

From: Corrine Owen <cowen@kdsb.on.ca>
Sent: Tuesday, August 31, 2021 9:20:13 AM
To: Lynda Colby <clerk@ignace.ca>
Subject: KDSB Ignace Office Lease Agreement

Good morning Lynda,

I am reaching out as I am preparing for my 2022 fiscal year budget process. As the 2022 year will see a new lease agreement required for our office spaces located at 312 Pine Street, I thought it would be prudent to reach out.

We have been leasing the space for several years and would like to continue our relationship with the Township as landlords. Can you provide me any indication on possible changes to the terms or rates of our lease agreement?

Thank you for your attention and assistance.

Corrine Owen, CPA, CGA
Director of Finance
Kenora District Services Board
20 King Street, Dryden, ON P8N 1B3
W: (807) 223-2100 ext. 2223
C: (807) 216-9091
F: (807) 223-6151

Caring | People | Community | Support www.kdsb.on.ca

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The Corporation of Township of Ignace
 34 Highway 17 West, P.O. Box 248 Ignace, ONTARIO P0T 1T0
 Phone: 807-934-2202 Fax: 807-934-2864
 ignace.ca

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (EDAC) MINUTES

Thursday, August 26th, 2021 @ 6:30 pm

Virtual Meeting via Zoom and In person (Multipurpose Room)

PRESENT:

Membership	Township
Paul Dufault- Chair	Jeff Lederer- Manager, Planning, Development and Engagement Services
Janet Lett- Vice Chair	Leisel Edwards- Project Manager
Gerald Gannon	Lynda Colby- Clerk
Bill Laidlaw	
Elizabeth Russell	
Jade St Amand	

REGRETS:

Membership	Township
Chantelle Tucker	Keith Roseborough- Economic Development Coordinator

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER:

6:43pm

SUMMARY OF TOPICS DISCUSSED:

1. Elizabeth Russell presented on the possibility of selling souvenirs and memorabilia that are sold and/or made in Ignace that represent Ignace and showcases its lifestyle, nature, attractions etc. Examples include t-shirts, jigsaw puzzles, books by local authors, white otter stuffed animals. A motion was moved for the Economic Development Advisory Committee (EDAC) support staff to investigate the feasibility, costing, platforms and marketing of souvenirs and report back to the EDAC at the next meeting, scheduled for September 29th, 2021
2. Corrections to and clarifications of items in the previous minutes of the July 28th, 2021 meeting were highlighted. Corrections are to be included in the agenda package of the September 29th, 2021 meeting.
3. Janet Lett volunteered to be the EDAC representative to sit on the Ignace and Area Community Studies Working Group. A motion was moved and approval received from



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the EDAC members. She was later provided with reference documents and brought up to speed on all the working group sessions to date.

4. Gerald Gannon gave an update on his research findings on cottage lot development and made reference to the success Pickle Lake and Atikokan has had in developing their own cottage lots. It was suggested that the Township contact these communities as well as the MNR for guidance on how to proceed with such a project for Ignace. Gerald Gannon provided *A Guide to the Acquisition of Crown Land to Support Municipal Economic Development*. A hard copy and soft copy were sent to all committee members.

Jeff Lederer, Manager, Planning, Development and Engagement Services, Township of Ignace informed the EDAC that cottage lot development is a priority project that the Township is exploring and forms part of the municipality's tourism development initiatives with support from the provincial government. Added to this, the Township plans to undertake an annexing process to expand the Township's current boundary in an effort to capture more lands for development.

A motion was moved that the EDAC and Council meet with Kelvin Davenport, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry as soon as possible to discuss cottage lot development as an economic development tool.

5. Gerald Gannon expressed the need to replace current highway signage (east and west of Ignace). A motion was passed for the EDAC to consult local artists or a suitable substitute to design a Highway 17 sign that will meet suggested requirements (min size 8x10 ft with a painted border around the sign; a message that follows: Welcome to Ignace, We Value Your Friendship, Home of The White Otter; showcases the Township emblem; appropriate colour schemes that are bold and attractive). Completion of this project would need the approval of the EDAC Committee and Council.

Kimberly Richards, ICNLC Coordinator, Township of Ignace, is expected to make a presentation at the September 29th, 2021 meeting on the conceptual signs that she is currently working, factoring in Mr. Gannon's suggestions and providing cost estimates.

6. Gerald Gannon expressed his concerns about the condition of a vacant property in town, especially in light of its prime location, being along the proposed access route to the potential Ring of Fire economic development project. He suggested that the Township reach out to the owners of the property to find out their intentions as well as to offer any assistance they may need for the sale or upgrade of the property

A motion was moved to direct administration to contact the property owners and offer assistance.



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7. A request to cut the trees along the highway that currently obscure the MNR Building was discussed. A suggestion was made to cut them "park style" rather than total clearance or removal, allowing passers-by or tourists to see the building.

A letter was prepared by Paul Dufault, Chair, EDAC and submitted to Kelvin Davenport, Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry requesting assistance in the matter.

8. The EDAC proposed the introduction of recycling. The Township provided an update that plans are in place to finalize a waste management plan as well as redesign the landfill site to accommodate a transfer station, drive through weighted scales, electronic gates, recycling bins etc.

Petrina Taylor-Hertz, Communications Specialist, Township of Ignace will include an excerpt as requested in the upcoming issue of the Ignace Bulletin, scheduled to be released on September 30th, 2021.

ADJOURNMENT:

8:45 pm

NEXT MEETING:

Wednesday, 29th September, 2021 @6:30 pm

Prepared By: Rhonda Smith, Documentation Asset Management Specialist
Report To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Asset Management Inventory System
Date: September 7, 2021

Background

As part of the Infrastructure for Jobs and Prosperity Act, 2015 (“IJA”) Section 6(2) sets out principles for the Provincial Government to regulate asset management planning for Municipalities, O. Reg. 588/17.

July 1, 2019 is the date for Municipalities to have a finalized strategic ‘Asset Management Policy’ that promotes best practices and links asset management planning with budgeting, operations, maintenance and other Municipal planning activities. Our policy; By-law 79.2018 was approved on November 12, 2018.

Public Sector Digest (PSD) prepared a quote in September of 2020 for the implementation of Asset Management through the CityWide Application. Initial data was collected between 2018 and 2019 to start off the project.

The Policy guides the consistent use of asset management principles and practices, enables evidence-based decision-making, and supports the delivery of sustainable community services now and in the future. This policy establishes an organization-wide commitment to good stewardship of Municipal infrastructure assets through the adoption of best practices regarding asset management planning.’

By July 1, 2021 Municipalities are to have an approved Asset Management Plan (AMP) for core assets (roads, bridges and culverts, water, wastewater and stormwater management system) that identifies current levels of service and the cost of maintaining those levels of service. Public Sector Digest (PSD) completed this plan in May of 2020.

By July 1, 2023 Municipalities must have an approved AMP for all Municipal Infrastructure Assets that identifies current levels of service and the cost of maintaining those levels of service. The final phase of Regulation 588/17 is that by July 1, 2024 Municipalities must have an approved AMP for all Municipal Infrastructure Assets that builds upon the requirements set out in 2023. This includes an identification of proposed levels of service, what activities will be required to meet proposed levels of service, and a strategy to fund these activities.

The goal of Asset Management is to minimize the lifecycle costs of delivering infrastructure services, manage the associated risks, while maximizing the value ratepayers receive from the asset portfolio. An industry standard approach and sequence to developing a practical asset management program are:

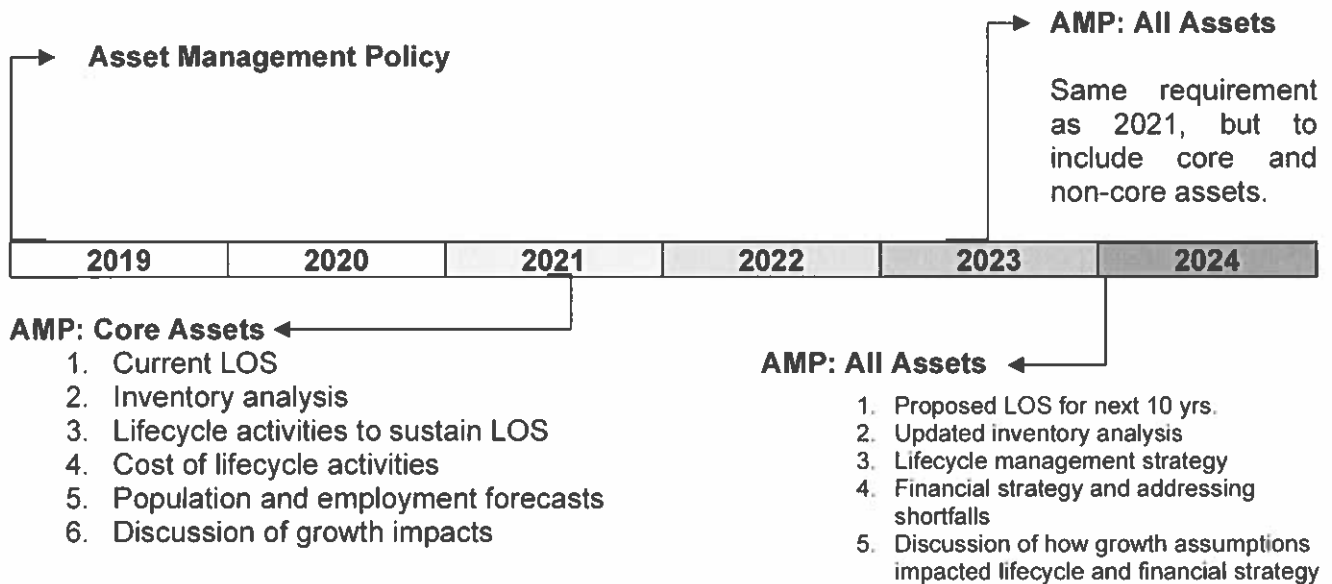


The AMP is a living document that should be updated regularly as additional asset and financial data become available. Asset deterioration has a negative effect on the ability of an asset to fulfill its intended function, and may be characterized by increased cost, risk and even service disruption. There are several field intervention activities that are available to extend the life of an asset; maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement.

If we can identify the various impacts of asset failure and the likelihood that it will fail, risk management strategies can identify critical assets, and determine where maintenance efforts, and spending, should be focused. The Level of Service (LOS) is a measure of what the Township is providing to the community and the nature and quality of that service. According to the AMP the Township measures the LOS provided at two (2) levels: Community LOS and Technical LOS.

The province, through O. Reg. 588/17, has provided qualitative descriptions that are required to be included in the AMP. At the time of the AMP's generation the Township has not yet completed the qualitative descriptions that will be used to determine the Community LOS provided. The Township has not yet measured the technical metrics that will be used to determine the Technical LOS. Proposed LOS should be realistic and achievable within the timeframe outlined by the Township. The AMP tells us that the Township has planned to achieve this goal over a ten (10) year period, in accordance with O. Reg. 588/17. Once a proposed LOS has been established, and prior to July 2024, the Township must identify a lifecycle management and financial strategy which allows these targets to be achieved.

The Key Reporting Requirements under O. Reg. 588/17 are as follows:



As per the AMP prepared by PSD the Township is roughly 85% compliant in accordance to the July 1, 2021 deadline. However, upon reviewing the inventory list of assets in CityWide I can clearly see that this is not accurate. As of the time of the generation of the AMP the Township has outlined lifecycle strategies for optimal asset management and performance, and provided financial strategies to reach sustainability for the asset categories listed below.

Asset Category	Source of Funding
Road Network	
Storm Sewer Network	
Buildings and Facilities	Tax Levy
Machinery and Equipment	
Fleet	
Land Improvements	
Water Network	User Rates
Wastewater Network	

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Cost inflation is typically used in the absence of reliable replacement cost data. As assets age, and new products and technologies become available, cost inflation becomes less reliable as a method of calculation for replacement costing. Replacement costs and costing methods should be reviewed on a regular basis by the staff responsible for asset management planning to ensure that long-term planning is based on the best and most up-to-date information.

The estimated useful life (EUL) of an asset is the period over which the Township expects the asset to be available for use and remain in service before requiring replacement or disposal. By using an assets in-service data and its EUL, the Township can determine the service life remaining (SLR) for each asset. The SLR is calculated as follows:

Service Life Remaining (SLR) = In Service Date + Estimated Useful Life (EUL) – Current Year

Recommendation

PSD has offered several recommendations to guide the continuous refinement of the Township's Asset Management program. These include:

- a) Asset inventory data review and validation
- b) The formalization of condition assessment strategies
- c) The implementation of risk-based decision making as part of Asset Management planning and budgeting
- d) The continuous review, development and implementation of optimal lifecycle management strategies
- e) The identification of proposed levels of service (LOS)

The CityWide program is very extensive and has many features; however, at the moment the data is very outdated. When the initial data was entered it was not done methodically and is out of order. If we sort it by category then the asset numbers are random and not consistent with the corresponding department. Departments are not completely accurate and are missing in many of the asset listings. The inventory report has a column headed "Asset ID" however, this ID number does not accurately correlate with the said asset.

Example: Asset ID 367 is the Pumper Truck from the Fire Department but is marked FV04.

I believe that the CityWide program is a very good tool but needs to be updated and continually monitored for accuracy. There are many assets that are missing and should be entered as part of our inventory. One problem that I see is that if the assets that are not vehicles/equipment are not numbered or documented for inventory purposes then items become susceptible to **theft, damage and misuse**.

Upon speaking with Holly Jennings from CityWide on August 31, 2021 I have learned that they are coming out with a barcoding component for the 'Maintenance Manager' portion of the program but not for the 'Asset Management' portion. Amy from the CityWide IT Support Centre did confirm that if we were to go to a barcoding inventory system then they could add additional fields in the 'Asset Manager' portion to accommodate those numbers.

I believe that the CityWide program is a very good tool but needs to be updated and continually monitored for accuracy. There are many assets that are missing and should be entered as part of our inventory. One problem that I see is that if the assets that are not vehicles/equipment are not numbered or documented for inventory purposes then items become susceptible to **theft, damage and misuse**.

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I will break down the two preferable choices of inventory Asset Management below:

Option 1 – Barcoding

This option is efficient and used among many larger Municipalities. We would need to purchase a Scanner, Printer, Heat Transfer Labels and a Barcode generating software program subscription. The initial total for this venture would be **\$3748.00** before HST and shipping. See **Appendix “A”** for item listing.

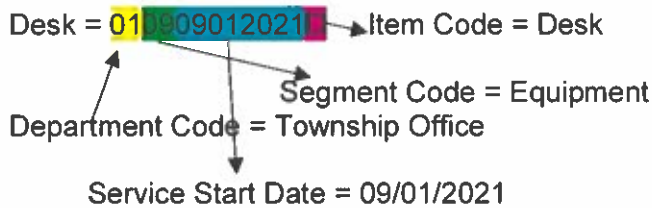
Barcodes would be generated for all assets and then recorded into the CityWide program along with a picture of the actual label for reference. The asset ID in the program would then stay in the same format.

Option 2 – Inventory Tags

I spoke to Ear Falls on September 1, 2021 to inquire how they did their Asset Management Inventory Control and was informed by Darlene that this was their method of choice. This was implemented in the late 90's and has been easy to maintain by one (1) person since the inception. Ear Falls also uses CityWide and the Clerk does all of the inventory management utilizing Inventory Tags and the CityWide program. See **Appendix “B”** for the system breakdown.

This would be a relatively cheaper process and just as effective. These labels can be computer generated based on the specific coding legend (see **Appendix “B”**).

Example:



Now we know that Inventory Tag refers to a desk at the Township Office that came into service on September 1, 2021.

For either option stationery and office supplies (pens, staples, paperclips etc.) would be impossible to label and would better be classed as a general item that can be kept on a spreadsheet for accounting purposes. Public Works would also have a similar situation except in the CityWide program if inventory is correct and the work orders for each job are filled out properly each item on the work order should be automatically deducted from the inventory. It is imperative however to do a physical inventory once per year for each department to ensure accuracy.

Conclusion

Asset Management is a necessary tool to protect the investments that the Township has worked so hard to achieve. Financial shortfalls and no accuracy regarding inventory control for the Township's assets will not serve the Township well.

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Accuracy and accountability will be key in the implementation and maintenance of such an Asset Management Program. It will take many hours to properly inventory and assess the actual condition of the Township's assets from pencils to buildings and everything inside of them.

This is an endeavour that I will gladly take on and achieve in time. The first step is to become compliant, then choose our method of asset inventory and finally implementation. I look forward to your feedback and guidance concerning this matter.

Sincerely,



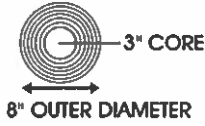
Rhonda Smith
Documentation Asset Management Specialist

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Appendix "A"

These items were priced through Uline Canada.

Industrial Direct Thermal Labels - 4 x 2"



MODEL NO.	SIZE W x H	LABELS/ ROLL	ROLLS/ CASE	PRICE PER ROLL		
				4	12	24+
S-7484	4 x 2"	2,750	4	\$39 per roll any case qty		

Zebra LI3678 1D Industrial Cordless Barcode Scanner



Rugged scanner for shipping and warehouse areas.

- For warehouse and industrial applications.
- Reads dirty, damaged barcodes.
- Bluetooth compatible.
- Includes base, battery, cradle adapter cable and USB cable.



MODEL NO.	TYPE	CONNECTION TYPE	READING DISTANCE	TRAVEL DISTANCE FROM BASE	WARRANTY	MANUFACTURER NUMBER	USE TIME BETWEEN CHARGES	PRICE EACH	ADD TO CART
H-6542	1D Cordless	USB	31"	300'	3 YEARS	LI3678	Approx. 12 Hrs.	\$1,256	

Zebra ZT230 Direct Thermal/Thermal Transfer Printer



Full-size performance at an **affordable** price.

- Ideal for on-demand shipping, inventory or barcode labels.
- Easy-to-use keyboard display.
- Serial/Parallel and USB Interface.
- Share multiple printers on the same network with the Ethernet Print Server, sold separately.
- Use with Barcode Industrial Labels and Label Software.
- Buying Guide available.

MODEL NO.	MFR. NO.	PRINT QUALITY	PRINT SPEED	MEMORY	MAX PRINT W x L	PRICE EACH		ADD TO CART
						1	2+	

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H-4029	ZT230	203 dpi	6"/sec.	128MB SDRAM/ 128MB Flash	4.09 x 157"	\$1,426	\$1,373	
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BarTender® Professional Barcode Label Software



Quickly combine barcodes, text and graphics into professional quality labels.

- Prints shipping, compliance or inventory labels and shelf tags.

MODEL NO.	EDITION	COMPATIBILITY	LICENSES	PRICE EACH
H-8115	Professional 2019	Windows® 7, 8, 8.1 and Windows® 10	1 User/1 Printer	\$910

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Appendix "B"

Department Code		Segment Code		Item Code	
Township Office	01	Bridges	01	Desk	D
Library	02	Culverts	02	Chair	C
Museum	03	Buildings	03	Keyboard	KB
Fire House	04	Fleet Licensed	04	Monitor	M
Arena	05	Fleet Unlicensed	05	Adding Machine	AM
Carousel	06	Land Held	06	3 Hole Punch	3HP
Crossroads	07	Land Surplus	07	2 Hole Punch	2HP
Golf Course	08	Parking Lot	08	Stapler	S
Landfill	09	Equipment	09	File Cabinet	FC
Water Treatment Plant	10	Sidewalk	10	Printer	P
Wastewater Plant	11	Roadway Municipal	11	Laptop	LP
Dog Pound	12	Roadway Non-Municipal	12	Docking Station	DS
Public Works	13	Streetlight	13	Power Bar	PB
Cemetery	14	Storm Mains	14	Cell Phone	CP
		Catchbasin Leads	15	Desk Phone	DP
		Catchbasin	16	Paper Cutter	PC
		Storm Manholes	17	Folding Machine	FM
		Storm Mains	18	Laminator	L
		Drywells	19	Garbage Can	GC
		Sanitary Mains	20	Table	TB
		Manholes	21	Tools	T
		Hydrants	22	Fire Hose	FH
		Water Mains	23	Jaws of Life	JL
		Gate Valves	24	Uniform	U
		Hydrant Leads	25		
		Curb Stops	26		
		Water Meters	27		
		Cemetery Old	28		
		Cemetery New	29		
		Office Supplies	30		

These Items were priced through Wilson's Business Solutions



Avery True Block File Folder Labels, 2/3"x7/16"
1500 per pkg
\$55.99/pkg

OR

We already have 2 Brother label makers onsite that could be used with:



Brother File Folder Labels, 2/3"x3 7/16"
300 per roll
\$12.99



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Phone: 807-934-2202 Fax: 807-934-2864
ignace.ca

Prepared By: Lynda Colby, Clerk
Report To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Cooperative Education Student(s) Kenora Patricia District School Board,
Date: September 05, 2021

The Kenora Patricia District School Board Guidance Counsellor and Cooperative Education, Hali Romas of the Ignace High School has reached out to inquire if the Township of Ignace, Public Works Department would be interested and willing to participate and host cooperative education student(s) during Semester 1 of the 2021/2022 school year.

Ignace High School has been able to provide students with the opportunity to participate in the Transportation Secondary High Skills Major program. The Specialist High Skills Major (SHSM) enables students to customize their high school experience to suit their interests and talents and prepare for a successful post-secondary transition to apprenticeship training, college, university, or employment, while meeting the requirements of the Ontario Secondary School Diploma.

The Guidance Counsellor and Cooperative Education, has indicated that there are potentially two students that are interested in the co-op program with the Township of Ignace, Public Works Department.

One of the students is currently a grade 12 student who has set his sights on becoming a Heavy Equipment Operator after graduation this year. He is a strong academic student who is highly responsible, strong, and knowledgeable. He is a member of the Transportation Secondary High Skills Major program, which has provided him with the opportunity to take a variety of automotive and construction tech classes to gain skills and experience.

The second student who has expressed interest in working in the transportation industry, with hopes of one day being an electrician or a mechanic. He is also part of the Transportation Secondary High Skills Major program.

The Kenora Patricia District School board fully understands that taking on cooperative education is a big ask and would require a great deal of manpower and time and ask that the Township if interest only accept what we are comfortable with for the Public Works Department.

The placement would take place from mid-October 2021 until mid-January 2022. The student(s) would be scheduled to take part in Cooperative Education during the morning blocks, from 8:30 - 11:30; however, these hours could be adjusted slightly to meet the department requirements.

Recommendation:

THAT, Council for the Corporation of the Township of Ignace approves the partnership with the KPDSB, Ignace School for ___ cooperative student(s) with the Township of Ignace Public Works Department during their 2021/2022 Semester 1 starting in mid-October until January 2022.

Background:

The Township of Ignace has previously partnered with the Kenora Patricia District School Board to participate in the school Co-op program, with a high success rate.

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Financial impact:

There is no financial impact for the Township of Ignace.

Conclusion:

I recommend that Council approve the partnership with Kenora Patricia District School Board to host the two co-op positions within the Public Works Department.

Lynda Colby
Clerk

From: Romas, Hali <Hali.Romas@kpdsb.ca>
Sent: August 26, 2021 10:52 AM
To: Lynda Colby <clerk@ignace.ca>
Subject: 2021/2022 Cooperative Education

Good Morning Linda,

Let me start off by saying hello, it has been a long time since we have last talked! I am reaching out to you as the Guidance Counsellor and Cooperative Education teacher at Ignace High School. I was speaking with Debbie Hart regarding Cooperative Education and she shared your email address with me.

I am reaching out to you today to inquire about the Township of Ignace's Public Works Department's interest and willingness in being a host for a cooperative education student(s) during Semester 1 of the 2021/2022 school year.

Ignace High School has been able to provide students with the opportunity to participate in the Transportation Secondary High Skills Major program. The Specialist High Skills Major (SHSM) enables students to customize their high school experience to suit their interests and talents and prepare for a successful post-secondary transition to apprenticeship training, college, university, or employment, while meeting the requirements of the Ontario Secondary School Diploma.

The student that I have in mind is a grade 12 student who has set his sights on becoming a Heavy Equipment Operator after graduation this year. He is a strong academic student who is highly responsible, strong, and knowledgeable. He is a member of the Transportation Secondary High Skills Major program, which has provided him with the opportunity to take a variety of automotive and construction tech classes to gain skills and experience.

There is a second student who is interested in working in the transportation industry as well, with hopes of one day being an electrician or a mechanic. He is also part of the Transportation Secondary High Skills Major program. I fully understand that taking on cooperative education is a big ask and one that requires a great deal of manpower and time and ask that you only accept what you are comfortable with.

Placement would take place from mid-October 2021 until mid-January 2022. They are scheduled to take part in Cooperative Education during the morning blocks, from 8:30 - 11:30; however, these hours could be adjusted slightly to meet your needs, and the needs of other staff members who he/they would be working with.

If you would like to speak with me more regarding this opportunity, have thoughts or questions, please feel free to reach out to me by email or we can set up a time to discuss by telephone.

Thank you in advance and I look forward to hearing from you,

Stay safe,

Hali Romas
Secondary Teacher | Athletic Director | Guidance Counsellor
Ignace High School
Keewatin-Patricia District School Board



Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks
Northern Region
Kenora Area Office
808 Robertson Street
Kenora, ON P9N 1X9
Fax: (807) 468-2735
Telephone: (807) 468-2718

Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de
la nature et des Parcs
Direction régionale du Nord
Bureau du secteur de Kenora
808 rue Robertson
Kenora, ON P9N 1X9
Télécopieur: (807) 468-2735
Téléphone: (807) 468-2718

August 13, 2021

Sent by E-mail: clerk@ignace.ca

The Corporation of the Township of Ignace
P.O. Box 248
Ignace, ON P0T 1T0

Attn: Ms. Lynda Colby, Clerk

Re: **Drinking Water Inspection Program – 2021/2022 Inspection Report**
Ignace Drinking Water System

Dear Ms. Colby,

The enclosed report documents findings of the inspection that was performed at the Ignace Water Treatment Plant on August 5, 2021.

There were no issues of non-compliance or best management practices identified during the inspection.

The assistance afforded to me by the Northern Waterworks Inc. operators was greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions regarding the content of the enclosed report, please do not hesitate to contact me (807-468-2721).

Sincerely,



Aaron Causyn
Water Inspector
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation & Parks
Kenora Area Office

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AC

ec: Northern Waterworks Inc. – 14 Young Street, Red Lake, ON P0V 2M0
Attn: Jason Leblanc, Chief Administrative Officer – jason.leblanc@nwi.ca
Attn: Nicholas Kyle, Compliance Coordinator – nicholas.kyle@nwi.ca
Attn: Barry Mantle, Overall Responsible Operator – barry.mantle@nwi.ca

Northwestern Health Unit – 21 Wolsley Street, Kenora, ON P9N 3W7
Attn: Thomas Nabb, Program Manager – tnabb@nwhu.on.ca

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry – 479 Government Road, PO Box 730,
Dryden, ON P8N 2Z4
Attn: Ray Boudreau, District Manager – ray.boudreau@ontario.ca

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation & Parks – 808 Robertson Street, Kenora, ON
P9N 1X9
Attn: Paula Spencer, Water Compliance Supervisor – paula.spencer@ontario.ca

c: DK IG LA - 540



Inspection Report

IGNACE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
405 RAILWAY ST, IGNACE, ON, P0T 1T0

System Number: 260091338
Inspection Start Date: 05/21/2021
Inspection End Date: 08/05/2021
Inspected By: Aaron Causyn
Badge #: 1560

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Causyn", written over a horizontal line.

(signature)

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NON-COMPLIANCE/NON-CONFORMANCE ITEMS

There were no identified issues of non-compliance or non-conformance during the inspection. This should not be construed as a confirmation of full compliance with all potential applicable legal requirements and best management practices. These inspection findings are limited to the components and/or activities that were assessed, and the legislative framework(s) that were applied. It remains the responsibility of the owner and operating authority to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

INSPECTION DETAILS

This section includes all questions that were assessed during the inspection.

Ministry Program: Regulated Activity: DRINKING WATER : DW Municipal Residential

Question ID	MRDW1001000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
What was the scope of this inspection?	Information	Not Applicable
Observation		
<p>The primary focus of this inspection is to confirm compliance with Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) legislation as well as evaluating conformance with ministry drinking water policies and guidelines during the inspection period. The ministry utilizes a comprehensive, multi-barrier approach in the inspection of water systems that focuses on the source, treatment, and distribution components as well as management practices.</p> <p>This drinking water system is subject to the legislative requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (SDWA) and regulations made therein, including Ontario Regulation 170/03, "Drinking Water Systems" (O.Reg. 170/03). This inspection has been conducted pursuant to Section 81 of the SDWA.</p> <p>This inspection report does not suggest that all applicable legislation and regulations were evaluated. It remains the responsibility of the owner and operating authority to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements. The Ignace Drinking Water System (DWS) is owned by the Corporation of the Township of Ignace and operated by Northern Waterworks Inc. (NWI). A focused, announced inspection of the Ignace DWS was conducted on August 5, 2021, by water inspector, Aaron Causyn. The inspection included a review of the DWS components, document review and interview with DWS personnel. The inspection review period is the period of time from the date of the previous MECP inspection conducted on October 22, 2020, to the first day of this inspection, unless otherwise stated.</p>		

Question ID	MRDW1000000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Does this drinking water system provide primary disinfection?	Information	Not Applicable
Observation		
This Drinking Water System provides for both primary and secondary disinfection and distribution of water.		

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Question ID	MRDW1011000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Does the owner have a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place?	BMP	Not Applicable
Observation		
The owner had a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place. NWI has implemented a standard operating procedure (SOP-ERP-6) for monitoring algae and testing during algal blooms. Actions taken by operators include weekly checks at the DWS intake for algal blooms, raw water mycrocystin sampling and coagulant dosing.		

Question ID	MRDW1014000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Is there sufficient monitoring of flow as required by the MDWL or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA?	Legislative	SDWA 31 (1)
Observation		
There was sufficient monitoring of flow as required by the Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL) or Drinking Water Works Permit (DWWP) issued under Part V of the SDWA. Conditions 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of MDWL #227-101 requires continuous flow measurements and recording of the flow rate and daily volume of treated water flowing from the water treatment plant (WTP) to the distribution system and of raw water flowing into the WTP. The Ignace WTP is equipped with one raw water flow meter and one treated water flow meter. In addition, one flow meter has been installed on each of the four membrane filtration units at the WTP.		

Question ID	MRDW1016000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Is the owner in compliance with the conditions associated with maximum flow rate or the rated capacity conditions in the MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA?	Legislative	SDWA 31 (1)
Observation		
The owner was in compliance with the conditions associated with maximum flow rate or the rated capacity conditions in the MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA. Condition 1.1, Schedule C of MDWL #227-101 states that the flow of treated water from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system shall not exceed 2,730 m ³ . The highest volume of treated water pumped into the distribution system in a single day during the inspection review period was 1,175 m ³ , occurring on November 10, 2020. This represents 43% of the plant's rated capacity.		

Question ID	MRDW1030000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement

Is primary disinfection chlorine monitoring being conducted at a location approved by MDWL and/or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA, or at/near a location where the intended CT has just been achieved?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (1), SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (2)
Observation		
Primary disinfection chlorine monitoring was conducted at a location approved by MDWL and/or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA, or at/near a location where the intended CT has just been achieved. For monitoring primary disinfection requirements, a chlorine analyzer is installed downstream of the clearwell (i.e. contact chamber), upstream of the sodium hydroxide and top-up chlorine injection points. A second analyzer is located immediately before the point of entry to the distribution system and can be used to monitor chlorine levels when top-up chlorination is being provided. Sodium hydroxide and top-up chlorination were not applied to the treated water supply during the inspection review period.		

Question ID	MRDW1032000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
If the drinking water system obtains water from a surface water source and provides filtration, is continuous monitoring of each filter effluent line being performed for turbidity?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-3 (2)
Observation		
Continuous monitoring of each filter effluent line was being performed for turbidity. Continuous turbidity monitoring of filter effluent is being conducted on each of the four membrane units. On one occasion during the inspection review period trending on filter #2 was lost for approximately 5 hours; however, filter #2 was not in production during this time.		

Question ID	MRDW1033000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Is the secondary disinfectant residual measured as required for the large municipal residential distribution system?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (3), SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (4)
Observation		
The secondary disinfectant residual was measured as required for the distribution system. A review of the operational spreadsheets showed that daily chlorine residual grab samples are taken from old well #3 pump house or the Ignace water pollution control plant (WPCP). Chlorine residuals were also collected during routine bacteriological sampling in the distribution system.		

Question ID	MRDW1037000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all continuous monitoring equipment utilized for	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg.

<p>sampling and testing required by O. Reg. 170/03, or MDWL or DWWP or order, equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfy the standards described in Schedule 6?</p>		<p>170/03 6-5 (1) 1-4,SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10,SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1.1)</p>
<p>Observation</p>		
<p>All continuous monitoring equipment utilized for sampling and testing required by O. Reg. 170/03, or MDWL or DWWP or order, were equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfy the standards described in Schedule 6. At the time of the inspection, the continuous monitoring alarm set points at the Ignace WTP were as follows:</p> <p>TURBIDITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory high alarm set point = 0.90 NTU (alarm will sound, operator call out) • Process high alarm set point = 0.10 NTU (alarm will sound and filter shut down after 1 minute delay) • Low alarm set point = 0.001 NTU (programmed for analyzer malfunction/failure) <p>CHLORINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low alarm set point = 1.00 mg/L (alarm will sound and call out operator) • High alarm set point = 2.00 mg/L (alarm will sound and call out operator after 120 second delay) <p>Under worst case conditions at the Ignace WTP, chlorine residuals must be maintained above 0.41 mg/L to achieve primary disinfection.</p>		

Question ID	MRDW1038000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
<p>Is continuous monitoring equipment that is being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency specified in the Table in Schedule 6 of O. Reg. 170/03 and recording data with the prescribed format?</p>	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1) 1-4
<p>Observation</p>		
<p>Continuous monitoring equipment that was being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements was performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency specified in the Table in Schedule 6 of O. Reg. 170/03 and recording data with the prescribed format.</p>		

Question ID	MRDW1035000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
<p>Are operators examining continuous monitoring test results and are they examining the results within 72 hours of the test?</p>	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1) 1-4,SDWA O.

		Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10
Observation		
Operators were examining continuous monitoring test results and they were examining the results within 72 hours of the test. Every 24-48 hours, operators review continuous turbidity, chlorine, flow and pressure trend data recorded from the previous day. Internal procedure "ADWS-QMS-16" has been developed by NWI for the review of continuous data at the Ignace WTP. Operators document the time that they reviewed continuous data in the operational spreadsheets.		

Question ID	MRDW1040000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all continuous analysers calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1) 1-4,SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10
Observation		
All continuous analysers were calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation. Monthly checks, quarterly calibrations and service records were completed by system personnel throughout the inspection review period.		

Question ID	MRDW1108000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Where continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of free chlorine residual, total chlorine residual, combined chlorine residual or turbidity, required by Regulation 170, an Order, MDWL, or DWWP issued under Part V, SDWA, has triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, did a qualified person respond in a timely manner and take appropriate actions?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1) 1-4,SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10,SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1.1)
Observation		
Where required continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of chlorine residual and/or turbidity triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, a qualified person responded in a timely manner and took appropriate actions. When an alarm is triggered, the on-call operator is contacted and responds to the alarm at the WTP or remotely through "LogMeIn Remote Access". Operators typically record the time of the alarm and the time that they arrive at the WTP in the daily logbooks; this information can also be found on the alarm history page in the computer SCADA system or in Call-out/Overtime records. Operators typically respond to alarms within 5-10 minutes; maximum response times of approximately 20 minutes are due to delays at a railway crossing near the WTP.		

Question ID	MRDW1018000
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Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Has the owner ensured that all equipment is installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit?	Legislative	SDWA 31 (1)
Observation		
The owner had ensured that all equipment was installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the DWWP.		

Question ID	MRDW1023000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Do records indicate that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities required under Ontario Regulation 170/03 or a DWWP and/or MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA at all times that water was being supplied to consumers?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2)
Observation		
<p>Records indicated that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities required under Ontario Regulation 170/03 or a DWWP and/or MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA at all times that water was being supplied to consumers. The Ministry's "Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario" outlines the treatment requirements for DWS's. Systems obtaining water from surface water sources must have effective pathogen removal/inactivation capabilities; the treatment process must remove or inactivate at least 99% (2-log) of Cryptosporidium oocysts, 99.9% (3-log) of Giardia cysts and 99.99% (4-log) of viruses before the water is delivered to the first consumer.</p> <p>The Ignace WTP was designed to treat water obtained from Kekwanzik Lake using membrane filtration and disinfection through chlorination. In accordance with Schedule E, MDWL #227-101, the following criteria must be met with regards to the log removal/inactivation credit assignment for the membrane filtration trains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective backwash procedures shall be maintained including filter-to-waste or an equivalent procedure to ensure that the effluent turbidity requirements are met at all times; • Membrane integrity shall be monitored by continuous particle counting or by an equivalently effective means such as intermittent pressure decay measurements; • Filtrate turbidity shall be continuously monitored; • Performance criterion for filtered water turbidity of less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 99% of the measurements each month shall be met for each filter train; and • Membrane filtration process shall be specifically tested and confirmed by an independent testing agency or the approving Director for 2-log removal or inactivation of Cryptosporidium oocysts or removal of surrogate particles. <p>Through discussions with operators and a review of logbooks, operational spreadsheets and alarm records, the undersigned water inspector determined that:</p>		

- Manual backwashes were conducted on a routine basis for all four filter trains. Citric acid and sodium hypochlorite cleans were applied as required and membrane repairs were performed throughout the inspection review period;
- Membrane integrity was monitored daily for each filter train through the performance of a log-removal value (LRV) calculation. LRV's were consistently above 4.0;
- Each of the four filter trains were continuously monitored for filter effluent turbidity (while in production) throughout the inspection review period; and
- Performance criterion for filtered water turbidity was less than 0.1 NTU in at least 99% of the measurements each month of the inspection review period.

For assessing the capability of a chemical disinfection system to provide effective pathogen inactivation, the CT concept was developed which considers the combination of the concentration of the chemical disinfectant (C) and the effective contact time (T - in minutes) of the disinfectant in the water supply. CT values achieved under various operating conditions (affected by flow, temperature and pH) are then compared with required CT values appended in tables to the "Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario". The calculated CT value must, at all times during plant operation, be equal to or greater than the required overall CT value to ensure the proper level of disinfection.

Chlorine data for the inspection review period was reviewed to assess compliance with minimum treatment requirements. Final effluent chlorine residuals are maintained at the WTP at approximately 1.3 mg/L. The lowest recorded chlorine residual for the inspection review period was 1.04 mg/L on December 14, 2020. A review of continuous chlorine data on the plant's SCADA computer showed that adequate chlorine residuals were maintained at all times to achieve primary disinfection of the water supply and CT was shown to be achieved during the entire inspection review period.

Question ID MRDW1024000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Do records confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2)
Observation		
Records confirmed that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined. The lowest recorded free chlorine residual in the distribution system during the inspection review period was 0.65 mg/L, collected from old well #3 on December 17, 2020.		

Question ID MRDW1062000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement

Do records or other record keeping mechanisms confirm that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment is being done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who meets the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03 7-5?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-5
Observation		
Records or other record keeping mechanisms confirmed that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment was being done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who suffices the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03 7-5. All operational tests not performed by continuous monitoring equipment are completed by the overall responsible operator (ORO), operator in charge (OIC), or another certified operator.		

Question ID	MRDW1060000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Do the operations and maintenance manuals meet the requirements of the DWWP and MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA?	Legislative	SDWA 31 (1)
Observation		
The operations and maintenance manuals met the requirements of the DWWP and MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA.		

Question ID	MRDW1071000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Has the owner provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system?	BMP	Not Applicable
Observation		
The owner had provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system. Access to the WTP and raw water pumping station is restricted to authorized personnel and supervised visitors. Both buildings are locked when unattended, surrounded by fences and gates, visited daily and equipped with lights that illuminate from dusk to dawn.		

Question ID	MRDW1073000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Has the overall responsible operator been designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 23 (1)
Observation		
The ORO has been designated for each subsystem. An operator employed by NWI is the ORO for both the water treatment and distribution subsystems. Appropriately licenced operators provided backup ORO coverage during the inspection review period.		

Question ID	MRDW1074000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement	
Have operators in charge been designated for all subsystems for which comprise the drinking water system?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 25 (1)	
Observation			
OIC's had been designated for all subsystems which comprised the drinking water system.			

Question ID	MRDW1075000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement	
Do all operators possess the required certification?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 22	
Observation			
All operators possessed the required certification.			

Question ID	MRDW1076000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement	
Do only certified operators make adjustments to the treatment equipment?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2)	
Observation			
Only certified operators made adjustments to the treatment equipment.			

Question ID	MRDW1099000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement	
Do records show that all water sample results taken during the inspection review period did not exceed the values of tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (O. Reg.. 169/03)?	Information	Not Applicable	
Observation			
Records showed that all water sample results taken during the inspection review period did not exceed the values of tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (O.Reg. 169/03).			

Question ID	MRDW1096000		
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement	
Do records confirm that chlorine residual tests are being conducted at the same time and at the same location that	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-3 (1)	

microbiological samples are obtained?		
Observation		
Records confirmed that chlorine residual tests were being conducted at the same time and at the same location that microbiological samples were obtained.		

Question ID	MRDW1081000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for distribution samples being met?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-2 (1),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-2 (2),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-2 (3)
Observation		
<p>All microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for distribution samples were being met. O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 10, section 10-2 requires owners and operating authorities of DWS's that serve 100,000 people or fewer to ensure that at least eight distribution samples plus one additional distribution sample for every 1,000 people served by the system are taken each month. At least one of the samples must be taken each week. The samples must be tested for E. coli and total coliform bacteria with at least 25% of the required samples to be tested for general bacteria measured using heterotrophic plate counts (HPC).</p> <p>The Ignace DWS serves a population of approximately 1,200 people; therefore, at least nine distribution samples must be taken every month. Bacteriological sampling requirements in the distribution system were met throughout the inspection review period.</p>		

Question ID	MRDW1083000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for treated samples being met?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-3
Observation		
<p>All microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for treated samples were being met. O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 10, section 10-3 requires at least one treated water sample to be taken every week from the point of entry to the distribution system and tested for total coliform bacteria, E. coli and HPC's. This requirement was met throughout the inspection review period.</p>		

Question ID	MRDW1084000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all inorganic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-2

frequency?		
Observation		
All inorganic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. Treated water samples must be tested at least once every 12 months (+/- 30 days from the anniversary of the previous sampling date) for inorganic parameters listed in O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 23. These parameters were last sampled for on August 17, 2020 and previously on August 12, 2019. All test results were below maximum acceptable concentrations identified in O. Reg. 169/03.		

Question ID	MRDW1085000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all organic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (1),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (2),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (3)
Observation		
All organic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. Treated water samples must be tested at least once every 12 months (+/- 30 days from the anniversary of the previous sampling date) for organic parameters listed in O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 24. These parameters were last sampled for on August 17, 2020 and previously on August 12, 2019. All test results were below maximum acceptable concentrations identified in O. Reg. 169/03.		

Question ID	MRDW1086000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (1),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (2),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (3),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (4),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (5),SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (6)
Observation		

All haloacetic acid (HAA) water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation are being conducted within the required frequency and at the required location. Sampling for HAA's must be conducted every three months, in accordance with O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 13, section 13-6.1. A sample is required to be collected from the distribution system or plumbing that is connected to the DWS that is likely to have an elevated potential for the formation of HAA's. During the inspection review period, an HAA sample was collected in the distribution system on November 16, 2020; February 16, 2021; and May 17, 2021.

Question ID	MRDW1087000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Have all trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation been conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (1)
Observation		
All trihalomethane (THM) water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency and at the required location. THM's are required to be collected from the distribution system and tested once every three months, in accordance with O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 13, section 13-6. THM samples were collected during the inspection review period on November 16, 2020; February 16, 2021; and May 17, 2021.		

Question ID	MRDW1088000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency for the DWS?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-7
Observation		
All nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency for the DWS. Nitrate and nitrite samples are required to be collected from the WTP at the point of entry to the distribution system and tested once every three months, in accordance with O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 13, section 13-7. During the inspection review period, nitrate/nitrite samples were collected on November 16, 2020; February 16, 2021; and May 17, 2021.		

Question ID	MRDW1089000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Are all sodium water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-8
Observation		
All sodium water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. Sodium samples must be collected from the WTP at the point of		

entry to the distribution system at least once every 60 months to meet the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 13, section 13-8. A sodium sample was last collected from the WTP on February 10, 2020.

Question ID	MRDW1090000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Where fluoridation is not practiced, are all fluoride water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?	Legislative	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-9
Observation		
All fluoride water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. Fluoride samples must be collected from the WTP at the point of entry to the distribution system at least once every 60 months to meet the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03, Schedule 13, section 13-9. A fluoride sample was last collected from the WTP on February 10, 2020.		

Question ID	MRDW1100000	
Question	Question Type	Legislative Requirement
Did any reportable adverse/exceedance conditions occur during the inspection period?	Information	Not Applicable
Observation		
There were no reportable adverse/exceedances during the inspection period.		



**Key Reference and Guidance Material for Municipal Residential Drinking
Water Systems**

Key Reference and Guidance Material for Municipal Residential Drinking Water Systems

Many useful materials are available to help you operate your drinking water system. Below is a list of key materials owners and operators of municipal residential drinking water systems frequently use.

To access these materials online click on their titles in the table below or use your web browser to search for their titles. Contact the Ministry if you need assistance or have questions at 1-866-793-2588 or waterforms@ontario.ca.

For more information on Ontario's drinking water visit www.ontario.ca/drinkingwater



PUBLICATION TITLE	PUBLICATION NUMBER
FORMS:	
Drinking Water System Profile Information	012-2149E
Laboratory Services Notification	012-2148E
Adverse Test Result Notification	012-4444E
Taking Care of Your Drinking Water: A Guide for Members of Municipal Councils	Website
Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario	Website
Strategies for Minimizing the Disinfection Products Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids	Website
Filtration Processes Technical Bulletin	Website
Ultraviolet Disinfection Technical Bulletin	Website
Guide for Applying for Drinking Water Works Permit Amendments, & License Amendments	Website
Certification Guide for Operators and Water Quality Analysts	Website
Guide to Drinking Water Operator Training Requirements	9802E
Community Sampling and Testing for Lead: Standard and Reduced Sampling and Eligibility for Exemption	Website
Drinking Water System Contact List	7128E01
Ontario's Drinking Water Quality Management Standard - Pocket Guide	Website
Watermain Disinfection Procedure	Website
List of Licensed Laboratories	Website

Operations Report

July 2021

Ignace Water Pollution Control Plant



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1 Introduction

This Operations Report has been prepared by Northern Waterworks Inc. (NWI) to summarize the operation of the **Ignace Water Pollution Control Plant**. Operations Managers are responsible for generating this report on a monthly basis, and the data summarized herein is provided in a year-to-date format. The submission of this report is one of the methods used by NWI to communicate information about system performance to the Township of Ignace. Any questions or concerns regarding the content of this report may be directed to the local Operations Manager or to NWI's Compliance Department.

The Ignace Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) is a component of the sewage works that service the community of Ignace. Designed for the treatment and disposal of sewage, the facility has an average daily rated capacity of 2,536 m³/day and a peak flow rated capacity of 7,500 m³/day. The facility consists of inlet works designed for preliminary treatment, two circular secondary treatment units each containing an aeration tank, clarifier, and chlorine contact chamber, an aerobic digester, and an outfall sewer discharging effluent to Agimak Creek. The facility also includes a control building housing a laboratory, air supply equipment, a standby power system and chemical feed systems.

As an extended aeration facility the Ignace WPCP utilizes a biological treatment method that relies upon microorganisms to process influent wastewater. Aluminum sulphate, sodium hydroxide and sodium hypochlorite are also used at the facility for phosphorus reduction, pH/alkalinity adjustment and effluent disinfection, respectively. The overall goal of the treatment process is to reduce or remove contaminants from influent wastewater to a level that will not adversely impact or impair receiving waters, including preventing the introduction of pathogens that could affect downstream users.

The facility is currently regulated by the terms and conditions within amended Environmental Compliance Approval No. 0923-9V7JCC (the ECA), issued to the Corporation of the Township of Ignace on April 29, 2015. This approval provides the operating parameters for the facility and includes requirements related to monitoring and recording, water quality (i.e. effluent objectives and compliance limits), operations and maintenance, reporting and bypass/overflow events. The facility is also regulated under additional provincial and federal legislation, such as the *Ontario Water Resources Act* and Canada's *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations* (WSER).

2 Flow Monitoring Results

Table 1 provides flow statistics for the Ignace WPCP. Operators review flows and collect totalized volumes from flow monitoring equipment on a daily basis. The regulatory approval for the facility requires that the Owner and Operating Authority use best efforts to operate the works within the facility's rated capacity (2,536 m³/day – calculated over a calendar year). Flow monitoring results are also used to determine effluent parameter loadings that are discharged to the environment. As per the ECA, calibration for flow monitoring devices is verified on an annual basis to ensure that the flowrate is measured with an accuracy to within plus or minus 15% of the actual flowrate for the entire design range of the device.

Table 1: Total volumes, daily flows and capacity assessments¹

Month	Influent (Raw Sewage) Flows			Capacity Assessments ²		Effluent Flows		
	TMV (m ³)	ADF (m ³ /day)	MDF (m ³ /day)	ADF vs. Rated Capacity	MDF vs. Rated Capacity	TMV (m ³)	ADF (m ³ /day)	MDF (m ³ /day)
Jan	27,076	873	1,059	34%	14%	29,349	947	1,549
Feb	24,886	889	1,203	35%	16%	24,450	873	1,361
Mar	25,415	820	961	32%	13%	23,976	773	909
Apr	28,465	949	1,311	37%	17%	28,996	967	1,369
May	31,109	1,004	1,215	40%	16%	31,986	1,032	1,241
Jun	28,813	960	1,135	38%	15%	29,596	987	1,207
Jul	24,677	796	1,061	31%	14%	24,522	791	992
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	190,441	—	—	—	—	192,876	—	—
Avg	27,206	899	—	35%	—	27,554	910	—

1. TMV = Total Monthly Volume; ADF = Average Daily Flow; MDF = Maximum Daily Flow.

2. Capacity assessments compare average and maximum daily influent wastewater flows to the rated capacity (2,536 m³/day) and peak flow rate (7,500 m³/day) of the treatment facility, respectively.

3 Water Quality

Operators verify the effectiveness of treatment processes by performing a variety of in-house analyses, including tests for dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH and suspended solids. Operators are also responsible for collecting samples and submitting them to an accredited laboratory for analysis. Specifically, the Ignace WPCP employs a monitoring program that is both consistent with its system-specific Environmental Compliance Approval and with the federal Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations (WSER). **Table 2** below summarizes the results of tests submitted to the laboratory in the current calendar year and compares the results to effluent objectives and compliance limits contained within the ECA.

Table 2: Effluent monitoring results summary and comparison with limits and objectives¹

Month	CBOD5		TSS		Total P		TAN	E. Coli	pH	
	MAC ² (mg/L)	MAL ³ (mg/L)	MAC (mg/L)	MAL (mg/L)	MAC (mg/L)	MAL (mg/L)	MAC (mg/L)	MGMD (MPN/ 100mL)	Minimum Result	Maximum Result
Objectives	15	n/a	15	n/a	0.5	n/a	3.0 or 5.0 ⁴	150	6.5	9.0
Limits	25	63.4	25	63.4	1.0	2.54	6.0 or 10.0 ⁴	200	6.0	9.5
Jan	2.3	2.2	5.0	4.7	0.26	0.25	0.91	10	6.7	7.3
Feb	2.7	2.4	8.5	7.4	0.36	0.31	0.04	10	6.7	7.4
Mar	2.0	1.6	5.6	4.4	0.37	0.28	0.19	26	6.7	7.1
Apr	2.1	2.0	7.5	7.2	0.37	0.35	0.06	90	6.6	7.1
May	2.0	2.1	5.5	5.7	0.31	0.32	0.05	10	6.6	7.3
Jun	2.0	2.0	5.6	5.5	0.42	0.41	0.04	10	6.2	7.3
Jul	2.0	1.6	4.7	3.7	0.44	0.35	0.04	15	6.3	6.9
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. CBOD5 = Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand; TSS = Total Suspended Solids; Total P = Total Phosphorus; TAN = Total Ammonia Nitrogen; MAC = Monthly Average Concentration; MAL = Monthly Average Loading; MGMD = Monthly Geometric Mean Density

2. Monthly Average Concentration means the arithmetic mean of all daily concentrations during a calendar month.

3. Monthly Average Loading means the value obtained by multiplying the MAC of a contaminant by the Monthly Average Daily Flow (effluent) over the same calendar month.

4. The objective and limit for total ammonia nitrogen are seasonal. The objective is 3.0 mg/L and the limit is 6.0 mg/L between May 1 and October 31; the objective is 5.0 mg/L and the limit is 10.0 mg/L between November 1 and April 30.

4 Chemical Usage & Total Chlorine Concentrations

Operators are responsible for monitoring and recording chemical consumptions and dosages, and chemical dosages are adjusted accordingly to maintain effective treatment processes. **Table 3** summarizes total chemical consumptions and provides monthly average dosages for treatment chemicals used at the Ignace WPCP. The facility uses aluminum sulphate for phosphorus reduction, sodium hydroxide for pH/alkalinity adjustment and sodium hypochlorite for effluent disinfection. Effluent total chlorine residual results are also summarized in the table. As per Canada's *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations*, average concentrations of total chlorine calculated over a calendar quarter must be less than or equal to 0.02 mg/L.

Table 3: Chemical consumptions and average dosages

Month	Sodium hypochlorite (effluent disinfection)				Aluminum sulphate (phosphorus reduction)		Sodium hydroxide (alkalinity adjustment)	
	Amount Used (L)	Average Dosage (mg/L)	Average Effluent Total Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	Maximum Effluent Total Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	Amount Used (L)	Average Dosage (mg/L)	Amount Used (L)	Average Dosage (mg/L)
Jan	598	2.4	0.03	0.27	224	5	846	24
Feb	543	2.6	0.02	0.13	200	5	643	20
Mar	446	2.2	0.01	0.02	218	6	726	22
Apr	430	1.8	0.01	0.05	295	7	676	18
May	664	2.5	0.01	0.03	412	9	851	21
Jun	650	2.6	0.01	0.04	348	8	899	24
Jul	673	3.3	0.01	0.04	359	9	995	31
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,004	—	—	—	2,056	—	5,636	—
Avg	572	2.5	0.01	—	294	7	805	23

5 Notable Operational Events

Table 4 (Abnormal Operations Summary) summarizes abnormal operational events which occurred during the reporting period. Abnormal operational events include, but are not limited to, spills, bypass and overflow events, unplanned and emergency maintenance and repair, alarm conditions, sewer blockages and backups, and complaints and other public inquiries received and actions taken.

Table 4: Abnormal operations summary

Incident Date	Event Description	Corrective Action	Resolution Date
28-Jul-21	There were two (2) alarms associated with power bumps at the treatment facility between July 28 and July 30.	The responding Operator reset the blower and confirmed normal facility operation on each occasion.	30-Jul-21
31-Jul-21	There was a blower fault alarm condition.	Blower operation was reset and air supply to the treatment units was confirmed.	31-Jul-21

Table 5 (Other Notable Events) summarizes any notable operational events which occurred during the reporting period. For clarification, other notable operational events include, but are not limited to, regulatory issues, including inspection results, orders, and reports filed with regulators, planned maintenance and repair, health and safety issues, and status updates concerning capital projects.

Table 5: Other notable events

Date	Event Description
23-Jul-21	Public Works personnel and a contractor used a sewer jetter to clear a plugged sewage line on Front Street.

Operations Report

July 2021

Ignace Drinking Water System



Prepared for the Township of Ignace

Prepared by NWI – Ignace

405 Railway Street, Ignace ON

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1 Introduction

This Operations Report has been prepared by Northern Waterworks Inc. (NWI) to summarize the operation of the Ignace Drinking Water System. Operations Managers are responsible for generating this report on a monthly basis, and the data summarized herein is provided in a year-to-date format. The submission of this report is one of the methods used by NWI to communicate information about system performance to the Township of Ignace. Any questions or concerns regarding the content of this document may be directed to the local Operations Manager or to NWI's Compliance Department.

Classified as a large municipal residential system, the Ignace DWS is composed of the Raw Water Pumping Station (RWPS), the Ignace Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and the Ignace water distribution system. Potential pathogenic organisms are removed and inactivated by membrane filtration and primary disinfection using free chlorine.

Low lift pumps located at the RWPS transfer raw water from its source at Kekwanzik Lake to the Ignace WTP. Upon transfer to the WTP, polyaluminum chloride (primary coagulant) is added to the raw water upstream from the flocculation tanks. The application of coagulant causes impurities in the raw water to cluster together and form floc, which in turn facilitates membrane filtration. Water is then directed from the flocculation tanks to one of four Zenon membrane filtration units located at the WTP. Permeate is drawn through the membrane filters via an applied vacuum and is transferred to the treated water storage reservoirs. Sodium hypochlorite (disinfectant) is added to the filtrate water upon transfer to the reservoirs.

The chlorinated water is held in the treated water storage reservoirs to allow for the necessary time required to achieve primary disinfection. Treated water is then transferred to the distribution system using high lift pumps located at the WTP. Secondary disinfection requirements in the distribution system are achieved by maintaining a free chlorine residual at all locations. Sodium hydroxide (pH adjustment) is also added as water is transferred to the distribution system in order to increase finished water pH to a level that will not cause corrosion.

2 Flow Monitoring Results

Table 1 provides selected flow statistics for the Ignace DWS. Raw and treated water flows are continuously monitored at the Ignace WTP, and Operators review flow trends and collect totalized volumes on a daily basis. Limits concerning the amount of raw water that may be taken and the amount of treated water that may be directed to the distribution system are provided within system approvals. As per the Municipal Drinking Water Licence, calibration for flow monitoring devices is verified on an annual basis to ensure that the flowrate is measured with an accuracy to within plus or minus 5% of the actual flowrate for the entire design range of the device.

Table 1: Total volumes, daily flows and capacity assessments¹

Month	Raw Water			Treated Water			Capacity Assessments ²	
	TMV (m ³)	ADF (m ³ /day)	MDF (m ³ /day)	TMV (m ³)	ADF (m ³ /day)	MDF (m ³ /day)	ADF	MDF
Jan	25,052	808	977	22,716	733	799	27%	29%
Feb	25,325	904	1,112	21,694	775	861	28%	32%
Mar	26,459	854	984	23,743	766	836	28%	31%
Apr	27,235	908	1,239	24,409	814	1,112	30%	41%
May	25,221	814	945	22,797	735	816	27%	30%
Jun	24,511	817	956	22,035	734	814	27%	30%
Jul	26,911	868	1,092	23,938	772	902	28%	33%
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	180,714	—	—	161,332	—	—	—	—
Avg	25,816	853	—	23,047	761	—	28%	—

1. TMV = Total Monthly Volume; ADF = Average Daily Flow; MDF = Maximum Daily Flow.

2. Capacity assessments compare average and maximum daily treated water flows to the rated capacity of the treatment facility (2,730 m³/day), as provided within the system's approval.

3 Water Quality

NWI employs an in-house water quality analysis program that includes several water quality indicators and extends beyond minimum regulatory requirements. **Table 2** provides monthly average results for selected water quality parameters, as derived from the in-house water quality analysis program. The table also summarizes filter performance against the performance criterion contained within the system's Municipal Drinking Water Licence. Specifically, filtrate turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in at least 99% of the measurements each calendar month for the treatment facility to receive pathogen removal credits. The values in the table correspond to the proportion of filtrate turbidity measurements that were equal to or less than 0.1 NTU.

Table 2: Water quality summary and filter performance¹

Month	Treated Water					Filtrate Turbidity Compliance			
	Turbidity (NTU)	UVT (%)	pH	FCR (mg/L)	Alum Residual (mg/L)	Filter 1 (%)	Filter 2 (%)	Filter 3 (%)	Filter 4 (%)
Objective	< 0.2	> 85.0	7.0 - 8.0	1.1 - 1.6	< 0.050	> 99.0%	> 99.0%	> 99.0%	> 99.0%
Jan	0.06	94.2	7.2	1.38	0.016	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Feb	0.06	94.4	7.2	1.51	0.011	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mar	0.07	92.1	7.4	1.56	0.011	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apr	0.06	95.9	7.5	1.47	0.012	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
May	0.06	94.0	7.5	1.39	0.013	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jun	0.06	93.5	7.5	1.35	0.017	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jul	0.06	92.4	7.3	1.35	0.019	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avg	0.06	93.8	7.4	1.43	0.014	—	—	—	—

1. UVT = Ultraviolet Transmittance; FCR = Free Chlorine Residual

Analyses of microbiological, organic, and inorganic parameters are conducted externally by an accredited laboratory. Results of these analyses are summarized in a separate *Annual Report*; NWI is available to provide sampling results prior to the release of the Annual Report. Any adverse results will be included within section 6 (Notable Operational Events) of this report.

4 Membrane Integrity Test Results

The membrane integrity test (MIT) is conducted daily by Operators to ensure that the membrane filtration units are performing as designed. To meet the manufacturer's guidelines and to guarantee pathogen removal, the MIT results must achieve a Log Removal Value (LRV) of at least 4.00. LRVs are also used to determine when membrane cleaning and repairs may be required. **Table 3** summarizes monthly LRV results. A more detailed analysis of log removal values and membrane filter integrity is provided within the annual *Management Review Report*.

Table 3: Results summary for Log Removal Values

Month	Membrane Filter 1		Membrane Filter 2		Membrane Filter 3		Membrane Filter 4	
	Average LRV	Minimum LRV	Average LRV	Minimum LRV	Average LRV	Minimum LRV	Average LRV	Minimum LRV
Jan	4.29	4.05	4.22	4.05	4.12	3.98	4.39	4.16
Feb	4.27	4.03	4.37	4.01	4.15	3.93	4.56	4.22
Mar	4.24	4.14	4.26	4.09	4.20	4.03	4.43	4.29
Apr	4.35	4.22	4.34	4.08	4.26	4.13	4.46	4.30
May	4.31	4.24	4.30	4.15	4.22	4.11	4.29	4.14
Jun	4.25	4.03	4.23	4.00	4.15	3.93	4.28	4.14
Jul	4.09	3.83	4.19	3.97	4.12	3.95	4.19	3.85
Aug	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oct	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nov	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dec	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Avg	4.26	---	4.27	---	4.17	---	4.37	---
Min	---	3.83	---	3.97	---	3.93	---	3.85

5 Chemical Usage

In addition to adjusting chemical dosages in response to variations in source water quality and to maintain effective treatment processes, Operators are responsible for monitoring and recording chemical consumptions and dosages on a daily basis. **Table 4** summarizes total chemical consumptions and monthly average dosages for treatment chemicals used at the Ignace WTP. All chemicals used in the treatment process are NSF/ANSI 60 certified for use in potable water.

Table 4: Chemical consumptions and average dosages

Month	Sodium Hypochlorite (Disinfection)		Polyaluminum Chloride (Coagulant)		Sodium Hydroxide (pH Adjustment)	
	Amount Used (L)	Average Dosage (mg/L)	Amount Used (L)	Average Dosage (mg/L)	Amount Used (L)	Average Dosage (mg/L)
Jan	566	2.8	673	11	146	4.6
Feb	606	3.1	366	6	132	4.3
Mar	627	3.1	338	5	146	4.4
Apr	638	3.0	446	7	97	2.9
May	648	3.3	472	8	129	4.1
Jun	675	3.6	456	8	81	2.7
Jul	735	3.5	507	8	37	1.1
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sep	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nov	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,496	—	3,257	—	769	—
Avg	642	3.2	465	8	110	3.4

6 Notable Operational Events

Table 5 (Abnormal Operations Summary) summarizes abnormal operational events which occurred during the reporting period. Abnormal operational events include, but are not limited to, unplanned and emergency maintenance and repair, alarm conditions, watermain breaks and distribution system repairs, adverse water quality incidents, and complaints and other public inquiries received and actions taken.

Table 5: Abnormal operations summary

Incident Date	Event Description	Corrective Action	Resolution Date
18-Jul-21	There was a low filtered water chlorine alarm condition caused by a sodium hypochlorite dosage interruption.	The dosage interruption was caused by an air lock in the system. The air lock was purged from the system and normal operation was restored. Primary disinfection was maintained at all times.	18-Jul-21
28-Jul-21	There were two (2) alarms associated with power bumps at the treatment facility between July 28 and July 30.	The responding Operator reset the treatment units and confirmed normal facility operation on each occasion.	30-Jul-21

Table 6 (Other Notable Events) summarizes any notable operational events which occurred during the reporting period. For clarification, other notable operational events include, but are not limited to, regulatory issues, including inspection results, orders, and reports filed with regulators, planned maintenance and repair, health and safety issues, and status updates concerning capital projects.

Table 6: Other notable events

Date	Event Description
------	-------------------

There were no other notable operational events during the reporting period.

----- Original message -----

From: Stacy Patenaude <Stacy_Patenaude@cpr.ca>

Date: 2021-09-10 12:33 p.m. (GMT-06:00)

To:

Subject: Rail Safety Week

Good afternoon,

On behalf of Canadian Pacific (CP), I am writing to ask for your support to promote rail safety in your community during Rail Safety Week, which runs September 20-26, 2021.

Your municipality can participate in any of the following ways:

Engage your community on social media and encourage families to play the [CP RailSense](#) video game aimed at teaching young children about rail safety.

Engage on CP's social channels by liking, sharing or retweeting CP's rail safety posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

Review and promote rail safety using this [toolkit](#) developed specifically for municipalities by Operation Lifesaver.

Ask your local police service to declare Rail Safety Week over social media and register for the virtual [Operation Clear Track](#) program, the single largest rail-safety law enforcement initiative in North America.

Engage with Operation Lifesaver's [#STOPTrackTragedies](#) video campaign reminding Canadians "*you can never go back*" from taking risks around tracks and trains. The videos tell the personal stories of those affected by railway crossing and trespassing incidents, and will feature the voices of friends and family members impacted by rail incidents. Their reflections are important messages of what they would do differently, if given the chance.

Like or retweet Operation Lifesaver's Look.Listen.Live decal installations occurring in dozens of communities across Canada and unveiled publicly on Sept. 23.

If your community is receiving a decal installation this year, we encourage you to review the social media materials Operation Lifesaver has prepared and sent in anticipation of this event, and post on your channels.

Promote Operation Lifesaver's [Thomas & Friends](#) contest launching on Sept. 20 giving children an opportunity to showcase their artistic talents and learn about rail safety.

CP and the Canadian Pacific Police Service (CPPS) will once again educate the public during Rail Safety Week about how to be safe on and around railway property. CP and CPPS will conduct rail safety campaigns in communities across our network, with participation from other police agencies and schools, to talk about the role motorists, pedestrians and the general public play in reminding everyone that safety is a shared responsibility.

"Rail Safety Week is an important opportunity for CP to highlight how to be safe around tracks and trains. CP Police Service will be working with the public to educate them about the dangers of unsafe behaviour around the railway. Train incidents are preventable and rail safety must be an on-going priority each and every day. Together, we can build safer communities," said Al Sauve, Chief of CP Police Service.

The strong commitment of municipalities like yours continues to have a significant impact on community awareness, helping to reduce avoidable accidents, injuries and damage caused by collisions between trains and vehicles or pedestrians. Together with other communities, railways and members of the public, your support this year will go a long way towards making Canada's rail network even safer.

CP greatly appreciates your participation in Rail Safety Week. We welcome any information about your plans to promote rail safety this year.

Sincerely,



Stacy Patenaude
Manager, Government Affairs
and Communications
Canadian Pacific
514-977-9936



August 4, 2021

Sanjay Coelho
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Environmental Policy Branch
40 St Clair Avenue West, Floor 10
Toronto, ON M4V1M2
mecp.landpolicy@ontario.ca

RE: ERO 019-2785

Dear Mr. Coelho

The following is the submission from Gravel Watch Ontario (GWO; gravelwatch.org) in response to the request for comments on the Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (March 2021) ERO 019-2785.

About Gravel Watch Ontario

Gravel Watch Ontario is a province-wide coalition of citizen groups and individuals that acts in the interests of residents and communities to protect the health, safety, quality of life of Ontarians and the natural environment in matters that relate to aggregate resources.

GWO recognizes the obligation to protect agricultural lands, water resources and the natural environment, all of which are essential for building a climate-resilient Ontario for future generations. GWO works with and on behalf of our members and communities throughout the province to advocate that policies regulating aggregate extraction not result in permanent loss of farmland or rural landscape amenities and do not damage the integrity of the water resources supplied by the rural landscape. Gravel Watch Ontario has commented on government planning and aggregate policies for over 15 years.

We understand that ERO notice 019-2785 links to four separate compliance initiatives. GWO's submission focuses on aggregate resources as it pertains to these draft Land Use Compatibility Guidelines. In general, GWO found the information regarding aggregate to be scattered throughout various sections of the document, often unclear or contradictory, making it particularly onerous on the reviewer to sift through and sort out the intent and nature of land use compatibility as it relates to aggregate operations. The ensuing discussion has *italicized and indented* the instructions identified in the Guideline with GWO's comments following thereafter for ease of reference.

1. INTRODUCTION & CONTEXT

1.1 Overview

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Class 3 Major Facilities over Sensitive Land Uses

The objective of the current EPA D-6 Guideline is to “prevent or minimize the encroachment of sensitive land use upon industrial land and vice versa, as these two types of land uses are normally incompatible due to possible adverse effects on sensitive land use created by industrial operations.”

The overview of the Land Use Compatibility Guideline states that “the Guideline is to be applied to achieve and maintain land use compatibility between major facilities and sensitive land uses when a planning approval under the Planning Act is needed in the following circumstances:

- *A new or expanding sensitive land use is proposed near an existing or planned major facility, or*
- *A new or expanding major facility is proposed near an existing or planned sensitive land use.”*

Although the Compatibility Guideline requires equal application by both a major facility and a sensitive land use, they are not treated equally throughout the document. For example, Section 2.8 of the Guideline, demonstration of need is to be carried out by proponents of sensitive land uses only. In Appendix D, the Area of Influence (AOI) and the Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) for are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations.

The Guideline also identifies aggregates as a sector which has had a history of ongoing and frequent complaints. Situating aggregate operations near sensitive land uses under exempted and exclusive rules does not achieve compatibility.

GWO Recommendation #1

- Apply the Guideline in the same manner for new or expanding aggregate operations as for sensitive land uses.

1.2 General Approach to Planning for Land Use Compatibility

GWO Concern/Issue -- Co-existence and Compatibility Not Conceptually Related

“Land Use compatibility is achieved when major facilities and sensitive land uses can co-exist and thrive for the long-term within a community through planning that recognizes the locational needs of both.”

The terms compatibility and co-existence are not conceptually the same. Compatibility denotes relations that are well-suited, friendly and harmonious. Co-existence, on the other hand, denotes tolerance and forbearance. Inferring these terms are correlated sets the stage for further conflict, lengthy appeals and increased costs for all parties.

In Section 3.8, the concept of co-existence as meaning tolerance is confirmed.

“.....after a major facility has obtained its necessary planning approvals to be located in an area that may be close to a sensitive land use (e.g. a residential development), or vice versa..... the tools available to the Ministry (MECP) to deal with contaminants from the facility as well as technical solutions may be limited..... which may result in a situation where the sensitive land use has to co-exist with ‘minor impacts’ from the major facility over the long term..... and subsequent complaints about adverse affects (noise, dust and odour) may be directed to the municipality”.

Minor impacts are not defined but the sensitive land use is expected to tolerate the resulting adverse effects for the long term. Long term consequences can result in societal costs associated with health and safety or environmental degradation. It’s an unfair practice to expect the public to tolerate long term consequences.

Use of the term co-existence does not align with federal international agreements regarding sustainable development and climate change which strive for a balance between the various sectors of society. This balance is also reflected in Ontario’s environment, climate change and planning frameworks.

GWO Recommendation #2:

- Maintain the conceptual distinction between compatibility and co-existence.
- Distinguish between minor and major impacts.
- Ensure the MECP Guideline aligns with national and international agreements as well as the provinces’ social, environmental and climate change responsibilities.

1.3 Guiding Hierarchy for Land Use Compatibility Planning

GWO Concerns/Issues – The PPS not being read in its’ entirety.

“Separation of incompatible land uses is the preferred approach to avoiding land use compatibility issues. The Guideline state that this approach is consistent with PPS 1.1.5.6”

The PPS speaks to the incompatibility of sensitive residential land use with existing aggregate operations. GWO believes that the reverse is also true as per Case Law - Capital Paving v Wellington (County) 2010 Carswell Ont. Paragraph 6....

“it is fair to say the PPS speaks to incompatibility of sensitive residential use with earlier operations, and the reverse is also true, that a proposed pit may be incompatible with prior residential use”.

Although the Guideline in Section 1.7.1 generally supports fulfillment of provincial interests identified in the PPS, missing throughout the document is identification to the pertinent PPS clauses which direct consideration for development to (1) consider social and environmental impacts, and (2) only permit development once potential impacts have been addressed.

GWO Recommendation #3:

- Apply the same requirement for new or expanding major facilities near established and planned sensitive land uses as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Consistently apply all relevant PPS clauses.

GWO Concern/Issue – Ambiguous Terminology and Lack of Meaningful Public Involvement

“When avoidance (i.e. separation) alone is not possible, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts may provide a basis for a proposal. If minimization is not viable, the proposed incompatible land use should not be enabled, and related planning or development applications should not be approved”

GWO supports this Guideline. The term ‘should’, however, is indefinite and subject to interpretation and ambiguity.

GWO Recommendation #4:

- Change the word ‘should’ to ‘shall’ to provide clear direction to ensure incompatible uses are not enabled nor approved.

“Planning authorities, proponents and the surrounding communities ‘should work together’ to achieve land use compatibility”.

Working together is a viable approach to achieving compatibility. ‘Should work together’ implies relationship building, collaboration and compromise. Appendix C, however, outlines best practices for relationship building as merely communicating with members of the public. Communication relates to the informing stage of planning engagement conventions as depicted on Step 3 of the Arnstein’s Ladder of Public Participation (<https://www.citizenshandbook.org/arnsteinsladder.html>.) ‘Informing’ is generally a one-way communication strategy that rarely results in even minor adjustments. Informing does not denote, nor reflect the concept of ‘working together’. Society’s legal and institutional framework that sanctions planning decisions has increasingly recognized the benefit of various engagement measures for practical deliberations that include various perspectives and encourages dialogue to promote understanding among stakeholders’ values and interests. The role of the public to bring forth community values is critical. It is also critical to consider the concept of ‘working together’ as relationship building and collaboration in regards to the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples.

GWO Recommendation #5:

- Change ‘should work together’ to ‘shall work together’.
- Enable collaboration to achieve the desired outcome of compatibility.
- Clearly identify the government’s responsibility for the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples and ensure it is implemented at the outset of development when changes in land use are being considered.

1.6 Roles and Responsibilities

1.6.1 Planning Authorities

Planning authorities must not approve development proposals where there are irreconcilable incompatibilities (i.e. adverse effects with no feasible required mitigation measures). Land use planning decisions that result in incompatibility may create ongoing issues for all parties, including municipalities to address noise and odour complaints and other impacts.

GWO supports the above guideline.

GWO Concern/Issue – Increased responsibility on the planning authorities

Planning authorities also undertake planning exercises which must address land use compatibility, such as comprehensive reviews of OPs, development of secondary plans and reviews of zoning by-laws. To address land use compatibility, OP policies and land use designations.....must be up-to-date and in accordance with this Guideline.

Updating OPs and zoning by-laws is a daunting task which puts pressure on planning authorities' capacity requirements and ultimately for increasing property taxes. Although mandated under the same Planning Act as municipalities, Local Planning Authorities in rural and unorganized territories do not have the corresponding human and financial resources to carry out basic planning functions, let alone up-dates to OPs and zoning by-laws in regards to this Guideline.

GWO Recommendation #6:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to carry out high level planning functions.

2. TOOLS TO ASSESS LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

2.1.1-3 Areas of Influence and Minimum Set Back Distances

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment Given to Aggregate Operations

An influence area approach to minimize land use conflicts for aggregate resource extraction has long been recognized. The 1986 Guideline on Implementation of the Mineral Aggregate Resources Policy Statement (Ministry of Natural Resources) states that:

"An influence area is the area surrounding a pit or quarry where the impacts of the operation may be felt on the environment, nearby residents and land uses. The influence area concept is intended to protect existing or designated sensitive land uses from proposed pits or quarries and existing or designated pits or quarries from encroachment by sensitive uses ..."

Guideline Section 1.2 recognizes that sensitive land uses located too close to a major facility could experience environmental impacts as well as risks to public health and safety. Similarly, Section 2.1.3 states that:

“proposals should not result in sensitive land uses being located in MSDs as adverse effects are highly likely to occur.”

While a planning authority may determine that an Area of Influence may be smaller (based on supporting studies), it must never be smaller than the MSD in the Guideline. However, while recognizing that some above-ground equipment such as crushers, ready-mix concrete plants and asphalt plants may require ECA's, the Guideline states:

The AOI and MSD in the Guideline are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near sensitive land use.

And, Section 2.2 states:

Aggregate Operations (Aggregate extraction, Resource Extraction, Other mineral quarries) identified as Class 3 (AOI 1,000 m/MSD 500 m) AOI and MSD only applies to new or expanding sensitive land use proposals near major facility aggregate operations.

In addition, the Aggregate Resources Ontario Provincial Standards (AROPS) refers to measurement of separation as the distances to sensitive receptors, not to the property boundary of a sensitive land use as recommended in Section 2.4 and in relation to Section 3.3 “At-receptor mitigation is not recognized by the Ministry to mitigate odour and dust impacts” and in Appendix B.1 “the Ministry-developed AOIs in this Guideline should address both noise and vibration...separation distances for noise are larger than vibration so covering noise impacts will cover vibration impacts” which fails to account for any future expansions of the aggregate operation or changes to the site plan.

Although Guideline Section 4 recommends planning mechanisms to assist in the implementation of land use compatibility, Section 66 of the ARA is highly restrictive of municipal authority such as municipal site plan controls and development permits. Both the PPS (Section 2.5.2.4) as well as the ARA (Section 12.1 (1.1)) prohibit municipalities from issuing zoning by-laws to restrict the depth of extraction while Guideline Section 4.1 recommends adverse impacts on sensitive land uses to be considered at the Official Plan (OP) and zoning stage. Section 13 of the ARA, however, allows the Minister, at any time, to rescind or vary a condition of a licence, amend a licence or require a licensee to amend the site plan. A licensee may also make the same requests of the Minister at any time. These unknown operational impacts cannot be adequately assessed or determined at the planning/approval stage. The question then becomes...how can a planning authority be responsible for approvals of an industrial extractive zoning when site plans can be changed at the licensing stage and throughout the life of the license for which the planning authority has no control?

GWO Recommendation #7:

- For new or expanding aggregate operations:
 - Apply the prescribed AOI and MSD required for Class 3 Major Industrial Facilities proposed near Sensitive Land Uses,
 - Measure separation distances (AOI and MSD) from the property boundary of the proposed aggregate operation (Class 3 Major facility) and from the property boundary of the existing sensitive land use to accommodate future expansions of the major facility,

- Adhere to the Guideline for a Class 3 Major Facility (as identified in Section 2.2 Table 1) with the understanding that some aggregate operations may cause adverse effects beyond the MSD of 500 M and in some cases, beyond the AOI of 1000 M
- Be subject to the steps in Section 2.5 for a proposed or expanding major facility that is within the AOI or MSD of an existing or planned sensitive land use.
- Recognize Section 2.9 of the Decision Tree for Land Use Compatibility that may result in a proposed Major Facility not going ahead if expected adverse effects cannot be minimized and/or mitigated to the level of no adverse effects.

2.8 Demonstration of Need

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment Given to Aggregate Producers – no balance

The demonstration of need.....is only required by proponents of sensitive land uses.

When considering new sensitive land uses near mineral aggregate areas, planning authorities must consider active aggregate operations, zoning which permits future aggregate operations and, where provincial information is available, deposits of mineral aggregate resources.

The concern in this Section is the nature and regional distribution of aggregate since there are areas throughout the province where distribution of aggregate is ubiquitous. “Freezing” land has the potential to restrict settlement to narrow confines. This situation does not take into consideration future generations, which is antithetical to the United Nations concepts and definitions pertaining to ‘development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations’¹. Freezing land also creates the risk for mega-quarry development that can lead to long term and irreversible impacts. There is little data available regarding aggregate reserves yet the focus is to open up new lands closer to market as a means to reduce transportation costs for the producer. Lands nearest to market are also lands nearest or adjacent to residential or farm lands which places the risk of long term and irreversible impacts onto the sensitive land use.

An unbalanced approach to demonstration of need will perpetuate conflict, constrained relations, and more appeals, thereby increasing costs for government, the proponent and the general public which is contradictory to the stated purpose of this Guideline.

GWO Recommendation #8

- Apply the same requirement for Demonstration of Need in the same manner to new or expanding major facilities as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Ensure compatibility is a two way process.

The Guideline further states:

Compatibility studies should be prepared by the proponent.....the planning authority is responsible to review compatibility....If in house expertise is not available, the planning authority should consider having a peer review of studies at the expense of the proponent.

¹ World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future, Oxford, UK. Oxford. University Press. 1987.

GWO Recommendation #9

- Should a planning authority conduct a review of a proponent's compatibility study with in-house expertise, the expense should be borne by the proponent.

3. COMPLIANCE

GWO Concern/Issue – The public is expected to tolerate impacts for the long term Increased municipal responsibility to deal with complaints

“Per its compliance framework, the Ministry may refer incidents related to compatibility issues that stem from planning decision to a more appropriate level of government or agency (e.g. municipality).....after a major facility has obtained its necessary planning approvals to be located in an area that may be close to a sensitive land use (e.g. a residential development), or vice versa..... the tools available to the Ministry (MECP) to deal with contaminants from the facility as well as technical solutions may be limited..... may result in a situation where the sensitive land use has to co-exist with ‘minor impacts’ from the major facility over the long term.... and subsequent complaints about adverse affects (noise, dust and odour) may be directed to the municipality”.

Conceptual alignment regarding co-existence as being compatible is applicable here. Refer to Section 1 regarding terminology. Co-existence and compatibility are not conceptually the same and compatibility is a two-way process.

Refer to page 3 regarding the discussion pertaining to Section 1.2 and the lack of distinction between minor and major impacts. Shifting EPA compliance to the planning authority puts pressure on municipal capacity requirements which ultimately puts pressure on increasing municipal property taxes thereby shifting the financial responsibility to the public. In areas outside municipal boundaries, the role of Local Planning Boards is not mentioned and the public in these areas have no avenue available to have their concerns or complaints dealt with appropriately given the capacity limitations of Planning Boards. Similar to Section 2, how can planning authorities be responsible for compliance issues when site plans can be changed at the licensing stage and throughout the life of the aggregate operations which is outside the planning authorities' jurisdiction?

GWO Recommendation #10

- Ensure compatibility goes both ways.
- Do not overburden planning authorities with EPA compliance issues.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to deal with EPA complaints and compliance issues.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND PLANNING TOOLS

4.3.1 Municipal By-laws

GWO Concern/Issue

- **Increased workload for planning authorities and risk of increasing property tax burden**
- **Lack of reference to fly rock as a contaminant**

Onus is on the municipality to enforce by-laws that would prevent and respond to land use compatibility issues.

Development and enforcement of by-laws regarding EPA compatibility issues puts further pressure on planning authorities' capacity requirements and risk of increase to local property taxes. As stated above, once the license has been approved, the planning authorities' oversight is limited by the PPS and the ARA. In addition, Local Planning Boards do not have the capacity for by-law enforcement. The public in these areas must rely on the good will of the self-reporting aggregate producers to comply with compatibility issues.

GWO Recommendation #11:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- The province needs to review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to not only develop by-laws but to carry out their enforcement.

GWO Recommendation #12:

- MECP to take responsibility for monitoring and compliance regarding their mandate for the environment as it relates to major facilities.

APPENDIX - D – SECTOR SPECIFIC RELATED TO AGGREGATES

GWO Concern/Issue

- **Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Industry**
- **PPS not being referred to in its entirety**
- **Recognition of the differences between planning and licensing stages**

Overall, aggregate operations are depicted as having priority over sensitive land uses. This imbalance includes the following:

- AOIs and MSDs are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near sensitive land uses,
- Not requiring demonstration of need,
- PPS clauses are not being applied consistently, and
- Grey areas exist between the planning and licensing functions.

The PPS favours a balanced approach regarding the potential for social and environmental impacts. Pertinent PPS clauses that consider the EPA state that development is to only be permitted when public health & safety, air quality and climate change have been addressed. Incompatibility in terms of noise, air, contaminants and vibration relate to public health and safety or environmental degradation and

although they are potential impacts of aggregate operations, they are not fully addressed by this Guideline.

Within this section, the planning authority is to consider compatibility as per the PPS and the ARA.

Planning authorities....should also take into consideration that through the licensing process under the Aggregate Resource Act (ARA), MNR also has requirements to assess potential impacts on existing nearby land uses and whether it is feasible to mitigate potential impacts through that process.

The ARA is not a feasible mechanism to address compatibility because it is proponent driven. Although addressing public concerns regarding potential impacts from operations are the proponent's responsibility under the ARA, the purposes of the ARA are to manage, control and regulate aggregate resources and operations to "minimize" the adverse impact on the environment. Compatibility between land uses is a government planning function and a responsibility that relates to public interest and community well-being. As a business, the proponent's corporate responsibility is to their shareholders and business profitability. The ARA and accompanying AROPS are not planning but operational documents and focus on the merits of the proposed pit's operations.

GWO Recommendation #13

- Be explicit regarding all compatibility requirements.
- Clearly identify that the PPS is to be read in its' entirety.
- Aggregate operations should not take precedence over municipal planning.
- Recognize the difference between the planning and licensing functions.

GWO Concern/Issue – Preferential Treatment of Aggregate Operations

"Planning authorities must consider the potential for adverse effects from aggregate operations (including existing, planned and potential future operation), such as traffic to and from the facilities, and noise and dust from blasting, crushing or other operations, for proposals that require a planning approval."

The Guideline also requires planning authorities to consider impacts for future aggregate operations where zoning is approved, deposits of mineral aggregate resources where provincial information is available, as well as dormant, licenced pits and quarries and un-rehabilitated "legacy" sites. Although the surficial geology maps identify location and extent of aggregates, quality is not always well defined, only the range and nature of the deposit. Determining quality requires further testing through bore holes and analysis of the material. Under this Guideline aggregate operations can freeze land for potential (not predicted) development even though the operation may not be permitted or even feasible given the quality or quantity of the material in particular locations. Freezing land would be detrimental to a cohesive society, compatible relations and future generations.

GWO Recommendation #14:

- Consider equity and the balance of land uses and opportunities for future generations.

Appendix D does not consider other potential adverse effects from aggregate operations such as the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination. Since these adverse effects on sensitive

land uses are not specified in the Guidelines, there may be confusion for planning authorities when considering approvals for rezoning of aggregate operations.

GWO Recommendation #15:

- Clearly indicate that MECP Guidelines relate to noise, dust, odour and vibrations only.
- Clearly indicate that planning authorities need to consider all adverse effects when considering planning proposals.

WHAT'S MISSING IN THE GUIDELINES

1. Fly Rock

The Guideline does not include fly rock as a discharge from quarry blasting and the adverse effect on sensitive land uses. Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the ARA which pertains to fly rock was approved on November 2020 and should be addressed in the Guideline.

2. Cumulative Effects

Aggregate extraction is often described as a temporary or interim use even though aggregate licenses are granted with no end date (in perpetuity) and gravel pits and quarries can lie dormant for decades. It is the local property owners, residents and communities which are in the location for the long term and will have to live with the consequences. MNR's siloed approach to assessing aggregate operations and pit licenses is maladaptive to deal with the long term consequences that can result from the expansion of aggregate operations. A project specific lens is not adequate to determine the incremental effects from past, present and future human actions. It is misleading to not consider the full potential of social and environmental impacts from all development occurring in a region, not merely from one operation but how that operation relates within the locational context.

GWO Recommendation #16:

- Include land use compatibility provisions to protect sensitive land uses and the environment from the adverse impacts of fly rock.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, current and future developments before there are unsightly and irreversible effects.

CONCLUSION

The long standing recognition of the inherent incompatibility between sensitive land uses and industrial lands goes back in history to when land use activities that generated noise, smell, unsanitary or hazardous conditions were walled off from civic activities and living spaces as a means to regulate compatibility. Whether a sensitive land use proposes to expand near an existing aggregate operation, or whether an aggregate operation proposes to expand near an existing sensitive land use, the effects will be the same. Planning was and is the mechanism to provide guidance to reduce the risk for social and environmental impacts and/or conflicts associated with land use decisions.

Compatibility is a two-way process and must be reflected throughout the document. Aggregate extraction, by its very nature, is not a renewable resource and therefore cannot be considered a

sustainable resource. The Guideline should align with global concepts of sustainable development and the underlying tenants of corporate social responsibility and adherence to good planning. The Guideline should be applied by the municipality when considering planning applications for new and expanding pits and quarries near sensitive land uses where the effects on and of climate change and the health and safety of communities and future generations can be considered. The ARA proponent-driven, site-specific studies of the aggregate licencing process should not be substituted for good planning. Unless the Guideline is applied to aggregate operations as Class III industrial facilities without exemption, and planning authorities are given the tools and human and financial resources to carry out the expectations in this Guideline, land use compatibility and the potential for conflict with nearby sensitive land uses cannot be resolved.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

GWO Recommendation #1

- Apply the Guideline in the same manner for new or expanding aggregate operations as for sensitive land uses.

GWO Recommendation #2:

- Maintain the conceptual distinction between compatibility and co-existence.
- Distinguish between minor and major impacts.
- Ensure the MECP Guideline aligns with national and international agreements as well as the provinces' social, environmental and climate change responsibilities.

GWO Recommendation #3:

- Apply the same requirement for new or expanding major facilities near established and planned sensitive land uses as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Consistently apply all relevant PPS clauses.

GWO Recommendation #4:

- Change the word 'should' to 'shall' to provide clear direction to ensure incompatible uses are not enabled nor approved.

GWO Recommendation #5:

- Change 'should work together' to 'shall work together'.
- Enable collaboration to achieve the desired outcome of compatibility.
- Clearly identify the government's responsibility for the Duty to Consult with Indigenous Peoples and ensure it is implemented at the outset of development when changes in land use are being considered.

GWO Recommendation #6:

- Do not overburden planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to carry out high level planning functions.

GWO Recommendation #7

- That new or expanding aggregate operations:
 - Apply the prescribed AOI and MSD required for Class 3 Major Industrial Facilities proposed near Sensitive Land Uses,
 - Measure separation distances (AOI and MSD) from the property boundary of the proposed aggregate operation (Class 3 Major facility) and from the property boundary of the existing sensitive land use to accommodate future expansions of the major facility,
 - Adhere to the Guideline for a Class 3 Major Facility (as identified in Section 2.2 Table 1) with the understanding that some aggregate operations may cause adverse effects beyond the MSD of 500 M and in some cases, beyond the AOI of 1000 M
 - Be subject to the steps in Section 2.5 for a proposed or expanding major facility that is within the AOI or MSD of an existing or planned sensitive land use.
 - Recognize Section 2.9 of the Decision Tree for Land Use Compatibility that may result in a proposed Major Facility not going ahead if expected adverse effects cannot be minimized and/or mitigated to the level of no adverse effects.

GWO Recommendation #8

- Apply the same requirement for Demonstration of Need in the same manner to new or expanding major facilities as for sensitive land uses being proposed near major facilities.
- Ensure compatibility is a two way process.

GWO Recommendation #9

- Should a planning authority conduct a review of a proponent's compatibility study with in-house expertise, the expense should be borne by the proponent.

GWO Recommendation #10

- Ensure compatibility goes both ways.
- Do not overburden planning authorities with EPA compliance issues.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to deal with EPA complaints and compliance issues.

GWO Recommendation #11:

- Do not overburdening planning authorities' capacity and planning budgets.
- Review the viability and effectiveness of Local Planning Boards to not only develop by-laws but to carry out their enforcement.

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- Recognize the difference between the planning and licensing functions.

GWO Recommendation #14:

- Consider equity and the balance of land uses as well as opportunities for future generations.

GWO Recommendation #15:

- Clearly indicate that MECP Guidelines relate to noise, dust, odour and vibrations only.
- Clearly indicate that planning authorities need to consider all adverse effects when considering planning proposals.

GWO Recommendation #16:

- Include land use compatibility provisions to protect sensitive land uses and the environment from the adverse impacts of fly rock.
- Consider the cumulative effects of past, current and future developments before there are unsightly and irreversible effects.

REFERENCES:

Arnstein's Ladder of Public Participation, found at:
(<https://www.citizenshandbook.org/arnsteinsladder.html>.)

EPA D-Series Guidelines

- D-1 Land Use and Compatibility
- D-1-1 Land Use Compatibility: Procedure for Implementation
- D-1-2 Land Use Compatibility: Specific Applications
- D-1-3 Land Use Compatibility: Definitions
- D-6 Compatibility between Industrial Facilities
- D-6-1 Industrial Categorization Criteria
- D-6-3 Separation Distances

Government Documents:

- Aggregate Resources Act Regulations, Amendments 2020
- Aggregate Resources of Ontario Provincial Standards, Amendments 2020
- Provincial Policy Statement 2020
- Ontario Planning Act
- Mineral Aggregate Resources Policy Statement and Guideline on Implementation
- Ontario Environmental Protection Act (EPA)

World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future, Oxford, UK. Oxford University Press. 1987.

IGNACE

Police Services Board Detachment Commander's Report



January - June
2021 First and Second Quarter Report

***Forging strong and effective partnerships with
our communities***

Presented on 17 August 2021

Police Services Board Report for Municipality of Ignace
2021/Jan to 2021/Jun

Public Complaints	
Policy	0
Service	0
Conduct	0

Date information collected from Professional Standards Bureau Commander Reports: 2021-08-10

Data Source

Ontario Provincial Police, Professional Standards Bureau Commander Reports

- Includes all public policy, service and conduct complaints submitted to the Office of the Independent Police Review Director (OIPRD)

Secondary Employment

Staffing Updates	
Transfers:	Numerous transfers within Dryden detachment, including 2 Detectives transferred to the newly formed Major Crime Investigative Team, but stationed in Dryden. This will ensure that local detective resources will be available for investigations locally.

Detachment Initiatives	
Number of Targeted Media Releases:	Dryden detachment is preparing weekly media releases highlighting our calls for service.
Crime and Traffic Campaigns/Initiatives:	12 PON's in the Community Safety zone on Highway 17.

Detachment: 2C - DRYDEN

Location code(s): 2C11 - IGNACE (Ignace (MI))

Area code(s): 2005 - Ignace

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Chwastyk, Edward

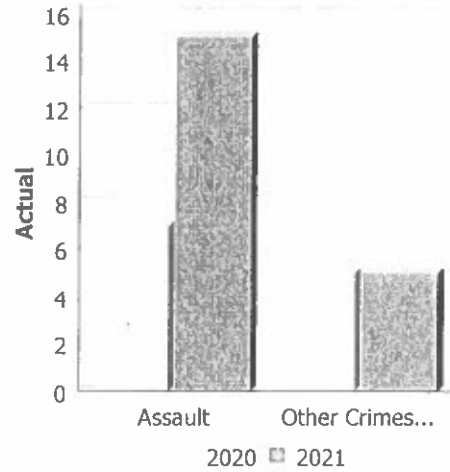
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175

Police Services Board Report for Municipality of Ignace
Records Management System
January to June - 2021

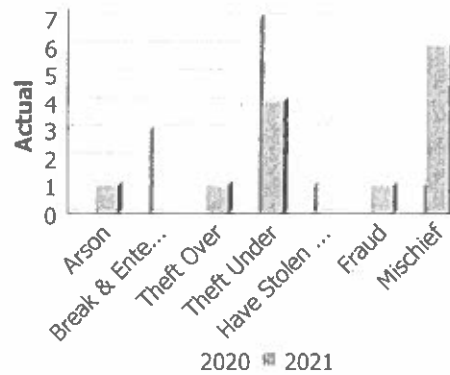
Violent Crime

Actual	January to June			Year to Date - June		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Murder	0	0	--	0	0	--
Other Offences Causing Death	0	0	--	0	0	--
Attempted Murder	0	0	--	0	0	--
Sexual Assault	0	0	--	0	0	--
Assault	7	15	114.3%	7	15	114.3%
Abduction	0	0	--	0	0	--
Robbery	0	0	--	0	0	--
Other Crimes Against a Person	5	5	0.0%	5	5	0.0%
Total	12	20	66.7%	12	20	66.7%



Property Crime

Actual	January to June			Year to Date - June		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Arson	0	1	--	0	1	--
Break & Enter	3	0	-100.0%	3	0	-100.0%
Theft Over	0	1	--	0	1	--
Theft Under	7	4	-42.9%	7	4	-42.9%
Have Stolen Goods	1	0	-100.0%	1	0	-100.0%
Fraud	0	1	--	0	1	--
Mischief	1	6	500.0%	1	6	500.0%
Total	12	13	8.3%	12	13	8.3%



Drug Crime

Actual	January to June			Year to Date - June		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Possession	0	0	--	0	0	--
Trafficking	0	0	--	0	0	--
Importation and Production	0	0	--	0	0	--
Total	0	0	--	0	0	--



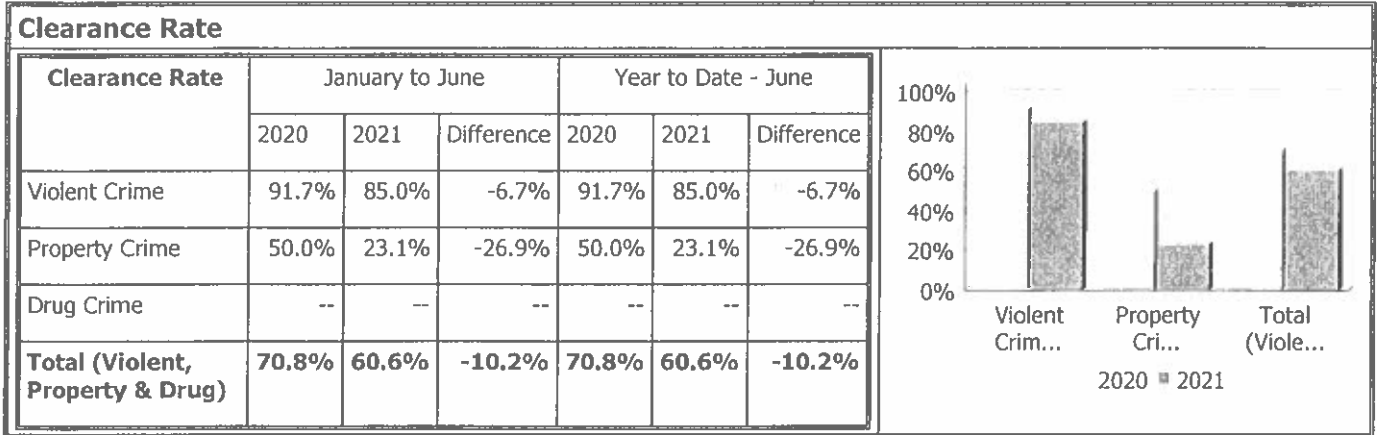
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 Area code(s): 2005 - Ignace
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 2021/08/07

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 Chwastyk, Edward

Report Generated on:
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 PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

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Police Services Board Report for Municipality of Ignace
Records Management System
January to June - 2021



Data contained within this report is dynamic in nature and numbers will change over time as the Ontario Provincial Police continue to investigate and solve crime.

Data Utilized

- Major Crimes
- Niche RMS All Offence Level Business Intelligence Cube

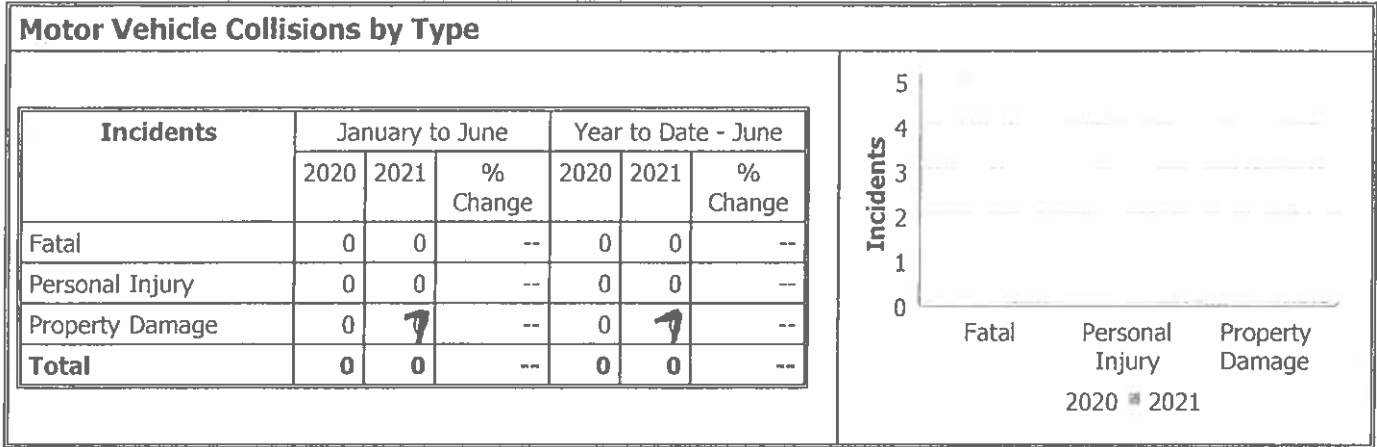
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 2021/08/07

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 PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

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Police Services Board Report for Municipality of Ignace
Collision Reporting System
January to June - 2021



Data Utilized

- SQL online application reporting system – OPP CRS 2.3.09
- Collision Reporting System Business Intelligence Cube

Detachment: 2C - DRYDEN

Location code(s): 2C11-IGNACE (Ignace (MI))

Data source date:
2021/08/09

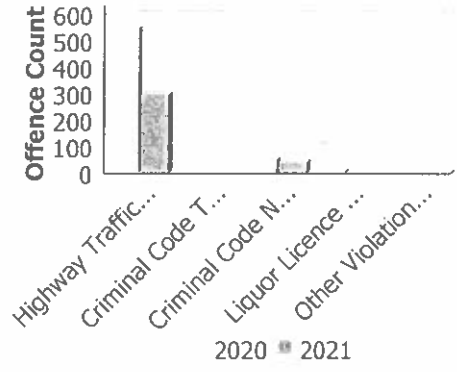
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Chwastyk, Edward

Report Generated on:
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PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

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Police Services Board Report for Municipality of Ignace
Integrated Court Offence Network
January to June - 2021

Criminal Code and Provincial Statute Charges Laid						
Offence Count	January to June			Year to Date - June		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Highway Traffic Act	550	298	-45.8%	550	298	-45.8%
Criminal Code Traffic	--	2	--	--	2	--
CCC Non-Traffic	--	40	--	--	40	--
Liquor Licence Act	7	1	-85.7%	7	1	-85.7%
Other Violations	--	--	--	--	--	--



Integrated Court Offence Network data is updated on a monthly basis: Data could be as much as a month and a half behind.

Data Utilized

- Ministry of Attorney General, Integrated Court Offence Network
- Integrated Court Offence Network Charge Business Intelligence Cube

Detachment: 2C - DRYDEN
Location code(s): 2C10 - IGNACE
Data source date:
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 Chwastyk, Edward

Report Generated on:
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 PP-CSC-Operational Planning-4300

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Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Ignace
January to June - 2021

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>	2021				2020			
	January to June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	January to June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Violent Criminal Code	21	21	16.0	336.0	13	13	16.0	208.0
Property Crime Violations	16	16	6.5	104.0	12	12	6.5	78.0
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	14	14	7.8	109.2	7	7	7.8	54.6
Drug Possession	2	2	6.5	13.0	0	0		0.0
Drugs	2	2	45.9	91.8	0	0		0.0
Statutes & Acts	18	18	3.4	61.2	6	6	3.4	20.4
Operational	119	119	3.6	428.4	77	77	3.6	277.2
Operational2	16	16	1.3	20.8	14	14	1.3	18.2
Traffic	7	7	3.4	23.8	8	8	3.4	27.2
Total	215	215		1,188.2	137	137		683.6

Note to Detachment Commanders:

- The content of each report is to be shared by the Detachment Commander only with the municipality for which it was generated. The municipality may treat this as a public document and distribute it as they wish.
- All data is sourced from the Niche RMS application. Included are 'reported' occurrences (actuals and unfounded occurrences) for 'billable' occurrences ONLY. Data is refreshed on a weekly basis.
- The Traffic category includes motor vehicle collision (MVC) occurrences entered into Niche (UCR code 8521). MVCs are NOT sourced from the eCRS application for this report.
- Only the primary violation is counted within an occurrence.
- Time standards displayed are for the 2021 billing period.

Note to Municipalities:

- Data contained within this report is dynamic in nature and numbers will change over time as the Ontario Provincial Police continues to investigate and solve crime.
- This report is NOT to be used for crime trend analysis as not all occurrences are included.
- Data groupings within this report do not match traditional crime groupings seen in other public reports such as the OPP Police Services Board reports or Statistics Canada reporting.

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August 17, 2021

Media Release

The Federation of Northern Ontario Municipalities (FONOM), the Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association, and the Northern Ontario Service Deliverers Association jointly discussed the crisis of Homelessness, Mental Health, and the Opioid Crisis with the Provincial Government. FONOM President Danny Whalen, NOMA Executive Member Rick Dumas, and NOSDA Vice-Chair Mark King shared with the seven Provincial Minister, Associate Minister, and a Parliamentary Assistant the experiences in our communities during the Annual AMO Conference. The Municipal organizations believe the three topics are intertwined, and our presentation clarified that to the ministries. Danny Whalen commented, *“this was the first time our three Organizations have collaborated on any issue,”* and *“with the impact these issues are having in our communities, working together is imperative.”*

The organizations appreciate the efforts, of all the agencies working to help and support those addicted to opioids. In some districts, over 30 agencies are providing some assistance. But we would like to see more coordination with Municipalities/DSSAB’s or consolidation of these agencies with the input of Municipalities/DSSAB’s and local stakeholders. As we believe, a streamlined agency would be able to put the combined funds to better use. We hope these agencies would willingly work this out between themselves. Danny Whalen commented, *“But if not, we would ask that our local Ontario Health Teams, in consultation with Municipalities/DSSAB’s and local stakeholders, support a province-wide strategy that supports such consolidation.”*

Mayor Dumas shared, *“The province must apply a rural and northern lens and work in collaboration with ministries to construct a plan for affordable and supportive housing”* and asked, *“for the province to develop a housing strategy for the North and capital funding to address the shortage of affordable housing.”*

Councillor King thanked the Province for the significant commitment this government has made in allocating 3.8 billion dollars over the next ten years. But the organizations called on the Province to take an all of government approach, to manage and find made in the North solutions to the Mental Health and Addictions Crisis. They called on the Premier to establish a Northern Ontario Joint Partnership table to manage the Mental Health and Addictions Crisis in Northern Ontario. King commented, *“we want to work with this government to ensure the right resources are put in the right communities to reach people who need the resources where they live”*, further *“above all, we ask that this government recognize municipalities and NOSDA as a partner in our collective efforts to address the growing mental health and addiction challenges.”*

FONOM President
Danny Whalen
705-622-2479

NOMA President
Wendy Landry
807- 626-6686

NOSDA Chair
Michelle Boileau
705-465-5026



July 13, 2021

Re: 21st Annual Child Care Worker and Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day, October 21, 2021

To Ontario mayors and councils,

We are writing to ask that you and your council proclaim and participate in Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day on Thursday, October 21, 2021. This day recognizes the commitment, hard work and dedication of Early Childhood Educators (ECEs) and staff who work with young children. Each year, the day is proclaimed by The Ontario Coalition for Better Child Care (OCBCC), the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), municipalities and school boards across Ontario, and is marked by hundreds of child care centres, unions, and allies.

This year's Child Care Worker and Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day is especially important as we look forward to a system of not-for-profit, accessible, affordable, high-quality care in Canada. After decades of advocacy, the good work and important contributions of workers in child care are finally being recognized. While new federal commitments are promising, our work must continue to ensure that provinces protect and respect early learning and care through robust investment in public services, not private care. We are on the cusp of a child care revolution in Ontario—and it starts with better working conditions and supports for child care workers.

If your council does not issue official proclamations, there are many ways for your municipality to participate in celebrating this important day:

- Your council sponsors a public announcement;
- Display our posters and distribute our buttons; and
- Organize events and contests for the day or have councilors or the mayor participate in events hosted by child care centres.

A sample proclamation and document outlining additional ways to recognize this important day is attached.

We would love to acknowledge municipalities who choose to celebrate child care workers and ECEs across Ontario on October 21, 2021. Please let us know how your municipality is participating in the appreciation day and we will add you to our list of proclamations and celebrations.

Please direct any correspondence on proclamations and/or celebration activities to the attention of Carolyn Ferns, by mail: Ontario Coalition for Better Child Care, PO Box 73034 Wood Street PO Toronto, ON M4Y 2W5, or by email at: carolyn@childcareontario.org.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sheila Olan-MacLean
President, OCBCC

Fred Hahn
President, CUPE Ontario Division



21ST ANNIVERSARY | OCTOBER 21, 2021
**CHILD CARE WORKER AND EARLY
CHILDHOOD EDUCATOR
APPRECIATION DAY**

This day recognizes the commitment, hard work and dedication of Early Childhood Educators (ECEs) and staff who work with young children. Each year, the day is proclaimed by The Ontario Coalition for Better Child Care (OCBCC), the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), municipalities and school boards across Ontario, and is marked by hundreds of child care centres, unions, and allies.

Tips to Recognize and Celebrate the Day!			
Everyone	Municipalities	School Boards	Child Care Centres
<p>Show child care workers your appreciation on social media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share photos of how you're celebrating the day • Share an event prior to the date to raise awareness • Write a kind message about a child care provider you know • Use the hashtag #ECEappreciation and tag us @ChildCareON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place an ad in the local newspaper promoting the day • Nominate staff from local child care centres to be recognized by the Mayor • Encourage local councillors to tour child care centres to find out more about this important work • Organize a community-wide celebration to recognize individual staff, centres, and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insert the day on the October calendar • Arrange to have the day announced on the PA • Encourage classes of students to visit the child care centre • Set up a Wall of Fame where parents have the opportunity to say thank you to staff • Place our poster on school bulletin boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host a pizza lunch for staff • Give staff members a certificate of appreciation. • Have every staff in the centre vote on one child care champion of the year • Set up a board near the entrance of the centre where parents may write thank-you notes • Place our poster on the main doors

* Contact the OCBCC to order posters and buttons by Friday, October 1, 2021 to ensure timely delivery.

21st Annual Child Care Worker and Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day

October 21, 2021

Proclamation

Whereas years of research confirms the benefits of high-quality child care for young children's intellectual, emotional, social and physical development and later life outcomes; and

Whereas child care promotes the well-being of children and responds to the needs of parents and the broader community by supporting quality of life so that citizens can fully participate in and contribute to the economic and social life of their community; and

Whereas trained and knowledgeable Early Childhood Educators and child care staff are the key to quality in early learning and child care programs and champions for children;

Therefore, Be It Resolved that October 21, 2021 be designated the 21st annual "Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day" in recognition of the education, dedication and commitment of child care workers to children, their families and quality of life of the community.

Mark L. Dorfman, Planner Inc.

219 - 50 Westmount Road North, Waterloo, ON, N2L 2R5
Telephone: 519-888-6570 ~ Facsimile: 519-888-6382 ~ E-mail: dmark@mldpi.ca

June 21, 2021

Report to: Township of Ramara Committee of the Whole
Subject: Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline
Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)

Recommendations

1. That the Committee of the Whole receive the Report, 'Proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline', dated June 21, 2021, as presented by Mark Dorfman; and
2. The Township of Ramara shall submit this Report and Recommendations to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks under Environmental Registry of Ontario Number 019-2785, prior to July 3, 2021, to mecp.landpolicy@ontario.ca

At its meeting held on June 7, 2021, the Committee of the Whole passed a motion requesting "A report regarding the Aggregate sections of the proposed Land Use Compatibility Guidelines".

On May 4, 2021, MECP published the proposed Guidelines for public consultation. This is one of four initiatives that were issued at the same time. These initiatives are intended "to strengthen compliance tools that hold polluters accountable and create consistent guidelines to prevent and address noise and odour issues."

Submissions to MECP are to be made on or before July 3, 2021.

EXISTING D-SERIES GUIDELINES

The MECP intends to update and replace the D-Series Guidelines related to land use compatibility that has existed since July 1995. The existing Guideline D-6, "Compatibility Between Industrial Facilities and Sensitive land uses" applies to the land use planning process "to prevent or minimize future land use problems due to the encroachment of sensitive land uses and industrial land uses on one another".

The D-6 Guideline does not apply to pits and quarries if there are site specific studies related to an aggregate application. Otherwise, as I understand, when an official plan/ amendment and zoning bylaw/amendment are considered for new sensitive land uses encroaching on an existing pit or quarry, the D-6 Guideline should be used by the municipality. Although not clearly enunciated in the D-6 Guideline, I believe that the D-6 Guideline should be used when the municipality is considering planning applications for new and expanding pits and quarries.



THE PROPOSED LAND USE COMPATIBILITY GUIDELINE

Overview

The proposed Guideline focuses on official plan and zoning bylaw updates; applications to amend the official plan, the zoning bylaw, site plan applications, and plan of subdivision applications. It is clearly stated that the municipality should use the Guideline where a new or expanding sensitive land use is proposed near an existing or planned major facility and where a new or expanding major facility is proposed near and existing or planned sensitive land use.

A **Major Facility** includes Resource Extraction Activities. A **Sensitive Land Use** is a building, amenity area or outdoor space, such as dwellings, day care centres, health and education facilities, public parks, harbours.

The Guideline is used to enable certain land uses to coexist in the long-term. Compatibility is two ways: It means that adverse effects such as noise, dust, odour and vibration from Major Facilities on Sensitive Land uses can be achieved, and that complaints from nearby Sensitive Land Uses do not add costs to Major Facilities for mitigation after the fact.

COMPATIBILITY METHODOLOGY

- (a) Municipalities are guided to determine **Areas of Influence ("AOIs")** and **Minimum Separation Distances ("MSDs")** surrounding existing or planned Major Facilities that are established by the Province. The AOI for Aggregate Operations is 1,000 metres. The MSD for Aggregate Operations is 500 metres. **The AOI and the MSD only apply to new or expanding Sensitive Land Use proposals near a Major Facility aggregate operation.** (See Table 1, pages 23 to 25).
- (b) The Municipality is directed to undertake a **Compatibility Study** if a development proposal is in an AOI of 1,000 metres. The Compatibility Study assesses where potential noise, dust, odour and vibration adverse effects are very likely to occur and incompatible development should not normally take place in the minimum 500 metre MSD.
- (c) A **Demonstration of Need Study** is required by the municipality to determine whether there is an identified need for the proposed Sensitive Land Use in the proposed location in the AOI, and if alternative locations outside the AOI have been evaluated and there are no reasonable alternative locations. Mitigation Measures would be needed to ensure no adverse effects or potential impacts and no Sensitive Land Use in the MSD.

The Township of Ramara recommends:

1. **that the Land Use Compatibility Guideline should apply to new or expanding Aggregate Operations that are near existing and planned Sensitive Land Uses, as well as new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.**



2. that the Minimum AOIs and the Minimum MSD should apply where there are new or expanding Aggregate Operations near existing or planned Sensitive Land Uses, as well as new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.
3. that if the Municipality is required to undertake a Compatibility Study, the Municipality should not be required to pay for the total cost of a Compatibility Study where there are planning applications for new or expanding Aggregate Operations and new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses.
4. that if the Municipality is required to undertake a Demonstration of Need Study, the Municipality should not be required to pay for the total cost of a Demonstration of Need Study for proposed Sensitive Land Uses in the AOI and MSD of the existing Aggregate Operations.
5. that if the Municipality is required to pay for the required Compatibility and Need Studies, it is appropriate that the Municipality may deny the acceptability of planning applications.
6. that the Land Use Compatibility Guideline shall be used by the Municipality to assess the appropriateness of licence and planning applications under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the *Planning Act* and approve or deny according to good planning, conformity and consistency.

AGGREGATE SECTOR CONSIDERATIONS (APPENDIX D)

In the existing Ramara Official Plan, Schedule "D" identifies in the order of 12,560 hectares of land as "High Potential Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas" (HPMARAS). This represents 30% of the Ramara's total land area. The total HPMARA consists of predominately bedrock resources. The HPMARA excludes designated Settlement Areas. The boundary of the HPMARA is located a minimum of 1,000 metres from existing and planned Sensitive Land Uses such as designated Settlement Areas, designated Shoreline Residential Areas, First Nation Reserve lands, and Provincially Significant Wetlands. The HPMARA is consistent with the spirit of the D-6 Guideline.

There are 14 licenced Quarries and 8 licenced Pits in Ramara that annually produce in the order of 3 million tonnes of aggregate on 1,660 hectares. Ramara is one of the top 10 producers in the provincial Growth Plan Area.

In Ramara, 13 of the 14 licenced quarries are located within the identified HPMARAs, thereby achieving the objective of land use compatibility with designated residential sensitive land use areas. The only quarry that is not within an HPMARA is currently proposing to expand its aggregate operation within the 1,000 metre AOI and the 500 metre MSD. This matter is scheduled to be heard by the Ontario Land Tribunal.



Following from the above recommendations, the following issues arising from Appendix D - Aggregate Sector Considerations raise several issues and recommendations for improvements to the proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline.

Issues Regarding Noise, Dust and Odour Emissions and Other Adverse Effects

- (a) On page 77, it is suggested that municipalities "will also need to consider other potential *adverse effects*, such as the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination, which are not discussed specifically in this section". This statement is very general and applies to all Major Facilities proposed in a municipality. Ramara understands that there are other adverse effects or impacts on Sensitive Land Uses and that these are not included as considerations in these proposed Guidelines. This raises confusion when considering Major Facilities in general and Aggregate Operations specifically.

7. The Township of Ramara recommends that the second paragraph on page 77 should be deleted.

- (b) On page 79, there is a caution addressed to municipalities when considering Aggregate Operations:

It is important to plan land uses surrounding aggregate resources in a way that both prevents adverse impacts to *sensitive land uses* and ensures the long-term protection of aggregate resources.

The Township of Ramara Official Plan policies implement this approach by keeping Aggregate Operations away from settlement areas, shoreline residential areas and First Nation Reserves and provides opportunities within the identified HPMARAs for continued Aggregate Operations in the long-term.

8. The Township of Ramara agrees with this caution and recommends that the proposed Guideline include the Ramara Official Plan case as one successful example for achieving this land use objective.

- (c) On page 79, the second sentence in the first paragraph, as stated, raises a major concern for the Township of Ramara:

Planning authorities must consider the potential for *adverse effects* from aggregate operations (including existing, planned and potential future operations), such as traffic to and from the facilities, and noise and dust from blasting, crushing or other operations, for properties that require a planning approval.

I interpret this to mean that the Municipality is directed when assessing a planning application for Sensitive Land Uses, such as residential, that the Municipality is responsible for determining adverse effects as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*. It is evident from this statement that the province expects that existing, planned and potential Aggregate Operations should have priority over Sensitive Land Uses. The



direction to the Municipality is onerous since it implies that an environmental impact assessment is required for any planning approval including a consent, minor variance or even one dwelling.

9. The Township of Ramara disagrees that the Aggregate Operations should take precedence in municipal planning. Since the Aggregate Operation is the potential source of adverse effects, the adverse effect assessment must be undertaken by the aggregate proponent whether an Aggregate Operation is new or it is expanding near Sensitive Land Uses.

- (d) On page 79, the second paragraph reiterates the provincial interest in Provincial Policy Statement 2020. In particular, policy 1.2.6.1 in PPS2020 sets out the provincial interest to balance the planning and development of Major Facilities and Sensitive Land Uses in order to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects of Major Facilities. The effects are broader and include contaminants other than odour and noise and also the policy is to minimize risk to public health and safety, and to always ensure economic viability of Major Facilities.

Policies 2.5.2.4 and 2.5.2.5 in PPS2020 direct Municipalities to protect *mineral aggregate operations* and under certain "requirements" allow development and activities within identified mineral aggregate resource areas. These provincial policies are well understood. The paragraph continues with the caution that "these requirements are in addition to what is recommended in this Guideline."

This is interpreted to always mean that Aggregate Operations and Aggregate Resource protection take precedence over development of sensitive uses.

10. The Township of Ramara reiterates that Aggregate Operations should not take precedence in municipal planning. Ramara has realized the balance between land uses and provides 12,560 hectares for protected Mineral Aggregate Resources.

- (e) On page 79, paragraph 3 confirms that the onus is on the Municipality to demonstrate that new or expanding Sensitive Land Uses conform with the provincial AOIs and MSDs for existing or planned Aggregate Operations. This implies that if the Municipality has identified protected provincial Mineral Aggregate Resources required for planned Aggregate Operations, these areas essentially are unavailable for other development such as residential.

In many Municipal Official Plans, Mineral Aggregate Resources are identified as an overlay of existing designated settlement areas and built-up areas. This Guideline should be clear that to avoid potential adverse effects, the Ramara Official Plan model should be encouraged in all Municipalities

11. The Township of Ramara recommends that paragraph 3 on page 79 should be modified to add an option that municipalities should identify protected Mineral Aggregate Resources in appropriate areas beyond designated settlement areas and residential clusters in order to avoid potential adverse effects and land use incompatibility.

(f) On pages 79 and 80, the first sentence in paragraph 4 clearly enunciates the provincial objective:

The AOI and MSD in the Guideline are not applicable to land use decisions for new or expanding aggregate operations proposed near *sensitive land uses*. *Planning authorities* are required to address land use compatibility with respect to new or expanding operations, as required by the PPS.

This means that when a Municipality receives a planning application to amend the Official Plan and/or the Zoning Bylaw for an Aggregate site, the Municipality cannot use the AOIs and MSDs to separate the new or expanding aggregate operation from existing residential areas. Simply stated, the new or expanding aggregate operation can locate within 1,000 metres or even 500 metres, or less from an existing stable residential area.

In Ramara's experience, this direction is not acceptable and this municipality has already made the planning decision when identifying Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas, that aggregate operations are not appropriate within 1,000 metres of existing and planned residential areas.

12. The Township of Ramara strongly disagrees with the provincial direction that existing and expanding aggregate operations are not required to consider land use compatibility and may locate within 1,000 metres of existing and planned residential areas that are sensitive land uses.

(g) On page 80, reference is made to the role of the MNR "to assess potential impacts on existing nearby land uses and whether it is feasible to mitigate potential impacts through that process". Under the *Aggregate Resources Act* and the aggregate regulation and standards, the proponent for a licence is only required to consider an area of 120 metres surrounding the proposed licenced area for most impacts.

13. The Township of Ramara disagrees that there should never be a distinction between land use compatibility addressed in the *Aggregate Resources Act* and under the *Planning Act*. The AOIs and MSDs should be applied in both directions.



- (h) The proposed Land Use Compatibility Guideline does not include an important contaminant emanating from Aggregate Quarries. The contaminant is fly rock. On January 1, 2022, Rule 22 of subsection 0.13 in Ontario Regulation 244/97 under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, comes into effect. It stipulates that an aggregate licensee shall ensure that the quarry is in compliance with the Rule as follows:

a licensee shall take all reasonable measures to prevent fly rock from leaving the site during blasting if a sensitive receptor is located within 500 metres of the boundary of the site.

Fly Rock discharge from a quarry blasting is a contaminant and it is likely to cause an adverse effect under the *Environmental Protection Act*. The Act requires that the licensee must report forthwith to the MECP if the contaminant may likely cause an adverse effect. The Ministry may issue an order for remediation and preventative measures. Currently, there is no provincial policy, regulation or guideline that protects the environment, people, property and natural heritage features on land and in the air and water from the discharge of fly rock from a quarry.

- 14. The Township of Ramara recommends that the MECP should modify the proposed Guideline to include land use compatibility provisions to adequately protect the environment beyond quarry sites from the possible adverse impacts of fly rock during blasting operations.**

Respectfully submitted,



Mark L. Dorfman, F.C.I.P., R.P.P.



Township of Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls

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SIOUX NARROWS, ONTARIO
POX 1N0

Phone (807) 226 - 5241
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www.livethelakelife.ca

September 1st, 2021

Honourable Christine Elliott
Minister of Health
College Park 5th Floor
777 Bay Street
Toronto, ON
M7A 2J3

via Email Only
christine.elliott@ontario.ca

Dear Minister Elliott:

On behalf of the Township of Sioux Narrows – Nestor Falls, I write to express our Municipality's concerns about the changes that were proposed in 2019 that will impact the Northwestern Health Unit and all local boards of health.

First, we want to thank the Province of Ontario for the transitional funding during the past two years so that Municipalities were not faced with increased public health levies during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, as 2022 draws near we understand that the mitigation funding will end and obligated Municipalities will be responsible for additional cost, increasing our public health funding contribution by 35%.

COVID-19 has demonstrated the importance of public health at the global, provincial and local level. As we emerge from the pandemic our municipal governments, our citizens, and our public health units will need time to recover and rebuild. This is an especially difficult time to impose additional financial burdens or to make significant changes in the structure of public health across the province.

We recognize the importance of reducing overall provincial budgets. However, the changes to the public health cost-shared formula have serious consequences for our community.

We would like to draw attention to the following unique considerations for our area. The region of Northwestern Ontario is in a health crisis. The region consistently has higher rates of morbidity and mortality compared to the rest of the province with distressing statistics related to a wide scope of illnesses including heart disease, stroke, infectious diseases, and mental illness and addictions. With an overburdened health care system recovering from COVID-19 it is more important than ever to ensure adequately funded public health programs and services that focus on keeping people healthy and out of the health care system. Programs related to preventing chronic illnesses, providing immunizations, ensuring clean drinking water, following up on infectious disease cases, and managing outbreaks are vital to ensuring our community thrives.

Continued.....



Live the Lake Life

Township of Sioux Narrows - Nestor Falls

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~ Page 2 ~

The change to regional public health entities will likely increase costs instead of leading to cost-savings in our region. The Northwestern Health Unit already covers a vast geographical expanse that requires a travel time of five to six hours by car to reach the furthest office. It includes 19 municipalities and 39 First Nation communities, many of which are remote. A larger regional public health entity will result in increased travel (in sometimes dangerous travel conditions) and travel costs. In addition, the Northwestern Health Unit has a flat organization with no director level, and management to staff ratios can exceed 17:1. It would be unlikely to find cost-savings in such a lean organizational structure.

As a rural municipality, we are particularly concerned with the expectation of an increase in the municipal contribution while reducing board representation. We appreciate the attempts to mitigate the impacts through one-time funding; however, the financial implications from this change in the funding ratio will have substantial impacts on our budget in the future which will subsequently impact property taxpayers.

We respectfully request that the Ministry reevaluate the benefits and risks of this change to local public health units for Northwestern Ontario. Considering the health crisis of Northwestern Ontario, and our large geography, a strong local public health unit is a key strategy to improving health care and ending hallway medicine for the region.

We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



Norbert Dufresne
Mayor

- cc. Hon. Greg Rickford, Minister of Energy, Northern Development and Mines,
Indigenous Affairs, via email only, greg.rickford@pc.ola.org
Hon. Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, via email only,
minister.mah@ontario.ca
Dr. Kieran Moore, Chief Medical Officer of Health, via email only,
kieran.moore@ontario.ca
Doug Lawrence, Chair, Northwestern Health Unit Board of Health, via email only,
dlawrance@nwhu.on.ca
Association of Municipalities of Ontario, via email only, amo@amo.on.ca



Live the Lake Life

City Clerk's Office

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web: www.toronto.ca



In reply please quote:
Ref.: 21-MM32.12

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES:

**Subject: Member Motion Item 32.12
Building the Early Learning and Child Care System Toronto Needs (Ward All)**

City Council on May 5 and 6, 2021, adopted the following:

1. City Council reaffirm the City of Toronto's support for building a system of early learning and child care services that are high-quality, public and not-for profit, affordable, inclusive and accessible for all families.
2. City Council express its support for the Government of Canada's April 19, 2021 budget announcement to invest in building a Canada wide system of Early Learning and Child Care and Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care, that builds on City of Toronto policies and service plans, and has adequate and ongoing operating and capital funding.
3. City Council communicate to the Provincial and Federal Governments, the City of Toronto's interest in working collaboratively, and participating in tri-lateral discussions as soon as possible, with the goal of achieving intergovernmental agreements by Fall 2021, and City Council make these negotiations a priority in our intergovernmental strategies.
4. City Council direct the General Manager, Children's Services to include in the June 2021 Growth Strategy Update report to the Economic and Community Development Committee and City Council, the opportunities and funding the Federal announcement could provide to expedite the Growth Strategy in Toronto, and to report to the Budget Committee on the City's share of new committed funding for child care once it is known.
5. City Council direct the General Manager, Children's Services to work closely with, and leverage the expertise of partners including the Province, City divisions, school boards and service providers to expand existing and develop new licensed child care services.

6. City Council request the City Clerk to distribute City Council's decision to other municipalities in Ontario, the Ontario Municipal Social Services Association and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. Toft', written over the text 'for City Clerk'.

for City Clerk

M. Toft/wg

Attachment

Sent to: Prime Minister of Canada
Premier, Province of Ontario
Executive Director, Ontario Municipal Social Services Association
Executive Director, Association of Municipalities of Ontario
Municipalities in Ontario

c. City Manager

City Council

Member Motions - Meeting 32

MM32.12	ACTION	Adopted		Ward: All
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Building the Early Learning and Child Care System Toronto Needs - by Councillor Mike Layton, seconded by Councillor Shelley Carroll

City Council Decision

City Council on May 5 and 6, 2021, adopted the following:

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6. City Council request the City Clerk to distribute City Council's decision to other municipalities in Ontario, the Ontario Municipal Social Services Association and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

Summary

The lack of affordable, high-quality early learning and child care is one of the most significant challenges for families in our City. The pandemic has exacerbated the situation, and

accentuated the importance of child care for Toronto parents.

We have seen the gendered-impact of the pandemic on women. We have experienced the toll on parents, particularly mothers, because of the lack of access to child care. We know women will continue to face huge barriers to equitable participation in our economy if child care is not at the centre of COVID-19 recovery strategies. We also know that underserved communities, low-income and BIPOC families, people with disabilities, and those who are precariously-employed will not share in the benefits of economic renewal without access to affordable child care.

A broad consensus has emerged across all sectors, including business, academic, social service and feminist organizations, that a robust system of accessible, high-quality child care services is essential for Canada's economic renewal. The time is now to make long-awaited progress on child care for Toronto families.

The Government of Canada has recognized that investment in child care is urgently needed, and of national importance, for families and the economy. As part of the Budget 2021, it has committed to build a Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care system that is affordable, high-quality and accessible for all families. The plan calls for \$30 Billion over 5 years, with an ongoing annual expenditure of \$8.3 Billion. The goal is to reduce fees by 50 percent by 2022, and achieve an average cost of \$10.00 per day by 2026.

The announcement is welcome news for women, their families, and cities across the Country. Toronto manages the second largest system of child care services in the Country, and it is important for our City to show its support for building a strong system of Early Learning and Child Care in Toronto and across Ontario – and that we are ready to work with the Federal and Provincial governments to achieve it.

City Council must reinforce the urgency, and express our willingness to be partners with all levels of government, and to act now, with urgency, to ensure this promise becomes a reality for Toronto children and families.

Background Information (City Council)

Member Motion MM32.12

(<http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2021/mm/bqrd/backgroundfile-166359.pdf>)

City Clerk's Office

Secretariat
Marilyn Toft
Council Secretariat Support
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Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N2Tel: 416-392-7032
Fax: 416-392-2980
e-mail: Marilyn.Toft@toronto.ca
web: www.toronto.ca**In reply please quote:**
Ref.: 21-GL23.3

June 24, 2021

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS:**Subject: General Government and Licensing Committee Item 23.3
Report on Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act Changes to Provincial
Offences Act (Ward All)**

City Council on June 8 and 9, 2021, adopted the following resolution and has circulated it to all Municipal City Councils and Regional Councils in Ontario for support:

1. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177, Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act.
2. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to review the Early Resolution provisions of the Provincial Offences Act and take action to streamline and modernize this section with a view to making it easier for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and to administer early resolution proceedings in Provincial Offences Court.
3. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations, to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a Justice of the Peace.


for City Clerk

M. Toft/wg

Attachment

c. City Manager

General Government and Licensing Committee

GL23.3		Adopted on Consent		Ward: All
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Report on Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act Changes to Provincial Offences Act

City Council Decision

City Council on June 8 and 9, 2021, adopted the following:

1. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177, Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act.
2. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to review the Early Resolution provisions of the Provincial Offences Act and take action to streamline and modernize this section with a view to making it easier for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and to administer early resolution proceedings in Provincial Offences Court.
3. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations, to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a Justice of the Peace.
4. City Council direct that this resolution be circulated to the all Municipal City Councils and Regional Councils in Ontario for support.

Committee Recommendations

The General Government and Licensing Committee recommend that:

1. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to halt the proclamation of the Early Resolution reforms included in Bill 177, Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act.
2. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to review the Early Resolution provisions of the Provincial Offences Act and take action to streamline and modernize this section with a view to making it easier for the public and prosecutors to engage in resolution discussions, and to administer early resolution proceedings in Provincial Offences Court.
3. City Council request the Attorney General of Ontario to enact changes to the Provincial Offences Act and any related regulations, to permit the prosecutor and defendant or legal

representative to agree, at any stage of a proceeding, to a resolution in writing for proceedings commenced under Part I of the Provincial Offences Act and to permit the Clerk of the Court to register the court outcome immediately upon receipt of the written agreement without requiring an appearance before a Justice of the Peace.

4. City Council direct that this resolution be circulated to the all Municipal City Councils and Regional Councils in Ontario for support.

Origin

(May 7, 2021) Report from the City Solicitor and the Director, Court Services

Summary

This report responds to the changes to the Provincial Offences Act under Bill 177 Stronger, Fairer Ontario Act for City Council to review and consider taking action on the staff recommendations contained herein.

Background Information (Committee)

(May 7, 2021) Report from the City Solicitor and the Director, Court Services on Report on Bill 177 Stronger Fairer Ontario Act Changes to Provincial Offences Act

<http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2021/gl/bqrd/backgroundfile-166871.pdf>

Attachment 1 - Bill 177 Changes to section 5.1 of Provincial Offences Act as enacted and not proclaimed

<http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2021/gl/bqrd/backgroundfile-166872.pdf>