la surutilisation, maintenant et à l'avenir.

La Loi sur l'eau saine de l'Ontario exige des municipalités et des intervenants qu'ils collaborent à l'élaboration de plans de protection des sources dans les bassins versants. Ces plans sont axés sur la protection des sources d'eau qui alimentent les réseaux municipaux d'eau potable.

Les plans de protection des sources ont été préparés par les comités locaux de protection des sources.

Visitez le site [Web](#) pour en savoir plus.

La province de l'Ontario a produit un guide pour les conseillers municipaux afin de comprendre leurs responsabilités en vertu de la Loi sur l'assainissement de l'eau.

[Accédez au guide d'information ici!](#)

Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region

The Raisin Region Source Protection Area combined with the South Nation Source Protection Area form the Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region.

The Raisin Region Source Protection Area includes the jurisdiction of the Raisin Region Conservation Authority (RRCA) and additional areas to the south west (Hoasic Creek) and north (Rigaud River). The total area of the Raisin Region Source Protection



Area is approximately 2,000 km².

The South Nation Source Protection Area includes the jurisdiction of South Nation Conservation (SNC) with the addition of the Town of Prescott and an additional area to the north-east (Champlain and Hawkesbury). The total area of the South Nation Source Protection Area is approximately 5,000 km².

The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Region includes 26 municipal drinking water systems (13 groundwater, and 13 surface water).

[Click here](#) to view a regional map of municipal drinking water systems and for more information on each system.

Région de protection des sources Raisin-Nation Sud

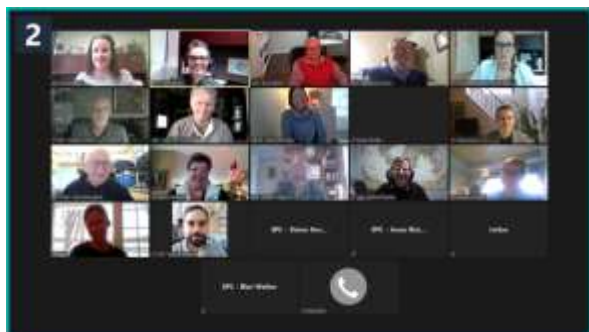
La zone de protection des sources de la région de la Raisin combinée à la zone de protection des sources de la Nation Sud forment la région de protection des sources Raisin-Nation Sud.

La zone de protection des sources de la région de la Raisin comprend la compétence de l'Office de protection de la nature de la région de Raisin, et des zones supplémentaires au sud-ouest (ruisseau Hoasic) et au nord (rivière Rigaud). La superficie totale de la zone de protection des sources de la région de la Raisin est d'environ 2 000 km².

La zone de protection des sources de la Nation Sud comprend la compétence de la Conservation de la Nation Sud (CNS) avec l'ajout de la ville de Prescott et d'une zone supplémentaire au nord-est (Champlain et Hawkesbury). La superficie totale de la zone de protection des sources de la Nation Sud est d'environ 5 000 km².

La région de protection des sources de la Nation Sud comprend 26 réseaux municipaux d'eau potable (13 eaux souterraines et 13 eaux de surface).

[Cliquez ici pour](#) consulter une carte régionale des réseaux municipaux d'eau potable et pour obtenir plus d'information sur chaque réseau.



Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee

Source Protection Committees were established for each of the 19 Source Protection Regions in Ontario. The

committees are made up of municipal, public, and sector representatives appointed by the Source Protection Authorities. Committee Chairs were appointed by the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change.

These committees are responsible for preparing the Terms of Reference, Assessment Reports and Source Protection Plans to meet the requirements of the *Clean Water Act*. The Committees are required to follow the Clean Water Act, its regulations, Director's rules, guidance material created by the Province, and to work collaboratively with municipalities and Source Protection Authorities.

The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee is made up of 15 members plus a chairperson. The 15 member committee represents the interests of the local municipalities, agricultural sector, commercial and industrial sectors, and the general public. There are additional (non-voting) liaisons representing each Source Protection Authority, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks; and the Eastern Ontario Health Unit.

The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Committee met 3 times last year. To learn more about the Source Protection Committee and to view meeting minutes, [click here](#).

Comité de protection des sources Raisin-Nation Sud

Des comités de protection des sources ont été créés pour chacune des 19 régions de protection des sources en Ontario. Les comités sont composés de représentants des municipalités, du public et du secteur nommés par l'Office de protection des sources. Les présidents des comités ont été nommés par le ministre de l'Environnement et du Changement climatique.

Ces comités sont chargés de préparer le mandat, les rapports d'évaluation et les plans de protection des sources afin de répondre aux exigences loi sur l'eau saine. Les comités sont tenus de respecter la Loi sur l'eau saine, ses règlements, les règles du directeur, les documents d'orientation créés par la province et de travailler en collaboration avec les municipalités et les autorités de protection des sources.

Le Comité de protection des sources de la Nation Sud est composé de 15 membres et d'un président. Les 15 membres du comité représentent les intérêts des municipalités locales, du secteur agricole, des secteurs commercial et industriel, et du grand public. Des liaisons supplémentaires (sans droit de vote) représentent chaque autorité de protection des sources, Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la nature et des Parcs ; et le bureau de santé de l'est de l'Ontario.

Le Comité de protection des sources de la Nation Sud s'est réuni trois fois l'an dernier. Pour en savoir plus sur le Comité de protection des sources et pour consulter les procès-verbaux des réunions,

[cliquez ici.](#)

Source Water Protection Education and Outreach

We all want clean, safe, and sustainable water for our future.
Helping people understand the importance of protecting our drinking water sources is the first step!

The South Nation and Raisin Region Conservation Authorities deliver education and outreach programming throughout the region, undertake joint social media promotions with Conservation Ontario, and



meet with municipal councils to maintain awareness about source water protection.

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most education and outreach initiatives were completed virtually.

Have you seen these signs in your municipality and wondered what they were? The Drinking Water Protection Zone road signs initiative identifies roadways within the Raisin-South Nation Source Water Protection Zone where municipal drinking water sources are most vulnerable to contamination.

Visit our [source water protection resources online](#) to find several print media and landowner resources, including fact sheets, brochures, and postcards.

Éducation et sensibilisation à la protection des sources d'eau

Nous voulons tous une eau propre, salubre et durable pour notre avenir.

Aider les gens à comprendre l'importance de protéger nos sources d'eau potable est la première étape !

Les offices de protection de la nature de la Nation Sud et de la région de la Raisin offrent des programmes d'éducation et de sensibilisation dans toute la région, font des

promotions conjointes dans les médias sociaux avec Conservation Ontario, et rencontrent les conseils municipaux pour maintenir la sensibilisation à la protection des sources d'eau.

En 2020, en raison de la pandémie de COVID-19, la plupart des activités d'éducation et de sensibilisation ont été réalisées virtuellement.

Avez-vous vu ces panneaux dans votre municipalité et vous êtes-vous demandé de quoi il s'agissait ? L'initiative des panneaux de signalisation de la zone de protection de l'eau potable identifie les routes de la zone de protection des sources d'eau de la Nation Sud où les sources d'eau potable municipales sont les plus vulnérables à la contamination.

Visitez notre site Web [ici](#) pour trouver plusieurs ressources et médias imprimés destinées aux propriétaires fonciers, notamment des fiches d'information, des brochures et des cartes postales.



Remembering Walkerton 21 Years Later

In May 2000, a municipal well in Walkerton, Ontario became contaminated with deadly bacteria, resulting in seven deaths and severely impacting thousands of others.

Today, while we continue to adapt to ongoing pandemic conditions, we are reminded of what happened at Walkerton 21 years ago, and renew our commitment to protect our sources of drinking water.

Municipalities, source protection authorities and others all play a strong role in ensuring that municipally treated drinking water is safe for our use.

Read more about the [Walkerton tragedy here](#).

Souvenons-nous de Walkerton, 21 ans plus tard

En mai 2000, un puits municipal de Walkerton, en Ontario, a été contaminé par une bactérie mortelle, entraînant la mort de sept personnes et affectant gravement des milliers d'autres. Aujourd'hui, alors que nous continuons à nous adapter aux conditions pandémiques actuelles, nous nous rappelons ce qui s'est passé à Walkerton il y a 21 ans, et nous renouvelons notre engagement à protéger nos sources d'eau potable.

Les municipalités, les autorités chargées de la protection des sources et d'autres acteurs jouent tous un rôle important en veillant à ce que l'eau potable traitée par les municipalités soit sans danger pour nous.

Pour en savoir plus sur la [tragédie de Walkerton, cliquez ici](#).

Raisin-South Nation Source Protection: Annual Reporting

Under the *Clean Water Act*, annual reports are prepared by the Risk Management Official on behalf of each municipality and are presented to the Committee.

The Source Protection Plan for the Raisin-South Nation Region Source Protection

Areas require Risk Management Officials, Municipalities and Ministries to report annually to the Source Protection Authority.

Here are last year's highlights:

Risk Management Office Highlights (Raisin-South Nation Region)	End of 2019	New in 2020	Total
Risk Management Plans established	82	1	83
Parcels of land managed by a Risk Management Plan	221	1	222
Activities managed by a Risk Management Plan	306	3	309
Safe Septic Inspections	250	1	251
<i>Planning Act or Building Act applications screened</i>	155	24	179
Section 59 Notices Issued	221	7	228
Orders Issued	0	-	0

Protection des sources de la région Raisin-Nation Sud : Rapports annuels

En vertu de la Loi sur l'eau saine, des rapports annuels sont préparés par le responsable de la gestion des risques au nom de chaque municipalité et sont présentés au comité. Le plan de protection des sources de la région Raisin-Nation Sud exige que les responsables de la gestion des risques, les municipalités et les ministères présentent un rapport annuel à l'Office de protection des sources.

Voici les points saillants de l'année dernière :

Faits saillants du Bureau de gestion des risques (région de Raisin-Nation Sud)	Fin 2019	Nouveau en 2020	Total
Plans de gestion des risques établis	82	1	83
Parcelles gérées par un plan de gestion des risques	221	1	222
Activités gérées par un plan de gestion des risques	306	3	309
Inspections septiques sécuritaires	250	1	251
Examen des demandes en vertu de la <i>Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire</i> ou de la <i>Loi sur le code du bâtiment</i>	155	24	179
Avis émis en vertu de l'article 59	221	7	228
Ordonnances émises	0	-	0



Always Consider Source Water Protection When Reviewing Development Applications

Section 59 of the Clean Water Act (Restricted Land Uses) enables a process for catching or flagging activities before they are established so they do not become a drinking water threat. The process is triggered by development applications under the *Planning Act* and building permit applications.

Restricted land uses are applied to areas where significant drinking water threats are possible and where *Section 57 (Prohibited Activities)* or *Section 58 (Regulated Activities)* policies apply.

The Risk Management Official works with planning and building authorities to ensure they are aware of the areas prescribed in the Source Protection Plan as being subject to *Section 59* and the activities that they pertain to.

Toujours tenir compte de la protection des sources d'eau lors de l'examen des demandes d'aménagement

L'article 59 de la Loi sur l'eau saine (utilisations limitées des terres) permet un processus visant à détecter ou à signaler les activités avant qu'elles ne soient établies

afin qu'elles ne deviennent pas une menace pour l'eau potable. Le processus est déclenché par les demandes d'aménagement en vertu de la Loi sur l'aménagement du territoire et les demandes de permis de construire.

Les utilisations limitées des terres s'appliquent aux zones où des menaces importantes pour l'eau potable sont possibles et où les politiques de l'article 57 (activités interdites) ou de l'article 58 (activités réglementées) s'appliquent.

Les responsables de la gestion des risques travaillent avec les autorités chargées de la planification et de la construction pour s'assurer qu'elles connaissent les zones prescrites dans le plan de protection des sources comme étant soumises à l'article 59 et les activités auxquelles elles se rapportent.

Learn How You Can Help Protect Drinking Water at the Source

October 26, 2021

With more than 100 signs installed along roadways throughout the Raisin-South Nation Drinking Water Source Protection Region in Eastern Ontario, chances are you've noticed the "Drinking Water Protection Zone" signs in your community. But, do you know what they mean?

Drinking water source protection is possible in Ontario through the *Clean Water Act, 2006*. The protection zones are areas around municipal drinking water sources where extra protective measures help to reduce risk and keep drinking water safe and clean. These signs are the most visible way for residents to know where their municipal drinking water sources are most vulnerable and most in need of protection.

Ontario's municipal drinking water sources include groundwater (underneath our feet in aquifers, drawn through municipal wells); and surface water (such as the St. Lawrence, South Nation, and Ottawa Rivers).

An October education blitz was launched by [Conservation Ontario](#) and local source protection authorities aims to bring awareness about these signs, source water protection, actions that have taken place since 2006, and how residents can be part of this important work to protect public health.

Some ways to help protect drinking water sources include:

- Conserving water
- Disposing of hazardous waste properly
- Using non-toxic, environmentally friendly products
- Reducing or eliminating use of pesticides, fertilizers, sidewalk salts and not over-watering your lawn
- Keeping your septic in proper working order, including regular pump outs
- Protecting and maintaining private wells
- Report potential spills and pollution directly to the Spills Action Centre by calling 1-866-MOE-TIPS, or visiting: www.ontario.ca/page/report-pollution-and-spills

Source Protection Plans are developed by local Source Protection Committees including representatives from Provincial, Municipal, and sector representatives (community, aggregate, commercial/industrial and agricultural) which meet several times a year with Conservation Authority staff. The Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Plan has been in effect since 2014.

The Raisin Region and South Nation Source Protection Areas total approximately 7,000 km² in Eastern Ontario and include 13 Intake Protection Zones and 24 Wellhead



Protection Areas around surface water and groundwater municipal drinking water sources.

To learn more about how the Source Protection Plan safeguards the municipal drinking water for your community, visit the [Raisin-South Nation Source Protection page](#), at www.yourdrinkingwater.ca.

Découvrez comment vous pouvez contribuer à protéger l'eau potable à la source

Le 26 octobre 2021

Avec plus de 100 panneaux installés le long des routes municipales, rurales et urbaines, et des grandes routes provinciales dans la région de protection de l'eau potable à la source de la région Raisin-Nation Sud dans l'Est de l'Ontario, il y a de fortes chances que vous ayez remarqué les panneaux " Zone de protection de l'eau potable ". Mais, savez-vous ce qu'ils signifient ?

La protection des sources d'eau potable est rendue possible en Ontario grâce à la Loi de 2006 sur l'eau saine. Les zones de protection sont des secteurs autour des sources d'eau potable municipales où des mesures de protection supplémentaires permettent de réduire les risques et de garder l'eau potable saine et propre. Ces panneaux sont le moyen le plus visible pour les résidents de savoir où leurs sources municipales d'eau potable sont les plus vulnérables et ont le plus besoin d'être protégées.

Les sources d'eau potable municipales de l'Ontario comprennent les eaux souterraines (sous nos pieds dans les aquifères, puisées dans les puits municipaux) ; et les eaux de surface (comme les Grands Lacs et les rivières - le Saint-Laurent, la Nation Sud et la rivière des Outaouais).

Une campagne-éclair d'éducation de trois semaines a récemment été lancée en octobre par Conservation Ontario et les autorités locales de protection des sources visant à sensibiliser le public à ces panneaux, à la protection des sources d'eau, aux mesures qui ont été prises depuis 2006 et à la façon dont les résidents peuvent participer à cet important travail de protection de la santé publique.

Voici quelques façons d'aider à protéger les sources d'eau potable :

- Conserver l'eau
- Éliminer correctement les déchets dangereux
- Utiliser des produits non toxiques et respectueux de l'environnement
- Réduire ou éliminer l'utilisation de pesticides, d'engrais, de sels de trottoir et ne pas trop arroser votre pelouse
- Garder votre fosse septique en bon état de fonctionnement, ce qui comprend des vidanges régulières
- Protéger et entretenir les puits privés
- Signaler les déversements potentiels et la pollution directement au Centre de déclaration de pollution ou de déversements en composant le 1-866-MOE-TIPS ou en visitant :

www.ontario.ca/page/report-pollution-and-spills



Les plans de protection des sources sont élaborés par des comités locaux de protection des sources, comprenant des représentants de la province, des municipalités et des secteurs (communautaires, agrégats, commerce/industrie et agriculture) qui se réunissent plusieurs fois par année avec le personnel de l'Office de protection de la nature. Le Plan de protection des sources de la région Raisin-Nation Sud est en vigueur depuis 2014.

Les zones de protection des sources de la région Raisin et de la Nation Sud totalisent environ 7 000km² dans l'Est de l'Ontario et comprennent 13 zones de protection des prises d'Eau et 24 zones de protection de têtes de puits autour des sources d'eaux de surface et des eaux souterraines des sources d'eau potable municipales.

Pour en savoir plus sur la façon dont le Plan de protection des sources protège l'eau potable municipale pour votre collectivité, visitez la page sur la Protection des sources de la [région Raisin Nation-Sud](#) à www.yourdrinkingwater.ca.