

Regular Meeting of Council

Monday, June 28, 2010

Following Committee of Adjustment

Municipal Office Council Chambers, Kenilworth

AGENDA

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	- Mayor Broomhead	
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Regular Meeting of Council Agenda June 28, 2010

Page 3 of 5 **AGENDA ITEM PAGE** NO. I. **BY-LAWS** 46-10 Being a By-law to Temporarily Close Parkside Drive (Former 78 1. Town of Mount Forest) for the Purpose of Holding The Wellington North Fun Challenge Mini Triathlon 2. 47-10 Being a By-law to Permit Fundraising Activities by a 79 Charitable Organization on a Roadway Under the Safe Streets Act, S.O. 1999 in the Township of Wellington North. (Royal Canadian Legion Branch #226, Arthur, George Street, Arthur) 3. 81 48-10 Being a By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Agreement Between Her Majesty The Queen in right of Ontario as Represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North and the Saugeen Economic Development Corporation. (Rural Economic Development Program – Business Retention and Expansion (BR + E)49-10 Being a By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Amending 113 4. Agreement Between Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, as Represented by the Minister of Energy and Infrastructure and the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North. (Infrastructure Stimulus Fund (ISF) Cork Street Sewage Pumping Station, Mount Forest) 5. 50-10 Being a By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Amending 116 Agreement Between Her Majesty The Queen In Right of Ontario as Represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North. (Rural Economic Development Program – Business Retention and Expansion (BR +E)) 6. 51-10 Being a By-law to Amend Zoning By-law Number 66-01 Being 120 the Zoning By-law for the Township of Wellington North A-D (Pronk – Part of Lot 4, Concession 10, former Township of Wellington North) J. **ACCOUNTS** 121

June 28, 2010 Page 4 of 5 AGENDA ITEM **PAGE** NO. K. **OTHER/NEW BUSINESS** 1. Report of Livestock Valuer 137 Re: Livestock Claims 2. Petition for Drainage Works 148 Re: Part Lot 2, Concession 6 (former Township of West Luther) L. **ITEMS FOR COUNCIL'S INFORMATION** Saugeen Conservation - 2009 Annual Report Maitland Valley Conservation Authority Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 Minutes, Board of Directors, Meeting #5/10, May 19, 2010 Maitland Source Protection Authority, Meeting #4, 2010, May 19, 2010 Wellington County Historical Society Wellington County History, Volume 23 - 2010 M. **COUNCILLOR'S PRIVILEGE NOTICE OF MOTION** N. **CLOSED MEETING SESSION** O. "Property" matters 1. "Legal" matter 2.

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	AGENDA ITEM	PAGE NO.
P.	CONFIRMING BY-LAW NO. 52-10, BEING A BY-LAW TO CONFIRM THE PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL	150
Q.	<u>ADJOURNMENT</u>	
	Lorraine Heinbuch, Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk	

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

Following Committee of Adjustment 7:25 p.m.

Members Present:

Mayor:

Mike Broomhead

Councillors:

Ross Chaulk John Matusinec

Dan Yake

Absent:

Councillor

Treasurer:

Bob Mason

Also Present: Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk:

Lorraine Heinbuch

Executive Assistant:

Cathy Conrad John Jeffery

Manager of Public Works:

Gary Williamson

The meeting was held in the Municipal Office Council Chambers, Kenilworth.

A. <u>CALLING THE MEETING TO ORDER</u>

Mayor Broomhead called the meeting to order.

B. PASSING AND ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA

Moved by:

Councillor Matusinec

Seconded by:

Councillor Yake

THAT the Agenda for the June 14, 2010 Regular Meeting of Council be accepted and passed with the addition of:

G. <u>STANDING COMMITTEE</u>, <u>STAFF REPORTS</u>, <u>MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

9. Report from Triton Engineering Services Limited
- Arthur Arena and Community Centre
Tender for Elevator Installation

Resolution Number: 1

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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C. <u>DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE</u> THEREOF

Councillor Yake declared a conflict with By-law Number 41-10 due to his employment with Ontario Clean Water Agency.

D. MINUTES

- 1. Public Meeting, May 17, 2010
- 2. Regular Council Meeting, May 17, 2010

Moved by: Councillor Yake **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the minutes of the Public Meeting and the Regular Meeting of Council held on May 17, 2010 be adopted as circulated.

Resolution Number: 2

Carried

E. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES**

None.

F. <u>DELEGATIONS</u>, <u>DEPUTATIONS</u>, <u>PETITIONS</u>

1. Karen Armstrong, Wellington Dufferin Guelph Health Unit Re Active Transportation Plan

Ms. Armstrong appeared before Council with a presentation from "in *motion*" regarding Active Transportation.

Active Transportation is about getting people out of their vehicles and being more active. Benefits of Active Transportation include health, tourism, social equality, road maintenance and the environment.

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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F. **DELEGATIONS, DEPUTATIONS, PETITIONS** (continued)

1. Karen Armstrong, Wellington Dufferin Guelph Health Unit (continued)
Re Active Transportation Plan

Ms. Armstrong explained that all other municipal Council in Wellington County have seen the presentation and passed a motion to support a County-wide Active Transportation Plan. A Heart & Stroke Foundation of Ontario grant has been applied for to help promote Active Transportation.

A County-wide Active Transportation Plan that is convenient and accommodates the needs of existing and future users, it will encourage active transportation year round and improve quality of life for both residents and visitors to the region and making Wellington County one of the most desirable municipalities in which to live, work and visit.

Moved by: Councillor Matusinec **Seconded by:** Councillor Yake

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North support the resolution of the Town of Minto regarding a Countywide Active Transportation Plan.

Resolution Number: 3

Carried

Scott Smith, Inspector – Detachment Commander
 Presentation on Local Crime Trends

Inspector Smith appeared before Council to provide an overview of calls for service in 2009. The Township of Wellington North accounts for 15% of the calls of service in the detachment – the 2nd busiest municipality. Violent crime has gone up since 2008, mostly due to an increase in domestic violence. Property crime hasn't changed much. Traffic collisions are continually going down. There are approximately 15 fatal motor vehicle collisions annually in Wellington County. Wellington North averages about 1 per year.

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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F. <u>DELEGATIONS</u>, <u>DEPUTATIONS</u>, <u>PETITIONS</u> (continued)

2. Scott Smith, Inspector – Detachment Commander (continued)
Re: Presentation on Local Crime Trends

With community assistance crime can be prevented. Local solutions are needed to solve local problems. Inspector Smith discussed the Lock it or Lose it! campaign and neighbourhood watches. Increasing the effort needed by potential offenders to commit crimes, increasing the risk of getting caught and reducing the rewards in committing the crime will help prevent crime. The community needs to work together to get to the root of the problem.

Councillor Yake inquired about foot patrols in Arthur and Mount Forest, bicycles and skateboards on sidewalks and speeder on Highway 6. Inspector Smith informed Council that it is difficult for police to cover school zones, early morning alarms and highway traffic all at the same time. Sometimes radar signs are placed along the road and then followed up with police presence. They try to conduct foot patrols in both the day time and night time. Constable Kate Carberry is the school officer at the high school working with both the students and local businesses.

3. Arthur Community Policing Committee Re: Introduction of Group to Council

Lynda White, Chairperson, Constable Kirk MacDonald and Alex Beatty, Vice Chair, appeared before Council to introduce the Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS). The group has been formed as a result of complaints from business regarding crime activity in the Arthur area. Constable MacDonald was assigned as their liaison. Concerns include youth crime, drug awareness, property crime and general public safety. The group hopes to educate parents on the signs of drug use and seniors on fraud, provide for the social needs of the youth and reduce crime through possible neighbourhood watch.

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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- G. <u>STANDING COMMITTEE</u>, <u>STAFF REPORTS</u>, <u>MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>
 - 1. Works Committee
 - Minutes, May 18, 2010

Moved by: Councillor Yake **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the minutes of the Works Committee meeting held on May 18, 2010.

Resolution Number: 4

Carried

- 2. Fire Committee
 - Minutes, May 18, 2010
 - Core Services Policy

Moved by:

Councillor Matusinec

Seconded by:

Councillor Yake

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the minutes of the Fire Committee meeting held on May 18, 2010.

Resolution Number: 5

Carried

Moved by:

Councillor Yake

Seconded by:

Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North adopt the Core Services Policy for the Arthur and Mount Forest Fire Departments as recommended by the Fire Committee.

Resolution Number: 6

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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- G. STANDING COMMITTEE, STAFF REPORTS, MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)
 - 3. Mount Forest Fire Department
 - May 2010 Response Report

Moved by:

Councillor Matusinec

Seconded by:

Councillor Yake

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the Mount Forest Fire Department May 2010 Response Report.

Resolution Number: 7

Carried

- 4. Arthur Area Fire Department
 - May 2010 Response Report
 - May 2010 Fire Prevention Officer's Report

Moved by:

Councillor Chaulk

Seconded by:

Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the Arthur Area Fire Department May 2010 Response Report and the Fire Prevention Officer's Report.

Resolution Number: 8

Carried

- 5. Finance Committee
 - Minutes, May 26, 2010

Moved by: Councillor Yake

Seconded by: Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held on May 26, 2010.

Resolution Number: 9

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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- G. STANDING COMMITTEE, STAFF REPORTS, MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)
 - 5. Finance Committee
 - Minutes, May 26, 2010 (continued)
 - Report from John W. Jeffery, Treasurer, Regarding Arthur and Area Aquatic Centre Funding

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North borrow an amount from the Township of Wellington North Reserve Funds sufficient to eliminate the Arthur and Area Aquatic Centre capital deficit; and

THAT this debt attract an annual interest rate of 4% per annum; and

THAT the proceeds of fundraising for the Arthur and Area Aquatic Centre be applied to reduce the annual payments required, as recommended by the Finance Committee.

Resolution Number: 10

Carried

- Report Regarding Cork Street Pavilion - funding

Moved by: Councillor Yake **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North provide \$20,000.00 funding for the Cork Street pavilion from the Reserve for Recreation.

Resolution Number: 11

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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- G. STANDING COMMITTEE, STAFF REPORTS, MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)
 - 6. Economic Development Committee
 - Minutes, May 19, 2010

Moved by:

Councillor Chaulk

Seconded by:

Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the minutes of the Economic Development Committee meeting held on May 19, 2010.

Resolution Number: 12

Carried

Moved by:

Councillor Chaulk

Seconded by:

Councillor Yake

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North approve the recruitment of a part time Project Coordinator for the Business Retention & Expansion Program upon receipt of OMAFRA approvals as recommended by the Economic Development Committee.

Resolution Number: 13

Carried

Moved by:

Councillor Chaulk

Seconded by:

Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North proceed with the Economic Development Committee Recruitment Process;

AND FURTHER THAT the Interview Committee be comprised of Lori Heinbuch, CAO/Clerk; Ron Forrest, Economic Development Committee member and Ross Chaulk, Councillor, as recommended by the Economic Development Committee.

Resolution Number: 14

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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- G. STANDING COMMITTEE, STAFF REPORTS, MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)
 - 7. Building/Property Committee
 - Minutes, June 3, 2010

Moved by:

Councillor Chaulk

Seconded by:

Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North receive the minutes of the Building/Property Committee meeting held on June 3, 2010.

Resolution Number: 15

Carried

Moved by:

Councillor Chaulk

Seconded by:

Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North authorize an agreement to be drafted for the rental of the land adjacent to the Concession 11 gravel pit, as recommended by the Building/Property Committee.

Resolution Number: 16

Carried

- 8. Memorandum from L. Heinbuch, Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk Bill 168 Recent Addition to the Ontario Health and Safety Act Incorporating Workplace Violence and Harassment Provisions
 - Adoption of Workplace Violence Prevention Policy

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North adopt the Workplace Violence Prevention Policy as presented by L. Heinbuch, Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk.

Resolution Number: 17

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G. STANDING COMMITTEE, STAFF REPORTS, MINUTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

- 9. Report from Triton Engineering Services Limited
 - Arthur Arena and Community Centre Tender for Elevator Installation

Moved by: Seconded by: Councillor Chaulk

Councillor Yake

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North award the tender for the installation of an elevator at the Arthur Arena and Community Centre to Dakon Construction Limited at the tendered amount of \$98,536.00, including a \$10,000.00 contingency allowance and HST, as recommended by Township Engineer, Triton Engineering Services Limited.

Resolution Number: 18

Carried

H. <u>CORRESPONDENCE</u> FOR <u>COUNCIL'S INFORMATION AND DIRECTION</u>

1. Canadian Convenience Stores Association

Re: Request for Support of 10% - 2010 Contraband Objective Campaign

- Received as information
- 2. City of Kingston

Re: Request for Support of Resolution Regarding Payments In Lieu of Taxes

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Yake

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North support the resolution of the City of Kingston regarding Payments In Lieu of Taxes.

Resolution Number: 19

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

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H. CORRESPONDENCE FOR COUNCIL'S INFORMATION AND DIRECTION (continued)

3. Reeves Construction Limited

Re: Reeves Albert Street Subdivision, Mount Forest

- Request for Permission to Name the Street Sharpe's Crescent
 - deferred
- Request Approval that Sewer and Water Capacity is Available for 37 lots

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North allocate 37 sewage capacity units to the Reeves Albert Street Subdivision, Park Lot 3, North of Albert Street and Part of Park Lot 3, South of King Street development for a period of six (6) months, after which period of time the 37 units will be withdrawn unless a subdivision agreement has been entered into with the terms required by the Township.

Resolution Number: 20

Carried

4. Town of New Tecumseth

Re: Request for Support of Resolution Regarding Harmonized Goods and Services Tax Exemption for Children's Recreation Programs

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North support the resolution of the Town of New Tecumseth regarding Harmonized Goods and Services Tax.

Resolution Number: 21

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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H. CORRESPONDENCE FOR COUNCIL'S INFORMATION AND DIRECTION (continued)

5. Fun Challenge Committee

Re: Request to close Parkside Drive During Triathlon on August 14, 2010

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North approve the request of the Fun Challenge Committee to close Parkside Drive, Mount Forest, from 8:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 14, 2010 during the Fun Challenge Triathlon;

AND FURTHER THAT the Clerk be directed to prepare the necessary temporary road closure by-law for this event.

Resolution Number: 22

Carried

6. Arthur Royal Canadian Legion Branch #226

Re: Request for Permission to Conduct Road Toll, July 30 and 31, 2010

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Matusinec

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North grant permission to the Arthur Royal Canadian Legion Branch #226 to conduct an August 2010 Summer Road Toll event in accordance with their request and proposed route on July 30, 2010 between the hours of 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. and July 31, 2010 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

AND THAT the necessary by-law under the Safe Streets Act, S.O. 1999 be drafted for approval by Council.

Resolution Number: 23

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H. <u>CORRESPONDENCE</u> FOR COUNCIL'S INFORMATION AND <u>DIRECTION</u> (continued)

7. The Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #134, Mount Forest

: Requests for Temporary Extension to Liquor Sales License

- July 16 – 18, 2010, Mount Forest Fireworks Festival

Moved by: Councillor Yake Seconded by: Councillor Chaulk

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North has no objection to The Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #134, Mount Forest application to the AGCO for a temporary extension to their current liquor license for the purpose of their participation in the Mount Forest Fireworks Festival community event on Friday, July 16, 2010 from 4:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.; Saturday, July 17, 2010 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. and Sunday, July 18, 2010 from 12:00 noon to 10:00 p.m.

Resolution Number: 24

Carried

July 30 – August 1, 2010, Haydays Hootenanny

Moved by:

Councillor Yake

Seconded by:

Councillor Chaulk

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North has no objection to The Royal Canadian Legion, Branch #134, Mount Forest application to the AGCO for a temporary extension to their current liquor license for the purpose of holding their Haydays Hootenany community event on Friday, July 30, 2010 from 4:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.; Saturday, July 31, 2010 from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m. and Sunday, August 1, 2010 from 12:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.

Resolution Number: 25

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

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I. <u>BY-LAWS</u>

1. 41-10 Being a By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Amending Agreement Between Ontario Clean Water Agency and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North.

Councillor Yake had previously declared a conflict with By-law Number 41-10 and left the Council Chambers prior to discussion of By-law Number 41-10.

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Matusinec

THAT By-law Number 41-10 being a By-law to authorize the execution of an Amending Agreement between Ontario Clean Water Agency and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North be read a First, Second and Third time and finally passed.

Resolution Number: 26

Carried

Councillor Yake returned to the Council Chambers.

2. 42-10 Being a By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Amending Agreement Between Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Ontario as Represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North. (COMRIF – Sewage Treatment Plan, Mount Forest)

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Yake

THAT By-law Number 42-10 being a by-law to authorize the execution of an Amending Agreement between Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Ontario as represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North be read a First, Second and Third time and finally passed. (COMRIF – Sewage Treatment Plant, Mount Forest)

Resolution Number: 27

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

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I. **BY-LAWS** (continued)

3. 43-10 Being a By-law to Authorize the Execution of an Amending Agreement Between Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Ontario as Represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North. (Asset Management Program (AMP) Project)

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Yake

THAT By-law Number 43-10 being a by-law to authorize the execution of an Amending Agreement between Her Majesty The Queen in Right of Ontario as represented by the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North be read a First, Second and Third time and finally passed. (Asset Management Program (AMP) Project)

Resolution Number: 28

Carried

4. 44-10 Being a By-law to Establish and Regulate a Program in the Municipality Which Must Include Public Education With Respect to Fire Safety and Certain Components of Fire Prevention and to Provide Such Other Fire Protection Services as it Determines May Be necessary In Accordance With Its Needs and Circumstances.

Moved by: Councillor Yake **Seconded by:** Councillor Matusinec

THAT By-law Number 44-10 being a by-law to establish and regulate a program in the Municipality which must include public education with respect to fire safety and certain components of fire prevention and to provide such other fire protection services as it determines may be necessary in accordance with its needs and circumstances.

Resolution Number: 29

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

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J. ACCOUNTS

Moved by: Councillor Yake **Seconded by:** Councillor Chaulk

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North approve the accounts totalling \$1,350,011.87 for payment.

Resolution Number: 30

Carried

K. OTHER/NEW BUSINESS

1. Report of Livestock Valuer Re: Livestock Claim

Moved by: Councillor Matusinec **Seconded by:** Councillor Chaulk

THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North authorize payment of \$425.25 to John Manion for a livestock claim;

And further that Glenn O'Rourke be paid \$75.00 for Livestock Valuer fees plus \$32.50 for mileage.

Resolution Number: 31

Carried

L. <u>ITEMS FOR COUNCIL'S INFORMATION</u>

Saugeen Conservation

- Strategic Plan for Saugeen Conservation 2010 - 2015

Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs

- Strategic Framework to End Violence Against Aboriginal Women

Career Education Council Guelph Wellington Dufferin

- Thank You for Participation in Way to Work Mentoring Workshop

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

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L. <u>ITEMS FOR COUNCIL'S INFORMATION</u> (continued)

County of Wellington

 Invitation to Grand Opening of Archives Facility at the Wellington County Museum & Archives

Association of Municipalities of Ontario

- Municipal Information & Data Analysis System

Mount Forest Horticultural Society

Thank You for Donations From Green Legacy Program

Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

- Proposed Reforms to Ontario's Drug System

County of Wellington

- County of Wellington's Joint Economic Development Meeting

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

- Rural Connections Broadband Program (Rural Connections)

Saugeen Grey Sauble Source Protection Committee

- Minutes, March 26, 2010
- Minutes, April 30, 2010

Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration

- Ontario Medal For Good Citizenship

Maitland Valley Conservation Authority

- Minutes, Board of Directors Meeting #4/10, April 21, 2010
- Minutes, Maitland Source Protection Authority Meeting #3/10, April 21, 2010

Township of East Luther Grand Valley

 Notice of Complete Application and Public Meeting for a Zoning By-law Amendment

County of Wellington

- County Official Plan Amendment No. 72 (County File No.: OP-2010-01)

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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M. COUNCILLOR'S PRIVILEGE

None

N. **NOTICES OF MOTION**

None

- O. <u>CLOSED MEETING SESSION</u>
 - 1. "Property" matters
 - 2. "Personnel" matter

Moved by: Councillor Chaulk **Seconded by:** Councillor Yake

THAT Council go into a meeting at 9:22 p.m. that is closed to the public under subsections 239 (2) (c) (d) of the Municipal Act, 2001

- to consider a proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality;
- to consider labour relations (personnel matters)

Resolution Number: 32

Carried

Moved by: Councillor Yake Seconded by: Councillor Chaulk

THAT Council rise from a closed meeting session at 10:34 p.m.

Resolution Number: 33

REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

Monday, June 14, 2010

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P.	CONFIRMING BY-L	\mathbf{AW}
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Moved by: Councillor Chaulk Seconded by: Councillor Yake

THAT By-law Number 45-10 being a By-law to Confirm the Proceedings of the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Wellington North at its Regular Meeting held on June 14, 2010 be read a First, Second and Third time and finally passed.

Resolution Number: 34

Carried

Q. ADJOURNMENT

Moved by: Councillor Yake Seconded by: Councillor Chaulk

THAT the Regular Council meeting of June 14, 2010 be adjourned at 10:36 p.m.

Resolution Number: 35

Carried

C.A.O./CLERK MAYOR

REEVES CONSTRUCTION LIMITED 372 MAIN STREET NORTH

372 MAIN STREET NORTH MOUNT FOREST, ONTARIO NOG 2L0

RECEIVED

JUN - 1 2010

TWP. OF WELLINGTON NORT

May 27, 2010

Township of Wellington North, Box 125, Kenilworth, Ontario N0G 2E0

Attn: Lori Heinbuch

Re: Reeves Albert Street Subdivision <u>Mount Forest, Ontario</u>

Dear Lori,

In regards to the final draft conditions for the above mentioned property, Condition 4-A, we are hereby requesting permission to name the street **Sharpe's Crescent**.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call our office.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

REEVES CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

ROBERT A. REEVES

RAR:cls

LAKE ERIE REGION SOURCE PROTECTION COMMITTEE

REPORT NO.

DATE: June 17, 2010

TO: Wellington North Township Council

SUBJECT: Wellington North (Arthur) Vulnerability, Threats and Issues Analysis

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REPORT:

This report presents the methodology and results for the modeled wellhead protection areas (WHPAs), vulnerability, and issues assessment for the Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection region of which the Township of Wellington North has two municipal water supply systems, one servicing the Town of Mount Forest and a second servicing the Town of Arthur. Within the Township of Wellington North, Arthur is the only community located within the Grand River watershed boundary that is serviced by a municipal groundwater system.

Arthur obtains their water supply from municipal groundwater supply systems consisting of 3 wells, 2 pump houses, 2 elevated water tanks and a distribution system located west and south of Arthur. The municipal system supplies water to approximately 2,500 people within the community of Arthur.

The Town of Arthur is currently serviced by three Municipal Production Wells Nos. 7B, 8A, and 8B. Former Production Wells Nos. 1 through 6 has been abandoned and Well No. 7A is scheduled to be abandoned. Well No. 7B (located to the west of Arthur along Highway 109) is completed in the overburden at a depth of 46 m. Pumping at Well Nos. 8A and 8B (located south of the Town of Arthur in a rural setting) was initiated in November 2005. Arthur Wells No. 7A and 7B and Arthur Wells No. 8A and 8B are all completed in the deep overburden aquifer.

Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA)

The delineation of wellhead protection areas represents the foundation of a municipal groundwater protection strategy. The development of wellhead protection areas for a municipal well field is based on the delineation of the time of travel capture zones for that municipal well field. The capture zones represent the area projected to land surface where groundwater can be captured by pumping at the municipal wells. Capture zones represent time of travel within the saturated zone of the aquifer to the well and do not account for travel time from the ground surface down to the water table.

A 3-dimensional, computer-based groundwater flow model was used to delineate the capture zones for Wellington North. This work was completed as a part of the Wellington County Groundwater Protection Study (Golder, 2006). The capture zones were based on

the updated schedules and forecasted pumping rates that account for futures population growth.

The resulting wellhead protection areas (WHPA) for Arthur, as shown on Figure 1, are sub-divided into four zones according to Technical Rule V.3 (47):

- WHPA-A 100 m radius
- WHPA-B 2 year time of travel capture zone
- WHPA-C 5 year time of travel capture zone
- WHPA-D 25 year time of travel capture zone

There are two distinct wellhead protection areas for the Arthur 7B and Arthur 8A/B wells. The 25-year capture zone for the Arthur Well No. 7B extends northeast encircling the urban footprint of Arthur. The 25-year capture zone for Arthur Well No. 8A/B also extends northeast approximately 3.1 km outside the city extends to the east. The Conestoga River and its tributaries transect both wellhead protection areas, and are within approximately 50 m from Well No. 7B and 200 m from Well No. 8A/B.

Land use overlying the wellhead protection areas is primarily rural agricultural, although Zone D of the Well No. 7B WHPA encroaches into the urban area. A few private septic systems and storm water infiltration features were identified within the 2-year capture zones (Zone B), and several water wells are mapped throughout the WHPA extents. Two historic waste disposal sites were also identified in Zone D of the Well No. 7B WHPA.

Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment

Surface and sub-surface contaminants pose a risk to groundwater resources and can have long-lasting impacts that can impair water quality conditions. The intrinsic vulnerability of the aquifer refers to the level of protection provided by the geological materials overlying the aquifer and is independent of the potential contaminant.

The Technical Rules document the methods deemed acceptable to assess aquifer vulnerability. Intrinsic Susceptibility Index (ISI)/Aquifer Vulnerability Index (AVI) assessed under the MOE Provincial Groundwater Studies Program initiated in 2001 were used in this study to categorize areas of intrinsic groundwater vulnerability as high, medium, or low within each WHPA. The ISI/AVI maps generated under the provincial program are regionally-derived products based largely on water well records, local geology and other hydrogeological data.

In general, the ISI/AVI approaches assign an ordinal-scale numerical index to the natural vulnerability or susceptibility of the aquifer to surficial contamination, based on the overlying strata layers, and their hydraulic conductivities and thicknesses. The methods do not consider hydraulic gradients or porosity. For source water protection purposes, threats to the ground water system would typically be evaluated for their risk to the uppermost aquifer. This would be the most conservative approach. Based on the information used in this study, the AVI approach is conducted with respect to the aquifer used as source water, whereas the ISI approach focuses on shallow groundwater (Golder, 2006; WHI, 2003).

Transport Pathways

A constructed transport pathway is "a pathway, or shortcut, that can make it easier for a contaminant to be transported to a drinking water source", thereby increasing the vulnerability of the aquifer. Transport pathways may include private water wells, unused water wells, abandoned water wells, construction of underground services, subsurface excavations, pits and quarries.

Since septic and sanitary sewer systems and infrastructure were only identified within the 2-year time of travel capture zone, only those areas within the WHPA-B protection zone with an initial vulnerability score of less than 10 were selected for a transport pathway score adjustment.

Aquifer Vulnerability Scoring

Each WHPA (**Figure 1**) was subdivided by the boundaries of the adjusted groundwater vulnerability index mapping described above and groundwater vulnerability scores assigned in accordance with Part VII.3, Rule 83 (Table 2(a)). Based on the intersection, vulnerability scores ranging from 2 (low vulnerability) to 10 (high vulnerability) were generated across each WHPA, providing a relative indication of the intrinsic susceptibility of the underlying aquifer to contamination from drinking water quality threats (i.e., surface or near surface sources of contamination within the WHPA). The following vulnerability scores are presented below in **Table 1** and **Figure 2**.

Table 1: Wellhead Protection Area Vulnerability Scores

Intrinsic Wellhead Protection Are	
Vulnerability WHPA-A WHPA	
High 10 10	A-B WHPA-C WHPA-D
Medium 10	8860 Maria M
	6 4
#Fom a waratean 10 and goes a sec 9	4

Managed Lands and Livestock Density

The Technical Rules (Part II, Rule 16) require that the location of managed lands and the percentage of managed lands within WHPA-A, -B, -C and -D be completed in areas where the vulnerability scores allow for significant, moderate or low threats (for the application of agricultural source material to land, application of non-agricultural source material to land, and application of commercial fertilizer to land).

The percentage of managed land is considered to be the sum of agricultural managed land and non-agricultural managed land divided by the total land area of the vulnerable zone. The percent managed land in each WHPA for Arthur is summarized in **Table 2** for portions of the WHPA where the vulnerability score is 6 or higher.

Table 2. Managed Lands Percentage in Wellington County

Tourselie			·9 ·0 · 1 · 0 · 0 · 1			4
Township	Location	Well	WHPA-A	WHPA-B	WHPA-C	WHPA-D
Wellington North	Arthur	7A/7B	24.16%	47.72%	No	63.86%
	Zational Transfer of the transfer	8A/8B	79.39%	96.11%	No.	No

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The Technical Rules (Part II, Rule 16) also require the mapping of livestock density. Livestock density is defined as the number of nutrient units over a given area. **Table 4** provides a summary of livestock density expressed as nutrient units/acre (NU/acre) for the agricultural managed lands within the Arthur WHPAs.

Table 4. Livestock Density (NU/acre) in Dufferin County

Township	Location	Well	WHPA-A	WHPA-B	WHPA-C	WHPA-D
Wellington A	Arthur	7A/7B	N/A	0.13	No	0.95
	7 (10)	8A/8B	2.59	0.801	No	No

In Table 4, the coding of N/A indicates that there are no agricultural livestock barns and therefore the value for livestock density is 0 or not applicable.

Impervious Surfaces

Technical Rules 16(11) and 17 require the calculation of the percentage of total impervious surface area where road salt can be applied per square kilometre in each of the vulnerable areas. This impervious surface mapping is used in the MOE water quality risk scoring and assessment of threat circumstances relating to road salt application.

The August, 2009 Technical Rules Proposed Amendments allow for local modification of the procedure for calculation of the percent impervious surface area. As such, the procedure for impervious area mapping was modified to provide a more applicable analysis for this study. Rather than using a 1 km² grid, the percent impervious surface was calculated for each WHPA zone. The analysis was completed by modifying the GIS SOLRIS land cover layer with the WHPA zones, summarizing the area of the land cover classes considered "impervious" and comparing that to the total area of the respective WHPA zones (GRCA, 2010). The percent impervious surface areas were then calculated for each of WHPA-A, WHPA-B, WHPA-C and WHPA-D. Table 5 provides a summary of percent imperviousness within each WHPA.

Table 5: Percent Impervious Surface Area

Arthur Well ID WHPA-A WHPA-B WHPA-C WHPA-D	
7.77%	uş s
8B 0% 1/16% 1.64% 2.4%	200 Sept. 1991

Threats Assessment

Drinking water threats as defined in the Ontario Clean Water Act (2006) were identified within Arthur's wellhead protection areas through an inventory of land use activities that may be associated with Prescribed Drinking Water Threats (Ontario Regulation 287/07).

The main objective of the assessment was to identify significant threats. A significant threat to a source of drinking water has a high likelihood of rendering a current or future drinking water source impaired, unusable or unsustainable, combined with a potential route for the threat to enter the source water. According to the Clean Water Act Technical Rules (2009), significant threats can occur within the following areas in the Wellington North WHPA:

- Vulnerability of 10 or 8 for the WHPA
- Vulnerability of 10 in WHPA-A and WHPA-B for pathogen threats

- WHPA-A, WHPA-B and WHPA-C for DNAPL threats
- The entire issue contributing area if an Issue is present.

The key data sources used to identify threats within the Arthur WHPAs included the following: Windshield surveys; Government databases; Assessment information; Aerial photography; Discussions with municipal representatives; EcoLog Environmental Risk Information Services Ltd. Search; and Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) property codes.

Table 6 summarizes the total number of significant pathogen, chemical, and DNAPL threats identified within each vulnerable area.

Table 6: Summary of Total Significant Threats

	And the second of the second o	Circumstance	
:		ID ⁽¹⁾ (Number of	
Land Use Activity	Prescribed Drinking Water Threat	Occurrences)	WHPA
Arthur 7B			·
Agricultural - manure application	The application of agricultural source material to land (pathogen threat)	1944 (1)	WHPA-A
Agricultural - NASM application	The application of non-agricultural source material to land (pathogen threat)	1971 (1)	WHPA-A
Agricultural - pesticide application	The application of pesticide to land (chemical threat)	77 (1), 78 (1), 79 (1), 80 (1), 81 (1), 82 (1), 83 (1), 84 (1), 85 (1), 86 (1)	WHPA-A
Commercial (Retail) - Lawn and Garden Equipment and Supplies Store	The handling and storage of a dense non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL threat).	< <nul><<nul><<nul></nul></nul></nul>	WHPA-B
Arthur 8A/B			
Agricultural - manure application	The application of agricultural source material to land (pathogen threat)	1944 (2)	WHPA-A
Agricultural - NASM application	The application of non-agricultural source material to land (pathogen threat)	1971 (2)	WHPA-A
On-site septic system	The establishment, operation or maintenance of a system that collects, stores, transmits, treats or disposes of sewage within the meaning of the OWR Act (pathogen threat)	1956 (1)	WHPA-A
On-site septic system	The establishment, operation or maintenance of a system that collects, stores, transmits, treats or disposes of sewage within the meaning of the OWR Act (chemical threat)	701 (1) , 702 (1), 703 (1), 704 (1), 706 (1)	WHPA-A

		Circumstance ID ⁽¹⁾	
Land Use Activity	Prescribed Drinking Water Threat	(Number of Occurrences)	WHPA
Agricultural - pesticide application	The application of pesticide to land (chemical threat)	77 (2), 78 (2), 79 (2), 80 (2), 81 (2), 82 (2), 83 (2), 84 (2), 85 (2), 86 (2)	WHPA-A
Agricultural - pesticide storage	The handling and storage of pesticide (chemical threat)	1190 (1), 1191 (1), 1192 (1), 1193 (1), 1194 (1), 1195 (1), 1196 (1), 1197 (1), 1198 (1), 1199 (1)	WHPA-A
Arthur 8A/B (continued)	<u> </u>		
Agricultural - commercial fertilizer storage	The handling and storage of commercial ferilizer (chemical threat)	1287 (1)	WHPA-A
Agricultural - fuel storage	The handling and storage of fuel (chemical threat)	1389 (1), 1390 (1), 1391(1), 1392 (1), 1393 (1)	WHPA-A
Residential - fuel storage	The handling and storage of fuel (chemical threat)	1359 (1), 1360 (1)	WHPA-A
Residential - waste disposal	Waste Disposal Site - Storage of wastes described in clauses (p), (q), (r), (s), (t) or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste (chemical threat)	1934 (1), 1935 (1), 1936 (1), 1937 (1), 1938 (1), 1939 (1), 1940 (1), 1941 (1), 1942 (1), 1943 (1)	WHPA-A
Total Number of Occurrence	es (based on circumstance ID)		65
Total Number of Properties			4
Total Number of Activities		King and	9

Notes:

(1) Circumstance IDs correspond to the Reference Numbers for Circumstances in the MOE Technical Rules, Table of Drinking Water Threats, as amended.

Drinking Water Issues in Wellington North

The objective of the issues evaluation is to identify drinking water issues where the existing or trending concentration of a parameter or pathogen could result in the deterioration of the quality of water for use as a drinking water source. Typically, the parameters or pathogens under assessed are from Schedule 1, 2 or 3 of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards or Table 4 of the Technical Support Document for Ontario Drinking Water Standards, Objectives and Guidelines (Technical Rules XI.1 (114 – 117)).

Chemical Issues in Wellington North

The water quality data indicates elevated iron, fluoride, water colour, total dissolved solids and manganese above the Ontario Drinking Water Standards. These parameters are considered naturally occurring and are not an issue within Wellington North. Chemical issues are expected to be largely naturally occurring within the groundwater; therefore no

issues are present in Wellington North. Naturally occurring ground water contaminants are dependent on aquifer geology.

Pathogen Issues in Wellington North

No pathogen exceedances were noted for the township of Wellington North.

Peer Review

The Round 2 Groundwater Technical Study, Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment Drinking Water Quality Threats, Saugeen Valley, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region (CRA, 2009) peer review is currently being completed by WESA. Preliminary comments have been received and will be addressed in the final report.

Emily Stahl, B.Sc.

Gregg Zwiers, M.Sc., P. Geo
Hydrogeologist

Approved by:

Lorrie Minshall, P. Eng.

References:

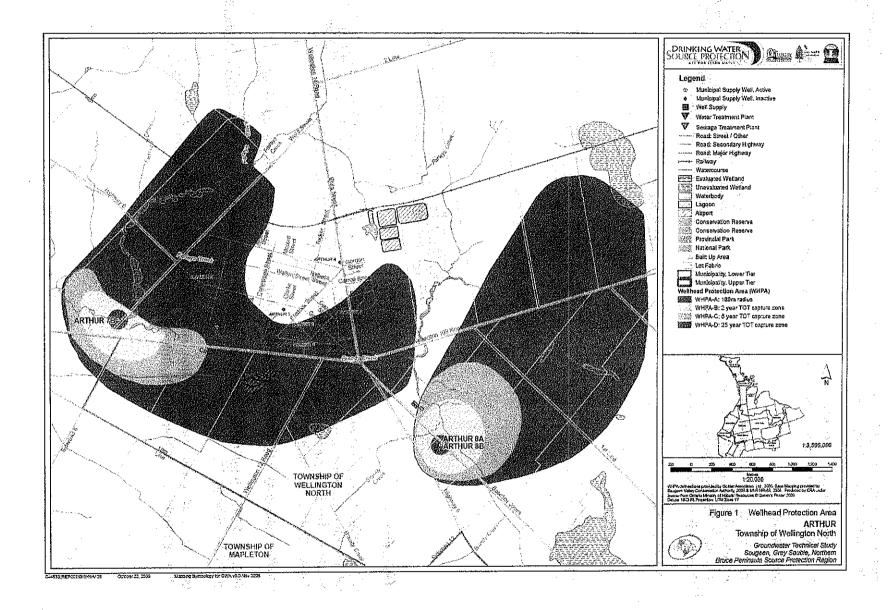
CRA, 2009. Round 2 Groundwater Technical Study Groundwater Vulnerability Assessment for the Municipalities of West Grey and Northern Bruce Peninsula Saugeen, Grey-Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region. Conestoga-Rovers & Associates. Owen Sound, ON. August 2009.

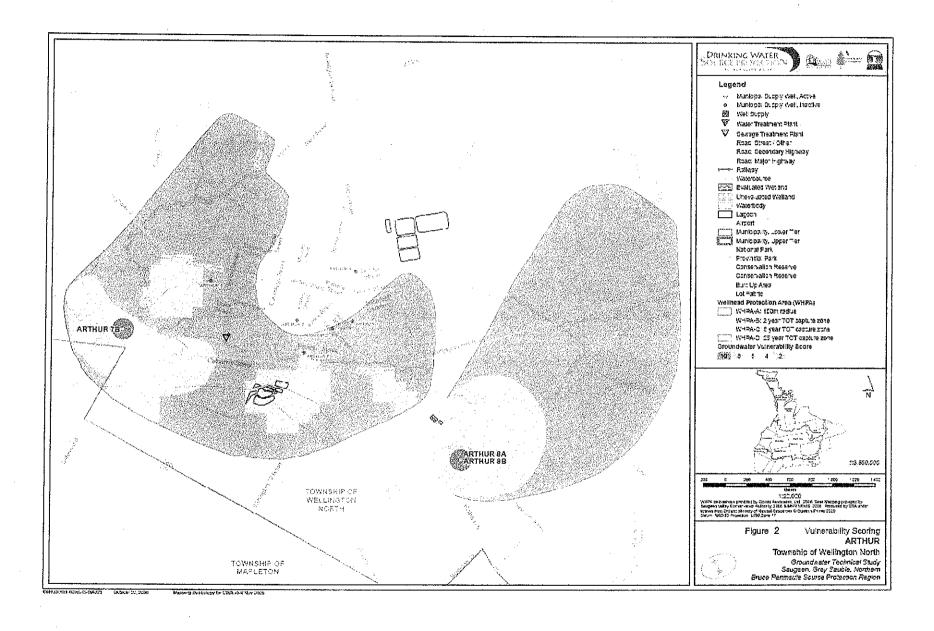
Source Protection Program Director

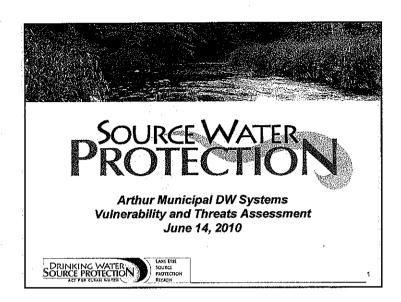
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GRCA. 2010. Impervious Surfaces Calculations. Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA). June 2010.

WHI, 2003. Grey and Bruce Counties Groundwater Study, Final Report. Waterloo Hydrogeologic, Inc. Waterloo, ON. July 2003.







The Assessment Report

- Describes watershed characteristics
- Identifies:
 - -vulnerable areas related to drinking water supplies
 -potential threats to water quality and quantity
- Ranks activities as potential threats:
 - -low, moderate or significant
- Based on:
 - -existing reports and studies
 - -new, peer-reviewed technical studies



Source Protection and the CWA

ter in the Section	2008	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Watershed Studies	Mar Baller		20	P. (A)	200		劉德光	
Municipal Technical Studies	不然時	-	Transport Control		510		新西 斯	
Terms of Reference				I				11 -
Assessment Report(s)	8	7.1.1	1000	- 177° -			England Age	
Source Protection Plans	2. 图表等	1 . 1.	機能變	11000	建筑			

• Characterization Reports: Complete

• Terms of Reference: Complete

• Technical studies: Complete

• Assessment Reports: in progress - 2010

• Source Protection Plans: complete by 2012



LAKE ERIE SOURCE PROTECTION

2

Risk-based Approach

Vulnerable areas

(Based on lay-of-the-land)

- Wellhead protection areas
- · Surface water intake areas
- Vulnerable aquifers
- Recharge areas

X

Threats (Based on activity)

- Chemical use
- Handling practices
- Waste disposal

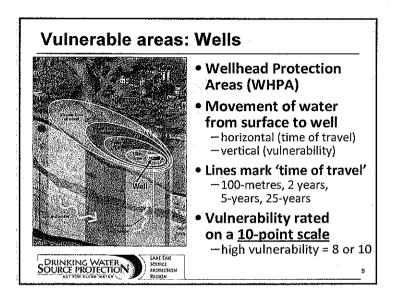
Significant threats

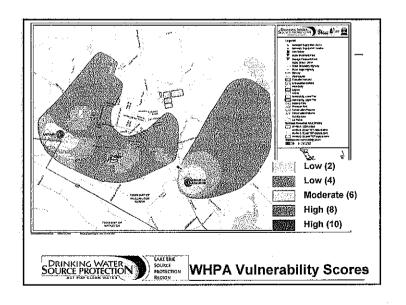
High vulnerability X High threat = High risk of contamination

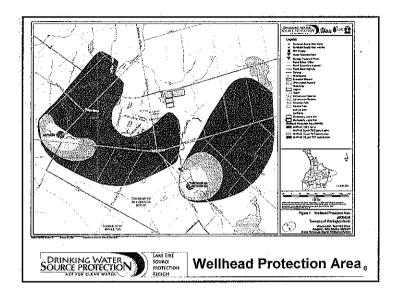


LAKE ERIE SOURCE PROTECTION

4







Defining and measuring threats

- Two categories of potential threats:
 - -chemicals
 - -pathogens (e.g. bacteria, viruses in human or animal waste)
- Chemical threats include use and storage of:
 - -solvents
 - -pesticides
 - -fertilizers
 - -fuels (gasoline, heating oil)
- Pathogen threats include:
 - -storage and application of manure
 - -septic systems



В

Defining threats

- Not all potential threats are equal
- Potential threats have been assigned a 'hazard rating' on a 10-point scale based on:
 - -the amount
 - -how it is used or stored
 - -how toxic it is to humans
 - -how the material behaves in the environment



Arthur water system

 A total of 18 possible significant threats identified, need to be verified with property owners

Threat Type	Number of Occurrences	WHPA
Application of agricultural source material to land.	3	WHPA-A
Application of non-agricultural source material to land.	3	WHPA-A
Operation of a system that collects, stores, transmits, treats or disposes of sewage	2	WHPA-A
Operation of a waste disposal site	1	WHPA-A
Application of commercial fertilizer to land	4	WHPA-A
Handling and storage of pesticide	1	WHPA-A
Handling and storage of commercial fertilizer	1	WHPA-A
Handling and storage of fuel.	2	WHPA-A
The handling and storage of an organic solvent	1	WHPA-A
Total Number of Properties	6	
Total Number of Activities	18	

Calculating level of risk

Vulnerable area



Threats

100-metre zone has a vulnerability score of 10 Below ground heating oil tank has hazard rating of 8.6

10 vulnerability X 8.6 hazard = 86

- Significant threat: score of 80 100
- Moderate threat: score of 60 79
- . Low threat: score of 41 59



SOURCE PROTECTION

10

Next steps - preparing Assessment Report

- GRCA staff present the reports to the SPC (June 24)
- Public information meeting (June 15) invitations and information mailed to all property owners within the WHPA 5-year zone
- Technical report info assembled into the Grand River Assessment Report (June-July)



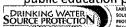
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ASSESSMENT REPORT TIMELINES

	GR Tmeine
SPC reviews first draft AR	8 Jul 2010
SPC approves draft AR for posting	107 Aug 2000
Draft AR to municipalities & posted for 35 days	13 Aug 2010
Host pulsic meetings	2-14 Sep 2010
Closing date - public comment	20 Sep 2010
SPC constilers comments	70-2002
-SPC approves AR & submits to SPA	4 Nov 2010
SPA posts draft AR for 30 days	300,200
Closing date for municipal/public comment	6 Dec 2010
SRAmmening to submit All	17 Dec 2010
AR submitted to MOE	21 Dec 2010
(Mideracely SAS)	

Preparing the Source Protection Plan

- Source Protection Plan must contain policies and programs to:
 - -manage significant threats so they are no longer significant
 - prevent new <u>significant</u> threats from being created
- Various methods to accomplish these goals:
 —land use controls (e.g. municipal zoning bylaws,
 - official plans)
 - -existing provincial instruments (e.g. Certificates of Approval)
 - -negotiated "risk management" agreements with property owners
 - -property owner incentives (e.g. stewardship program)
 - -public education programs



Drinking Water Stewardship Fund

- Grants to landowners for early action
 - -decommissioning old wells-80%
 - -upgrading existing wells 80%
 - -septic system upgrades 80%
 - erosion control e.g. tree planting, buffers (% varies)Business Pollution Prevention Reviews 100%
- Available in the 2-year zone around wells
- For more info:
 - -contact Grand River Conservation Authority
 - -visit www.sourcewater.ca





June 4, 2010

Dear property owner,

The provincial government passed the Clean Water Act in 2006 to protect the sources of municipal drinking water from contamination or overuse.

Since then, studies have been done of the municipal water system serving Arthur to identify how vulnerable it is to contamination and potential threats to water quality. This work has been done by the Township of Wellington North, which owns the water systems, in partnership with the Grand River Conservation Authority.

Wellington North Township and the GRCA are working with the Lake Erie Region Source Protection Committee to develop a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the Grand River watershed.

You are receiving this letter because your property is in a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) for an Arthur well.

A public meeting will be held to give you the opportunity to learn more about source water protection and the Clean Water Act.

Tuesday, June 15, 2010
7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
P.M.D. Arena and Community Centre
68 Main Street West, Drayton

The enclosed brochures provide more information about the municipal water system and the work that is being done to protect it.

Watch for more information about the Assessment Report

A Draft Assessment Report for the Grand River Watershed will be published this summer. It will contain the information learned in the studies done under the Clean Water Act. The enclosed brochure, *The Source*, explains the type of work that has been done.

When it is published, the report will be posted at <u>www.sourcewater.ca</u> and will also be available at the office of the Grand River Conservation Authority, 400 Clyde Rd., Cambridge, and the Township of Wellington North, 7490 Sideroad 7 West, Kenilworth.

Another public meeting will be held after the report is released. Notices of the release of the report and meeting information will be published in area newspapers.

How you can help protect water

We all have a stake in protecting our water supplies. There are projects that individual property owners can undertake to protect groundwater.

Grants are available to pay significant portions of the cost of projects such as decommissioning unused private wells, upgrading septic systems and implementing agricultural best management practices. These grants are available under the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program to landowners within the 2-year Time of Travel Zone around wells. See the enclosed flyer for more details or visit <u>www.sourcewater.ca</u>.

For information about these grants, please contact Derek Matheson, Conservation Specialist, Grand River Conservation Authority at (519) 621-2273, Ext. 2305 or by e-mail at dmatheson@grandriver.ca



Grand River Conservation Authority 400 Clyde Rd., Cambridge, ON (519) 621-2761 www.grandriver.ca



ellington
7490 Sideroad 7 West, Kenilworth
(519) 848-3620
www.wellington-north.com

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Water System Fact Sheet – Arthur



The Clean Water Act was passed by the Ontario government in 2006 to protect the sources of municipal drinking water from contamination or overuse.

Under the Act, a Source Protection Plan will be developed by 2012 for the Grand River watershed, including the system serving Arthur in the Township of Wellington North.

Studies have been done to learn how vulnerable the water system is to pollution and the location of potential significant threats to the water supply. This fact sheet explains some of the findings from those studies.

The Arthur water system

The Arthur water system is owned and operated by the Township of North Wellington. It serves about 2,500 residents as well as industrial, commercial, and institutional customers. The system consists of the three wells (7B, 8A and 8B), two pumphouses, two elevated water tanks, and a distribution system. Water is treated with sodium hypochlorite solution for disinfection and a solution for iron sequestration.

Geology of the Arthur area

The Arthur wells draw their water from an aquifer in the overburden material consisting of sediments left behind by receding glaciers. The upper level consists of Tavistock Till, which is made up of clay and silt. It provides a relatively high degree of natural protection to the aquifer.

Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA)

A Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) is the area where water from the surface soaks into the ground and moves toward the well.

A WHPA is divided into rings called **time of travel zones**. The innermost zone is a 100-metre circle around the wellhead. The other rings are drawn at times-of-travel of 2 years, 5 years and 25 years.

Researchers have measured how easily materials from the surface within a WHPAs can reach the well.

This is called the **vulnerability score** and is measured on a 10-point scale.

- An area of high vulnerability has a score of 8 or 10
- An area of moderate vulnerability has a score of 6
- An area of low vulnerability has a score of 2 or 4

The areas of high vulnerability are where the greatest care must be taken in the use and handling of materials that could pollute the wells.

Drinking water threats

The areas around water sources are being studied to identify human activities that could threaten the municipal water supply.

The provincial government has developed a list of activities that could pose a threat to a water source. These include the use and storage of **fuels**, **fertilizers**, **pesticides**, **manure**, **human waste** (e.g. in septic systems.) and **solvents** (e.g. degreasers and paint thinners).

The threats with the highest risk of polluting the wells are called **significant threats**.

There can be more than one activity on a property that could be identified as a possible significant threat. For example, a farm property where both pesticides and manure are used would be counted as two possible significant threats. The same would apply to a home with a heating oil tank and a septic system.

Potential significant threats in the Arthur WHPAs

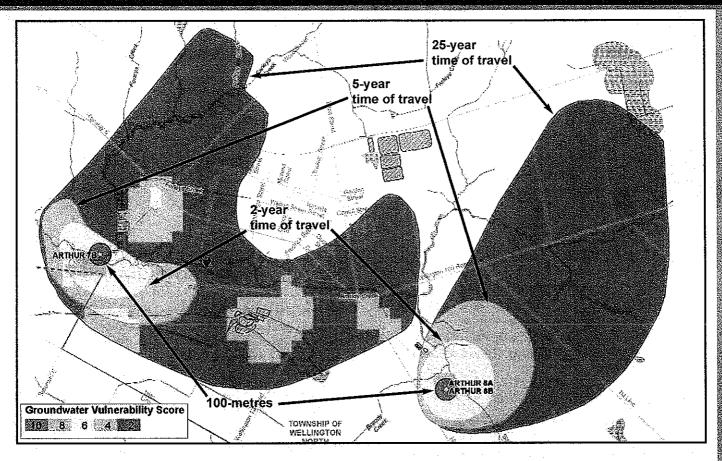
A preliminary study of activities in the area has identified some that could be potential significant threats, including:

- application of agricultural source material
- application of non-agricultural source material
- storage or handling of human waste (e.g. septic systems)
- waste disposal site
- storage and handling of commercial fertilizer
- application, handling or storage of pesticides
- storage and handling of fuel
- storage and handling of DNAPLs (Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids)

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Water System Fact Sheet - continued...



Is there a potential significant threat on your property?

Significant threats are found in areas with high vulnerability scores of 8 or 10 (red and orange areas on the map).

In addition, the storage or use of a type of chemical solvents known as DNAPLs (which stands for Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid) can be a significant threat inside the 5-year Time of Travel line

If you own land in high vulnerability areas and use or store **chemicals**, **fuel** or **manure**, or own a **septic system**, it could be identified as a significant threat.

You can learn more about how significant threats are identified at www.sourcewater.ca. The website has tables, developed by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, showing

the level of risk posed by various combinations of threats and vulnerability.

If you think an activity on your land could be identified as a significant threat, please contact:

Source Protection Program Manager Lake Erie Source Protection Region

- **■** info@sourcewater.ca
- **■** (519) 621-2763, Ext. 2303

For more information about the Grand River watershed contact: Grand River Conservation Authority 400 Clyde Rd., Cambridge (519) 621-2761 www.grandriver.ca



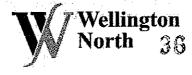
Lake Erie Source Protection Region



For more information about the Arthur water system contact: **Township of Wellington North** 7490 Sideroad 7 West, Kenilworth

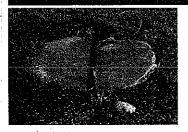
(519) 848-3620 www.wellington-north.com





Act today to protect the Water

The Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program provides money to property owners in affected areas who wish to take action to protect municipal drinking water sources. You are receiving this information because you have an important role to play in preserving and protecting this important natural resource.



Protect yourself, your family, and your neighbours.

All abandoned wells raise health, safety, and environmental concerns. Contaminants can enter the groundwater through abandoned wells and cause pollution of other wells in the area used for drinking water.

Abandoned wells pose a serious danger to children, adults and animals that may fall into them. The only way to reduce the dangers associated with abandoned wells is to properly fill, seal and cap them. This safeguards the quality of ground water resources and prevents accidents.

The average cost to decommission a well is often less than \$2,000. You may be eligible for 80-100% funding.



Additional opportunities available:

Up to
80% funding available
to decommission old wells,
or upgrade active wells

What's funded? Up to 80% of the cost of an eligible product, to a maximum of \$4,000*

- sealing and capping old water wells
- · upgrading and maintenance of water wells that are in use
- connecting to a municipal drinking water service line/trunk line and decommissioning the existing well

*This funding may be combined with other sources to achieve 100% funding

Am I eligible?

For well decommissioning and septic upgrades?

Yes, if your property is within or extends into the following eligible areas:

- the two-year time-of-travel around a municipal wellhead, approved by the local municipality, or
- the intake protection zone-one (IPZ-1) around a surface water intake, approved by the local municipality

Unsure of your eligibility? Visit
www.sourcewater.ca and click Grants for landowners

Pollution Prevention Reviews

Grants are available to businesses located near a municipal water intake who wish to undertake a Pollution Prevention Review. With 100% funding, this process will help you identify ways to protect municipal drinking water sources, understand your liabilities, and take steps to reduce your risks

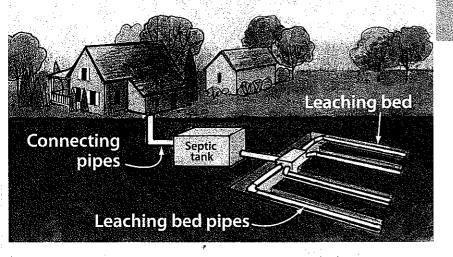
Erosion and Runoff Control

Funding is available to assist landowners with a number of agricultural best management practices such as improved manure storage, buffer strips and cover crops. The Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program will assist with up to 70 per cent of the cost, depending on the eligible practice. For more information visit www.sourcewater.ca

Up to 80% funding available

to upgrade your septic system





If you see any of these signs you may have a problem!

- a backed-up or slow moving toilet or drain
- foul odours
- an overflow of sewage around your septic system
- unusually thick grass growing on or around the septic system and the surrounding ground is soggy and soft / ...
- dosing pumps run constantly or do not run at all
- well water tests indicates high levels of nitrates, bacteria, or other contaminants
- large amounts of algae growth in or around nearby lakes or

Source water protection funding ways you can act, now.

What's funded? Up to 80% of the cost of an eligible product, to a maximum of \$7,000. If you have an advanced septic system, the maximum will increase to \$15,000*

- · replacing septic tanks and leaching beds
- replacing holding tanks
- · pumping septic tanks
- adding plumbing connections
- · transferring wastewater to septic tanks and/or leaching beds
- connecting to a municipal sewer line and decommissioning the existing septic system

*This funding may be combined with other sources to achieve 100% funding

Am I eligible?

For well decommissioning and septic upgrades?

Yes, if your property is within or extends into the following eligible areas:

- · the two-year time-of-travel around a municipal wellhead, approved by the local municipality, or
- the intake protection zone-one (IPZ-1) around a surface water intake, approved by the local municipality

Unsure of your eligibility? Visit www.sourcewater.ca and click Grants for landowners

Funding is available through the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program for a wide range of activities that protect municipal drinking water sources. Contact your local conservation authority at one of the numbers below to discuss eligibility for your project(s), funding guidelines, and to request a site visit and application form.

To learn more about the Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program:



19-621-2761 tryan@grandriver.ca



Peter Dragunas 519-773-9037 water@catfishcreek.ca



kettlecreekconservation on ca-



Paul Gagnon

519-428-4623 watercare@lprca.on.ca



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The Source

News about the Glean Water Act

for the Grand River, Long Point Region, Catfish Creek and Kettle Creek waters have

The goal of the Clean Water Act is to protect the sources of municipal drinking water from pollution and overuse

The Clean Water Act may affect you Find out how.

Identifying the threats

to our water supplies

The Clean Water Act was passed by the Ontario government in 2006 to protect the sources of municipal drinking water from contamination or overuse. Studies are underway to identify the potential threats to municipal drinking water in four watersheds: Grand River, Long Point Region, Catfish Creek and Kettle Creek. They make up the Lake Erie Source Protection Region.

The studies are focused on vulnerable areas near municipal wells (Wellhead Protection Areas) and surface water intakes (Intake Protection Zones). These are areas where particular care must be taken in the use and storage of materials that could contaminate water. Activities on properties in these vulnerable areas are being evaluated and ranked according to rules developed by the Ontario government. Potential threats to water will be placed into one of three categories based on the level of risk: low, moderate or significant.

What is an Assessment Report?

Information on vulnerable areas and potential threats is being collected into Assessment Reports. There will be one report for each watershed. They will be made public and posted at www.sourcewater.ca. Public meetings will be held in each watershed to give people a chance to review the information and comment on it.

The Assessment Reports will:

- · identify the vulnerable areas near wells and intakes;
- identify the types and number of threats to water quality near wells and intakes;
- rank the potential threats as low, moderate or significant

After the Assessment Reports are complete and approved by the Ontario Minister of the Environment, work will start on Source Protection Plans for each watershed. These plans will outline what needs to be done to reduce the risk posed by significant threats and to prevent new ones from developing. They will be complete by 2012.

Page 2

Who could be affected?

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What is vulnerability?

Page 3

Wellhead Protection Areas

Page 3

Intake Protection Zones

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What are threats?

Page 5

Calculating threat levels

Page 6

Grant program



Source Protection Timeline 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 Watershed Studies Municipal Technical Studies Terms of Reference Assessment Report Source Protection Plans

Who could be affected by Source Protection Planning?

The source protection planning process could affect industries, farmers, businesses, rural residents and others who own property in the protection zones around municipal wells and surface water intakes. It's of particular importance to property owners who use or store materials that could pose a risk to municipal drinking water sources. These include chemicals, fertilizers, manure, human waste found in septic systems and other materials.

What if there is a 'significant threat' on your property?

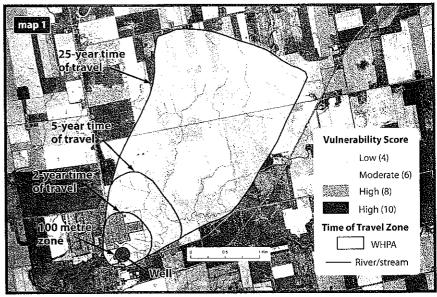
The Assessment Report will list the number and type of significant threats near municipal water sources. However, individual properties will not be identified. Property owners will receive individual notification if an activity on their land has been identified as a potential significant threat. They will then have the opportunity to provide additional information about the nature of the activity and anything they have done to reduce the impact on water sources.

How will significant threats be dealt with?

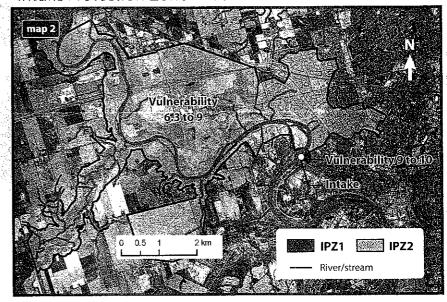
Source Protection Plans will outline the steps that must be taken in a watershed to reduce the risk posed by significant threats. They could propose a variety of approaches such as incentive programs, monitoring activities, risk management plans, changes to municipal land use policies and others.

However, there are actions that property owners can take now to decrease the risk that an activity on their lands could pollute a drinking water source. For more information on Early Actions grants for landowners, see page 6.

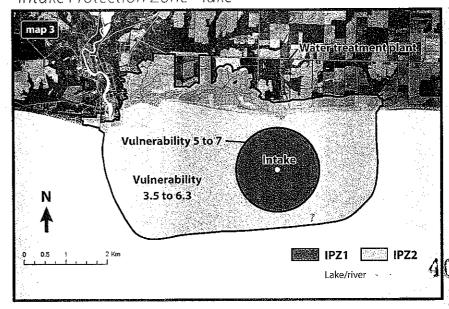
Wellhead Protection Area



Intake Protection Zone - river



Intake Protection Zone - lake



What is vulnerability?

The word vulnerability describes how easily a well or intake can become polluted with a dangerous material. Researchers have studied each municipal well and intake in the four watersheds of the Lake Erie Region to determine how vulnerable they are. There are five Lake Erie intakes, five river intakes and about 225 wells.

Wellhead Protection Areas

Wells draw water from underground areas called aquifers where water fills cracks in bedrock or spaces between grains of sand, gravel or dirt.

Aquifers are replenished when water from rain and melting snow soaks into the ground. Sometimes, the water also carries pollutants. It can take years, or even decades, for water to reach a well. The speed depends on the characteristics of the soil and bedrock in the area.

Measuring groundwater vulnerability map 1

To determine the vulnerability score for a well, the researchers had to answer two questions:

- How quickly does water move horizontally through the aguifer to the well? The information was used to draw Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA) around each well. WHPAs are divided into rings called Time of Travel Zones. The innermost zone is a 100-metre circle. The other zones are set at times of travel of 2 years, 5 years (or 10 years) and 25 years.
- How quickly does water move vertically from the surface down to the aquifer? This is called "intrinsic vulnerability."

The answers to the two questions were combined to come up with vulnerability scores on a 10-point scale for all the land within Wellhead Protection Areas for every well.

- An area of high vulnerability has a score of 8 or 10.
- An area of **moderate vulnerability** has a score of 6.
- An area of low vulnerability has a score of 4.



Communities rely on wells (groundwater) or intakes (surface water) for their water supply. Both can be vulnerable to pollution.

Intake Protection Zones

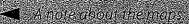
River and lake intakes can be contaminated when dangerous materials are spilled into the water or on nearby land and make their way to the intake. Intake Protection Zones (IPZ) are areas where dangerous materials may get to an intake so quickly the operators of the municipal water treatment plant may not have enough time to shut down the intake before the pollutant reaches it.

Measuring surface water vulnerability maps 2 & 3

Researchers studied how water moves in the area around each intake. For a river intake, they looked at how quickly it gets to the intake during high and low flows. For a lake intake, they studied how the movement of water is affected by currents and winds. For both types of intakes they identified streams, municipal storm sewers and rural drains that enter the river or lake near the intake.

Intake Protection Zones were drawn around the intakes and assigned vulnerability scores on a 10-point scale:

- **IPZ1:** For a river intake, a semi-circle 200 metres upstream of the intake with vulnerability scores of 9 to 10. For a lake intake, a one-kilometre circle around the intake with vulnerability scores of 5 to 7.
- IPZ2: The area where water can reach the intake in a specified time, usually two to six hours. For a river intake, vulnerability scores range from 6.3 to 9. For a lake intake, scores range from 3.5 to 6.3.
- **IPZ3:** Areas where there are activities further away from the intake which could have an impact on water quality. Vulnerability scores are less than in the IPZ2.



These maps are representations of the three types of source areas. These are examples only and should not be taken to provide information for real wells and intakes 🦠

Threats to Wells & Intakes

What are threats?

Researchers have studied the areas around municipal wells and intakes to identify the human activities that could threaten municipal water supplies.

There are two categories of threats - chemicals and pathogens:

- Chemical threats include things like solvents, fuels, fertilizers, pesticides
 and similar products. They can be found in factories, storage depots,
 gasoline stations, farms or other places.
- A pathogen is a dangerous bacteria or virus found in human or animal waste. Human pathogens can be found in septic tanks. Manure contains animal pathogens.

Hazard ratings

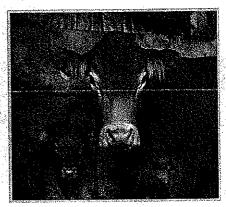
Not all threats are equal. The danger posed by particular chemicals or pathogens depends on several factors including the amount, its toxicity and how it behaves in the environment.

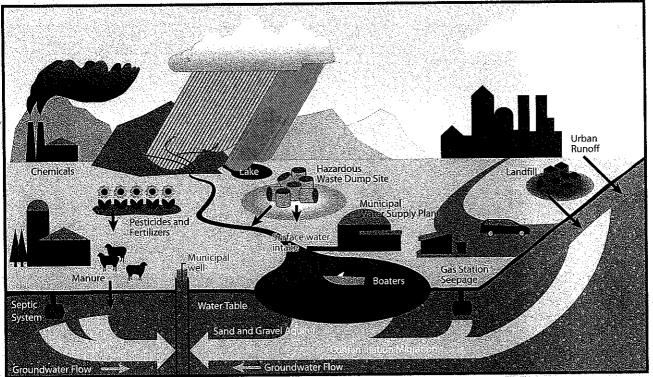
The Ontario Ministry of the Environment has identified many materials that could contaminate water. It has assigned a **hazard rating** to each using a 10-point scale based on the nature of the material and how it is used or stored.

To learn how threat levels are calculated and how threats are identified, see page 5.









There are many types of potential threats to water in rural and urban areas.



page 4



Calculating threat levels:

low, moderate or significant

There are many potential threats to drinking water in our urban and rural areas, but the level of risk they pose depends on the nature of the threat and its location. The Clean Water Act requires the elimination of the threats that pose the greatest risk. These are called **significant threats**.

To decide which threats are significant, the Ontario Ministry of the Environment has developed a formula to calculate a **risk score** based on:

- the hazard rating of the threat, on a 10-point scale
- the vulnerability of the water source, on a 10-point scale

How is the risk score calculated?

The risk score is calculated by multiplying the hazard rating by the vulnerability score. The result will be a number on a 100-point scale.

risk score = hazard rating x vulnerability score

Based on the results of the calculation, threats are placed into one of three categories:

	Risk score
Significant threat	80 to 100
Moderate threat	60 to 79
Low threat	41 to 59

The Ministry of the Environment has developed tables showing the level of risk posed by hundreds of combinations of threats and vulnerability. These tables are available at www.sourcewater.ca



How are possible threats identified?

Researchers working for conservation authorities or municipalities have used a variety of means to identify the possible location of potential threats. They have examined documents such as publicly available industrial databases. In some cases, they have obtained information directly from property owners. They also made some assumptions, such as that a rural home would have a septic system.

The location of properties containing potential significant threats will not be identified in the Assessment Report. The report will only identify the number and type of potential threats in the wellhead and intake protection areas. Individual property owners will be notified if it is believed their land is the site of a potential significant threat.

Examples of significant threats

Industrial or commercial

A solvent is stored in a tank close to a river intake. If the tank were to leak, the chemical could get to the intake in a short period of time. The chemical has a hazard rating of 9. The vulnerability score for the intake is 10. The risk score (hazard x vulnerability) would be 90, making it a significant threat.

Residential

A home located near a municipal well has an old, failing septic system and raw sewage is leaking into the ground. The area has a vulnerability score of 10 and the sewage has a hazard rating of 10. The result is a risk score of 100 making the septic system a significant threat.

Farm

A farmer spreads manure on his fields to fertilize them. There is a municipal well on the property next door. The vulnerability score for the farmer's land is 10. The hazard rating for manure is 8. The result is a risk score of 80, making it a significant threat.

Whatis

the Lake Erie Source Protection Region?

This region covers four watersheds that drain into Lake Erie: Kettle Creek, Catfish Creek, Long Point Region and the Grand River. A 25 person committee is responsible for developing source protection plans for these watersheds. The plans will outline policies and programs to eliminate significant threats to the water supply as well as reduce the opportunity for low and moderate threats to become significant.

Whois

the Lake Erie Source Protection Committee?

The source protection committee is an independent group comprised of:

- Businesses
- Municipalities
- Residents
 First Nations

Source Protection Committees have been established in watersheds across Ontario to lead development of Source Protection Plans

Grand River watershed Long Point Region watershed Norwich Kettle Creek Délhi Simcoe Lake Erie Catfish Greek

Grants for Early Actions to protect water

The Ontario Drinking Water Stewardship Program provides grants to property owners to help them take action on their land to protect drinking water sources. Early Action grants are available for a variety of projects to those who own land near municipal wells and surface water intakes, including:

- replacing or upgrading old septic systems
- decommissioning of old private wells, or upgrading wells still in use
- free and confidential Pollution Prevention Reviews for small and medium sized businesses to identify problems and develop solutions
- a range of agricultural best management practices to protect water quality

To learn more, go to www.sourcewater.ca and look under Stewardship Program. Or contact your local conservation authority:



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