

## 2020 Annual Progress Report Trent Source Protection Plan



Prepared by:

Trent Conservation Coalition Source  
Protection Region



# Message from the Chair of the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee



On behalf of the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee, it is my pleasure to introduce the 2020 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the Trent and Ganaraska Source Protection Plans. We have now completed 6 years of implementation and it is encouraging to see our Source Protection Plans being implemented across our vast region.

The year 2020 will be remembered as the year that the COVID-19 pandemic changed so many aspects of our lives. Like the Walkerton water tragedy, the pandemic reminded us about how important it is to safeguard our health. Whenever we are faced with a crisis, we are also given an opportunity to emerge stronger and better equipped to deal with similar future perils. The Source Protection Program in Ontario is a perfect example of how we can learn from adversity and reduce the risk of history repeating itself.

Obviously the pandemic presented challenges this year to the day to day operations of the program and to how meetings were conducted. I am pleased to report that our staff and committee adapted well to the new reality and we were able to carrying on, not only delivering the program but making key decisions on how to improve our policies. The committee is addressing some identified policy challenges and changes to the technical rules that will result in even more protection to sources of drinking water. Significant progress was made in this regard, in 2020.

As always, our main objective is to protect sources of municipal drinking water, which was identified as the first barrier in a multi-barrier approach to safer drinking water by the Walkerton Commission. Our Assessment Reports and Source Protection Plans are science based and as new science emerges our staff and committee will respond with appropriate amendments.

*(continued on next page).*

# Message from the Chair of the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee

Several Source Protection Committee Chairs, including myself, have been encouraging the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks to consider including more than just municipal drinking water systems in the Source Protection Program. Our stance has always been that everyone should have safe drinking water. I am happy to report that the Ministry is working on guidance for other systems including vulnerable populations, First Nations and even private systems.

Our Annual Report summarizes the achievement of the Risk Management Officials, the municipalities and the provincial ministries that are required to implement the many policies in our Source Protection Plan. Through this exercise the committee can judge the level of progress made and the effectiveness of the Source Protection Plan policies.

Each year, as we prepare these Annual Reports, there is an undeniable sense of pride reflected in the staff and the Source Protection Committee. I encourage you to read this progress report, in the hope that you will gain an understanding of the magnitude and importance of the work we do to protect sources of municipal drinking water.

Jim Hunt, Chair of the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region's fourth Annual Progress Report for the Trent Source Protection Plan (SPP) provides a status update of implementation since the SPP came into effect on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 through to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020.

This report is produced by the Trent Conservation Coalition (TCC) for:

- Residents and businesses within the watershed
- Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee (SPC), and
- Municipalities and other local stakeholders.

A separate Annual Progress Report for the Ganaraska Source Protection Plan is also available.

The format of this report is based on broad categories, identified by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), to facilitate legislative reporting and tracking of progress made towards the implementation of the Trent Source Protection Plan, and other source protection plans across the province.

# 1.1 CLEAN WATER ACT, 2006

In response to the *Report of the Walkerton Inquiry (The Honourable Dennis R. O'Connor, 2002)* and its recommendation for a multi-barrier approach to providing safe drinking water, the Ontario government passed the *Clean Water Act, 2006* (the *Act*). The purpose of the *Act* is to protect sources of municipal drinking water through collaborative, watershed-based source protection plans that are locally developed and based on science.

## How is it protected?

Under the *Clean Water Act*, local **source protection plans** are in place across Ontario.



These plans protect municipal drinking water sources from contamination and overuse

More than

**10**

million people are protected through the Ontario Drinking Water Source Protection Program



We all **play a role** in keeping our sources of drinking water clean and abundant

[conservationontario.ca](http://conservationontario.ca)

<sup>1</sup>Statistics Canada, 2013

## 1.2 SOURCE PROTECTION PROGRAM

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The *Clean Water Act* led to the creation of the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) program, which established 19 source protection regions and 38 source protection areas in Ontario. The DWSP program protects current and future municipal residential drinking water sources from contamination and overuse by developing collaborative watershed-based source protection plans. A source protection plan is the first barrier in a multi-barrier approach.

The Trent Source Protection Plan includes mandatory and strategic policies that have been developed by the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Committee in consultation with provincial ministries, municipalities, businesses, landowners and other stakeholders. The plan identifies the party that is responsible for implementing a policy (implementing bodies). The implementing bodies are required by the *Clean Water Act* and its regulations to report on the implementation progress of policies in the Plan.

## 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

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### **The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region**

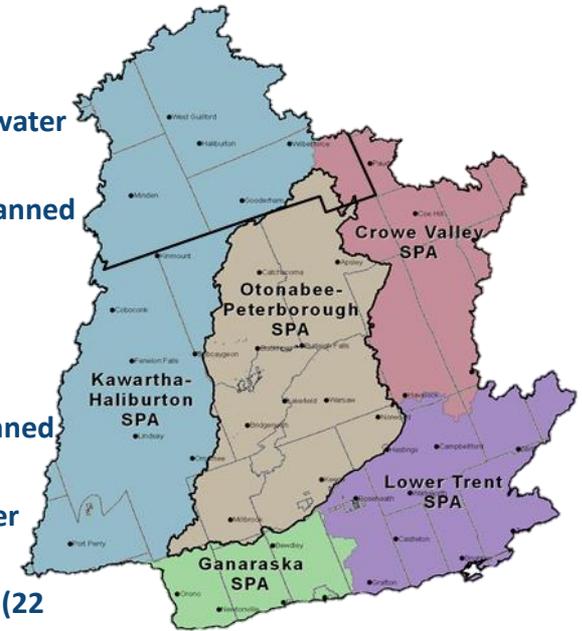
The Trent Conservation Coalition (TCC) Source Protection Region is comprised of five source protection areas. The Trent Source Protection Plan (SPP) applies to the source protection areas, identified below, that are within the Trent River Watershed. The Ganaraska Source Protection Plan is a separate plan for the Ganaraska Source Protection Area. This report was prepared based on annual reporting information submitted by implementing bodies for the Trent Source Protection Plan.

- Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority;
- Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Authority;
- Crowe Valley Source Protection Authority;
- Lower Trent Source Protection Authority.

# 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

## TCC Source Protection Region Quick Facts:

- Population in the TCC: 400,000
- Area: TCC = 14,500 km<sup>2</sup>
- Area: Trent River Watershed= 12,900 km<sup>2</sup>
- Number of drinking water systems in the TCC SPR: 53 (includes one planned groundwater system)
- Number of drinking water systems in the Trent River Watershed: 47 (includes one planned groundwater system)
- Number of surface water systems in the TCC SPR: 18
- Number of surface water systems in the Trent River Watershed: 15
- Number of groundwater systems in the TCC SPR: 35 (includes one planned system)
- Number of groundwater systems in the Trent River Watershed: 32 (includes one planned system)
- Population serviced by municipal residential drinking water systems in the Trent River Watershed: more than 150,000
- Number of municipalities in the TCC SPR with residential drinking water systems: 24 (22 lower tier, 5 upper tier)
- Number of municipalities in the TCC SPR with at least part of a vulnerable area in their jurisdiction: 43 (38 lower tier, 5 upper tier)
- Number of policies in the Trent Source Protection Plan: 138
- Number of Issue Contributing Areas in the Trent Source Protection Plan: 1 (Stirling system)
- Effective date of the Trent Source Protection Plan: January 1, 2015



# 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

## Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Area

The Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Area (O-P SPA) has an approximate population of 129,300 and includes portions of twelve (12) municipalities and three (3) First Nations Reserves. It covers approximately 3,365 km<sup>2</sup> and is comprised of the Otonabee Region Watershed (1,915 km<sup>2</sup>) and areas to the north (1,365 km<sup>2</sup>) which include portions of Haliburton and Peterborough Counties.

Approximately 67% of the population, or 86,579 people, obtain drinking water from eleven (11) municipal residential drinking water systems in the O-P SPA. Three (3) municipal drinking water systems, Lakefield, Peterborough and Hastings, draw from surface water sources (the latter extends into the Municipality of Trent Hills in the Lower Trent Source Protection Area). Eight (8) residential drinking water systems draw on groundwater to serve approximately 4% of the population, or 4,929 people, in the communities of Alpine Village/Pirates Glen, Birch Point Estates, Buckhorn Lake Estates, Crystal Springs Subdivision, Keene Heights Subdivision, Millbrook, Norwood, and Pinewood.

There are two (2) populated First Nation Reserves in the O-P SPA, Curve Lake and Hiawatha, with a combined population of approximately 1,543 that is primarily served by private wells.



# 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

## Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area

The Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Area (K-H SPA) is comprised of watersheds that represent the jurisdiction of Kawartha Conservation, and an additional watershed area to the North primarily within Haliburton County.

The K-H SPA covers an area of 5,406 km<sup>2</sup> and is located within the southcentral region of Ontario, fringing on the Greater Toronto Area to the south and Algonquin Park to the north. There are 11 municipalities within or partially within the Source Protection Area. Approximately 45% of the population, or 35,050 people, obtain their drinking water from 22 municipal residential drinking water systems in the K-H SPA.

There are six existing municipal residential drinking water systems in the source protection area that obtain their water from surface water sources. These systems serve about 22,350 people in the communities of Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Kinmount, Lindsay, Norland and Southview Estates.

There are 16 existing municipal residential drinking water systems in the source protection area that obtain their water from groundwater sources. These systems serve about 15,700 people in the communities of Blackstock, Canadiana Shores, Greenbank, Janetville, Kings Bay, Lutterworth Pines, Manorview, Mariposa Estates, Minden, Pleasant Point, Port Perry, Sonya, Victoria Glen, Victoria Place, Woodfield, and Woods of Manilla.

The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation is located within the Source Protection Area.



# 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

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## Crowe Valley Source Protection Area

The Crowe Valley Source Protection Area covers an area of approximately 2,006 km<sup>2</sup> and includes the entire Crowe River watershed. There are 10 municipalities located within or partially within the Crowe Valley Source Protection Area. The total population of these municipalities is 41,441 (Statistics Canada, 2006), and about 10,490 of them are located within the source protection area boundary.

Drinking water systems in the Crowe Valley Source Protection Area include municipal and non-municipal systems of various sizes that draw raw water from both groundwater and surface water sources.

About 35% of the population in the Crowe Valley Source Protection Area (approximately 3,700 people) obtains their drinking water from four municipal residential drinking water systems.

There is one existing municipal residential surface water supply system in the source protection area that obtains water from a surface water source. This system serves about 1,300 people in the community of Marmora.

There are three existing municipal residential groundwater supply systems in the source protection area that obtain their water from groundwater sources. These systems serve about 2,400 people.



# 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

## Lower Trent Source Protection Area

The Lower Trent Source Protection Area includes the area under the jurisdiction of the Lower Trent Region Conservation Authority (2070 km<sup>2</sup>) and the area outside of Conservation Authority jurisdiction between the Lower Trent, Otonabee, and Crowe Valley watersheds (45 km<sup>2</sup>). The Lower Trent Source Protection Area is bordered on the south by Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte. Rice Lake forms the northwestern boundary of the region. Several tributary streams including Cold, Rawdon, Salt, Squires (Hoards), Percy, Burnley (Mill), Trout, and Mayhew Creeks empty into the Trent River. Shelter Valley, Barnum House, Lakeport/Colborne and Butler Creeks empty into Lake Ontario while DND and Meyers Creeks empty into the Bay of Quinte.

There are nine municipalities located within or partially within the Lower Trent Source Protection Area. The total population of these municipalities is 109,972 (Statistics Canada, 2006) and more than 78,000 of them are located within the source protection area boundary.

About 60% of the source protection area population (over 48,400 people) in the Lower Trent Source Protection Area obtains their drinking water from 10 municipal residential drinking water systems.

There are six existing municipal residential surface water supply systems in the source protection area that serve about 36,600 people in the communities of Bayside, Campbellford, Frankford, Hastings, Trenton and Warkworth.

There are four existing municipal residential groundwater supply systems in the source protection area that obtain their water from groundwater sources. These systems serve about 11,800 people in the communities of Brighton, Colborne, Grafton and Stirling.

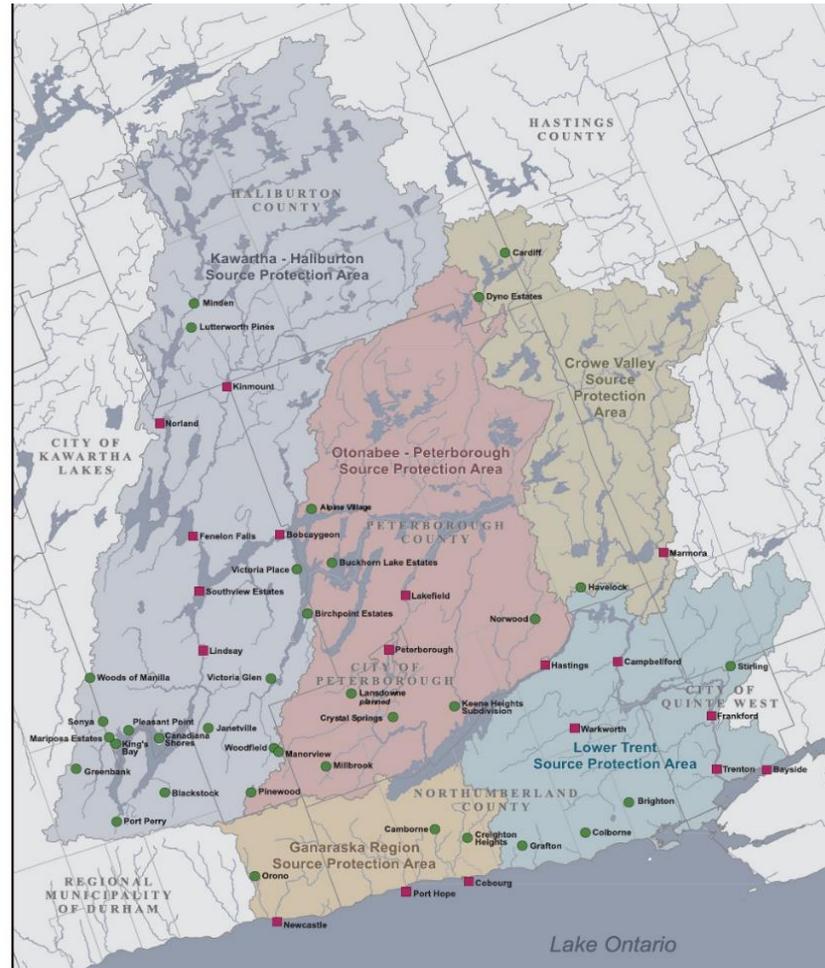
The Alderville First Nation, located south of Rice Lake, is the only First Nation in the Lower Trent Source Protection Area. The reserve has a population of approximately 575 and a population density of 50 people/km<sup>2</sup> with most residents of Alderville First Nation being serviced by private wells.



**LOWER TRENT**  
CONSERVATION

# 1.3 OUR WATERSHED

## LOCATION OF MUNICIPAL WELLS AND INTAKES SUBJECT TO THE CLEAN WATER ACT



## 2. A MESSAGE FROM YOUR SOURCE PROTECTION COMMITTEE

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The scoring system below is used to assess the progress achieved from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 related to implementing policies in the Trent Source Protection Plan.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

	<b>P: Progressing well / on target:</b> Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	<b>S: Satisfactory:</b> Some of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.
	<b>L: Limited progress made:</b> A few source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.

The rationale for the Source Protection Committee (SPC) to select the “progress score” is as follows: The SPC arrived at this consensus based on a summary of information provided by Source Protection Authorities through the Annual Progress Report templates and a draft Annual Progress Report presented on March 25, 2021 at a TCC Source Protection Committee meeting. The SPC reviewed the sections in the below report, including a review of the scoring proposed by each Source Protection Authority. The SPC then assessed the progress score by applying the criteria above. The committee settled on the progress score of **“Progressing well/on target”** because implementation of the Trent Source Protection Plan policies are mostly complete across all four SPAs.

## 2.1 METHOD OF EVALUATION

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Implementation of the Trent Source Protection Plan is an important element of a multi-barrier approach to protecting municipal residential drinking water sources. To evaluate implementation effectiveness, a monitoring component is included for each policy. The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) has identified a reporting process for the monitoring component that includes the preparation of an Annual Progress Report. In order to report on implementation progress to the MECP, the implementing bodies submit information on their progress through use of a standardized template to the Source Protection Authorities and the Region. This information is then used to develop this Annual Progress Report.

# 3. PROGRESS ON SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

## 3.1 SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN POLICIES

Across the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region, all policies that address significant drinking water threats are implemented, in progress or have been evaluated and determined to require no further action(s).

The percentage of policy progress across the Trent Source Protection Plan was determined through the following information:

Source Protection Area	Percent Policies Implemented, In progress or evaluated as no further action required	Progress Score Assigned by SPA
Otonabee-Peterborough	100%	P: Progressing well / on target
Kawartha-Haliburton	100%	P: Progressing well / on target
Crowe Valley	100%	P: Progressing well / on target
Lower Trent	100%	P: Progressing well / on target

Our overall progress score across the Trent Source Protection Plan on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

 **P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.**

## 3.2 MUNICIPAL PROGRESS – ADDRESSING RISKS ON THE GROUND

Municipalities and approval authorities under the *Planning Act* are the Implementing Bodies for 56 policies in the Trent Source Protection Plan. The jurisdictions of 43 municipalities lies within the Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region, however of those, 27 municipalities (22 lower tier and 5 upper tier) contain vulnerable areas where Source Protection Plan polices apply.

For the Trent Source Protection Plan, a summary of key information and progress scores is as follows:

Source Protection Area	% Official Plan Policies Implemented	% Zoning By-Law Policies Implemented	% Emergency Management Policies Implemented	Progress Score assigned by SPA
Otonabee-Peterborough	88%	85%	100%	P: Progressing well / on target
Kawartha-Haliburton	40%	50%	100%	P: Progressing well / on target
Crowe Valley	100%	66%	100%	P: Progressing well / on target
Lower Trent	71%	33%	86%	P: Progressing well / on target

For the above table, it is important to note that although some work is in progress, zero municipalities report they have not started.

## 3.2 MUNICIPAL PROGRESS – ADDRESSING RISKS ON THE GROUND

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Under the category “% Official Plan and Zoning By-Law Policies Implemented” all of the municipalities are in process. The majority of municipalities have amended their Official Plans, and are waiting for municipal council approval of these amendments. Regarding emergency management policy implementation, Lower Trent Source Protection Authority continues to assist the remaining municipality with incorporating source protection in municipal emergency plans. All municipalities have begun the process.

Our overall progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:



**P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.**

## 3.3 SEPTIC INSPECTIONS

While outside the scope of the *Clean Water Act*, The Ontario Building Code (OBC) requires that septic system threats be subject to a mandatory inspection program. Based on the location of individual septic systems, the responsibility to undertake these inspections may be that of the local Health Unit/department, municipality, or Conservation Authority depending on which body is empowered as the principal authority (municipalities).

Compliance Date Summary	
Existing	5 years from notice on EBR (November 3, 2019)
Future	When the plan takes effect (January 1, 2015)

Compliance dates for existing septic inspections (those constructed by the following date) are set by the s. 1.10.2.4 (2)(a)(i)(A) of [O. Reg. 315/10: BUILDING CODE](#) to be five years after the date of publishing of the Assessment Report on the Environmental Bill of Rights. Or, five years after the construction of the sewage system, in the case of a sewage system constructed on or after the date of publication. The EBR Registry Number is [012-2699](#) and was posted November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014 therefore the compliance date for existing septic's is November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2019.

## 3.3 SEPTIC INSPECTIONS

The progress of septic inspections for the Trent Source Protection Authorities is as follows:

SPA (Compliance period)	Inspection Agency(ies)	# Systems Requiring Inspection (for 5 year compliance period)	# Inspections (this reporting period)	# Requiring Maintenance	# and (% Complete)
Otonabee-Peterborough	Peterborough Public Health	185	40	10 (25%)	101 (54 %)
Kawartha-Haliburton	Municipal Building Inspectors	364	0	0 (0%)	364 (100%)
Crowe Valley	Municipal Building Inspectors and Peterborough Public Health (Havelock)	47	0	0 (0%)	12 (26%)
Lower Trent	Municipal Building Officials and Septic Inspectors	125	10	4 (40%)	125 (100%)

## 3.3 SEPTIC INSPECTIONS

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Overall, 100% percent of existing septic threats have been inspected in accordance with the 5-year compliance period from the Ontario Building Code. Of the inspections completed in 2020, 28% required maintenance, and 72% function as required.

Due to the shifting five year cycles of sewage system reporting there are varied levels of completion among the Source Protection Areas.

For Otonabee-Peterborough, 2020 is year 2 of their second 5-year cycle, hence why despite completing 40 new inspections, the cumulative percentage of inspections completed is still 54%. Otonabee-Peterborough achieved 100% compliance for the previous period.

Kawartha-Haliburton completed their mandatory inspections in previous years.

Crowe Valley similarly had a number of new on-site sewage systems installed, not captured in the first round of inspections, falling outside of the original 5-year window.

For Lower Trent, all but one municipality have completed their mandatory inspections, with 1 inspection still required.

For Kawartha-Haliburton, Crowe Valley and Lower Trent, 2021 will mark the start of their next 5-year cycle.

### 3.3 SEPTIC INSPECTIONS

Source Protection Area	Standard Operating Procedures in place for future threats?
Otonabee-Peterborough	100%
Kawartha-Haliburton	100%
Crowe Valley	100%
Lower Trent	100%

All municipalities and/or health units have standard operating procedures to ensure OBC compliance and thus ensure that future septic systems do not become significant threats.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:



**P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.**

## 3.4 RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS

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Risk Management Officials (RMOs) are the Implementing Body for 39 policies in the Trent Source Protection Plan, and utilize the following tools which were established under Part IV of the *Act*, to manage threats: Prohibition (s.57); Risk Management Plans (s.58); and, Restricted Land Uses (s.59).

Compliance Date Summary	
Existing	5 years from plan taking effect (January 1, 2020)
Future	When the plan takes effect (January 1, 2015)

Existing threats have a 5-year compliance date. Future threat policies are effective when the plan takes effect. Although there are many RMP's yet to complete, RMO's have until January 1, 2020 to complete them.

## 3.4 RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS

Source Protection Area	# RMP's Established in Reporting Period	# Significant Threats Managed	# of Threats remaining to be managed	# Inspections
Otonabee-Peterborough	4	6	36	6
Kawartha-Haliburton	1	1	39	6
Crowe Valley	0	0	6	6
Lower Trent	1	2	44	3

Six (6) Risk Management Plans have been established for this reporting period. These 6 plans collectively manage a total of 9 significant drinking water threats. Risk Management Officials report an ongoing effort to refine the number of significant drinking water threats based on information gathered from site visits, direct contacts and other means.

The total number of inspections carried out by a Risk Management Official was 21. The compliance rate with the Risk Management Plans established is 100%.

A total of 100 Section 59 notices were issued for this reporting period. The processes to screen development applications is reported to be working and some municipalities continue to fine tune their screening processes to improve efficiencies.

## 3.4 RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS

Source Protection Area	# RMP's Established in Reporting Period	# Significant Threats Managed	# of Threats remaining to be managed	# Inspections
Otonabee-Peterborough	4	6	36	6
Kawartha-Haliburton	1	1	39	6
Crowe Valley	0	0	6	6
Lower Trent	1	2	44	3

The contact details for the Risk Management Officials can found on the Trent Conservation Coalition website: <http://trentsourceprotection.on.ca/risk-management/contact-your-risk-management-official-inspector>.



**P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.**

## 3.5 PROVINCIAL PROGRESS: ADDRESSING RISKS ON THE GROUND

Four provincial ministries reported on progress of 27 policies in our Source Protection Plan. The ministries listed below have implemented 87% of the TCC policies. The remaining 13% are reported to be in progress. The table below summarizes the progress achieved for policy implementation as reported by each ministry:

Implementing Body	Policy Implementation Complete (%)	Policy Implementation in Progress (%)	Policy Implementation Not Started (%)
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	7 (100%)		
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)	39 (91%)	4 (9%)	
Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF)	1 (100%)		
Ministry of Transportation (MTO)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH)	1 (100%)		

## 3.5 PROVINCIAL PROGRESS: ADDRESSING RISKS ON THE GROUND

For existing threats, Ontario ministries listed above are reviewing previously issued provincial approvals (i.e., prescribed instruments, such as environmental compliance approvals under the Environmental Protection Act) where they have been identified as a tool in the Trent Source Protection Plan to address existing activities that pose a significant risk to sources of drinking water. The provincial approvals are being amended or revoked where necessary to conform with the Trent Source Protection Plan policies. Our policies set out a timeline of 5 years to complete the review and make any necessary changes.

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks reports that the percent progress made on prescribed instruments (PI) review is 100% for the following categories:

- Waste disposal sites – landfilling and storage
- Sewage Works/Wastewater
- Municipal Drinking Water Licences & Drinking Water Works Permits

The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs reports that the percent progress made on prescribed instruments (PI) review is 100% for the following categories:

- Nutrient Management Strategies (NMS)
- Non-Agricultural Source Material (NASM) Plans

For future threats, Ministries reported that 100% are implemented, with standard operating procedures in place where applications are reviewed to ensure the proposed activities conform to our policies.

Our progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:



**P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.**

## 3.6 AWARENESS AND CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Ten (10) policies in the Trent Source Protection Plan utilize the education and outreach (E & O) tool to influence behavior and encourage the voluntary adoption of practices to better protect sources of municipal drinking water.

Road signage was identified as an effective E & O tool to raise awareness of the Drinking Water Source Protection Program (DWSPP) and the importance of protecting sources of municipal drinking water. Drinking Water Protection Zone signs have been installed in vulnerable areas across the Trent Conservation Source Protection Region. To date, all required Drinking Water Protection Zone signs have been installed in the four Source Protection Authorities, including 246 under the Trent Source Protection Plan.



## 3.6 AWARENESS AND CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

### Otonabee-Peterborough Source Protection Authority

Ongoing Education and Outreach efforts are primarily targeted to those undertaking activities that are, or would be significant drinking water threats. Through agreement with CA, information related to significant drinking water threats and the SWP program are available at ORCA office, ORCA and TCC websites and on social media platforms. Information related to specific drinking water threats such as Road Salt, Snow Storage, DNAPLs and Organic Solvents, Fuel, Sewage, and Pesticide was communicated through social media posts throughout the year.

CA staff include SWP info at events prior to COVID-19 restrictions, and continued to integrate messaging related to water quality, water quantity, storm water, sewage, road salt and other threats through education programs delivered virtually and in person.

Distribution of SWP information packages for new landowners and making brochures and factsheets publicly available electronically supported ongoing education and outreach efforts. Information materials and website content was updated, and other activities included distribution of information to affected landowners and tenants in vulnerable areas.



## 3.6 AWARENESS AND CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

### Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority

Two separate education and outreach programs were launched in 2020. Trust the Tap was launched across the Trent SPR and also in various other municipalities across the province. This program focused on the successes of the program leading up to the 20th anniversary of the Walkerton Tragedy.

The second program is called Protect the Tap. This program was developed between Kawartha Conservation and the City of Kawartha Lakes. It resulted in season-specific web pages being added to their webpages outlining key SWP considerations as applicable. This dovetailed well with a winter maintenance SWP program which was launched by Conservation Ontario.



## 3.6 AWARENESS AND CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

### Crowe Valley Source Protection Authority

Advertisements in community guides. Learning opportunities typically directed at special events such as water festivals, with education and outreach targeted at those activities that would be significant drinking water threats. Advertisements in community guides, municipal news letters. Websites updates, e.g. Conservation Ontario infographics and factsheets used.

Trust the Tap was launched across the Trent SPR and also in various other municipalities across the province. This program focused on the successes of the program leading up to the 20th anniversary of the Walkerton Tragedy.



## 3.6 AWARENESS AND CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

### Lower Trent Source Protection Authority

Advertisement in the Community Guide, regular social media posts, maintaining current information on Lower Trent Conservation website. Promoted Watershed Wellness event, and the Trust the Tap campaign. Sharing source protection infographics, water Wednesday content and other Conservation Ontario communications efforts. Door to door outreach completed in Campbellford.



## 3.6 AWARENESS AND CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR – EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Our progress score for each Source Protection Authority on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:

Source Protection Authority	Status
Otonabee-Peterborough	P: Progressing well / on target
Kawartha-Haliburton	P: Progressing well / on target
Crowe Valley	P: Progressing well / on target
Lower Trent	P: Progressing well / on target

Our overall progress score on achieving source protection plan objectives in this reporting period is as follows:



**P: Progressing well / on target: Most of the source protection plan policies have been implemented and/or are progressing according to the timelines in the source protection plan.**

## 3.7 SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN POLICIES: SUMMARY OF DELAYS

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The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region, not including Ganaraska, reports no significant delays in policy implementation. However, policy implementation challenges are being addressed through our Workplan, and policy wording can always be improved to assist in overall Trent Source Protection Plan implementation.

## 3.8 SOURCE WATER QUALITY: MONITORING AND ACTIONS

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A water quality issue, as identified by the Source Protection Committee, is where a contaminant is present at a level of concern or showing an upward trend and threatens the municipal drinking water source. The issue contributing area (ICA) is an area of land or water where activities are contributing to the water quality issue.

These activities are classified as significant threats to drinking water.

### Stirling Water System

Stirling wells were identified as having an E. coli issue in the raw untreated water. In response to the issue, the municipality engaged in the following activities:

- Reported annually by February 1<sup>st</sup> to the Lower Trent Source Protection Authority
- A new less vulnerable well was brought on line in 2020 to reduce risk of E. coli. RMPs continue to be developed to reduce the amount of E. coli entering Rawdon Creek
- Monitored the identified issue through data as provided in the Stirling-Rawdon annual water report. The report also identified the municipality continues to track Total Coliform (TC) hits
- Undertook hydrological studies showing the wells are Groundwater Under the Direct Influence (GUDI) of surface water and there is in situ filtration.
- Completed all septic inspections in the Stirling Issue Contributing Area
- Completed 16 RMPs managing 34 prescribed threats (on the basis of subcategories listed in the Table of Drinking Water Threats)
- Completed Education & Outreach activities including advertorials in local newspaper, attendance at local events, updated factsheets and door-to-door visits in the Issue Contributing Area

## 3.9 SCIENCE BASED ASSESSMENT REPORTS: WORK PLANS

Water Budget - Technical Rule #30.1 for Stirling-Rawdon a Tier 3 water budget was included in the 2018 Section 36 work plan, however requires MECP support and funding to proceed. Stirling-Rawdon brought a new production well on-line in 2020.



## 4. MORE FROM THE WATERSHED

Find out more information about DWSP and what's happening in the TCC SPR at [trentsourceprotection.on.ca](http://trentsourceprotection.on.ca) including details on:

- *The Clean Water Act*
- The Trent Conservation Coalition Source Protection Region
- The four Source Protection Authorities that make up the Trent Source Protection Plan
- Publications and resources such as the source protection plans and assessment reports
- Am I affected? / policy mapping tool

Alternatively, for more information, please contact your local Source Protection Authority:

Source Protection Authority	SPA Lead Contact:
 <p><b>Otonabee</b> CONSERVATION</p>	<p><b>Meredith Carter</b>            Manager, Watershed Management Program            Otonabee Region Conservation Authority            705-745-5791 x223            mcarter@otonabeeconservation.com</p>
 <p><b>KAWARTHA</b> CONSERVATION  <small>Discover · Protect · Restore</small></p>	<p><b>Jenna Stephens</b>            Risk Management Official /Source Protection Technician            Kawartha-Haliburton Source Protection Authority            (705) 328-2271 x 224            jstephens@kawarthaconservation.com</p>
 <p><b>Crowe Valley</b> Conservation</p>	<p><b>Andrew McIntyre</b>            Crowe Valley Source Protection Authority            Risk Management Official / Source Water Protection Specialist            (613) 472-3137            andrew.mcintyre@crowevalley.com</p>
 <p><b>LOWER TRENT</b> CONSERVATION</p>	<p><b>Anne Anderson</b>            Special Project Coordinator            Lower Trent Source Protection Authority            (613) 394-4829 x 219            anne.anderson@ltc.on.ca</p>