

REQUEST FOR DELEGATION / WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

A request for a delegation or presentation before Council must be in the form of a written submission to the Municipal Clerk. The following background information form must be duly completed and submitted by not later than 4:30 p.m. on the Wednesday prior to the requested meeting.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY:

Council Meeting Date:

April 2/2019

Subject:

Presentation for West Nipissing East Sudbury Soil & Crop

Name:

Normand Delorme

Address:

10946 Hwy 17 Verner, P0H 2M0

Phone:

358-1623

Business:

Fax:

E-Mail:

normdiane@hotmail.com

Name of Group or Person(s) being represented (if applicable):

West Nipissing East Sudbury Soil & Crop Association

Details of nature of the business/purpose (additional information can be attached separately):

Presentation to inform new council on activities and purpose of our Association in West Nipissing and the value it brings to agricultural community.

Presentation Requirements:

Easel

Projection Equipment

Other:

Please be advised that your delegation/presentation will be recorded in video and audio format as part of Council meetings and will be subject to media broadcast (Eastlink and internet). Personal information on this form will be used for the purpose of sending correspondence relating to matters before Council and Committee of the Whole. Your name, address, comments, and any other personal information, is collected and maintained for the purpose of creating a report that is available to the general public in a hard copy format pursuant to Section 27 of the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, R.S.O. 1990, C.M 56, as amended.

Submit your completed form to:

Municipal Clerk
Municipality of West Nipissing
101 - 225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, ON P2B 1T1
e-mail: mducharme@westnipissing.ca
Tel: 705-753-2250 • Fax: 705-753-3950

Visit ... www.westnipissingouest.ca

Street Closure of Dovercourt Rd at Intersection of Hwy 64

March 14, 2019.

Our objective here is to protect the families, children and seniors who use this street every day from the **heavy and fast** traffic that should be on Hwy 64.

We had originally asked to have stop signs at the intersection of the new Subdivision, but obviously takes a lot of time to have them. I was talking to councilor Yvon Duhaime and he **suggested we ask to close the street because it would solve all our problems.**

As citizens of Sturgeon Falls, we would also like to mention that this street will need repairs a lot sooner than normal due to enormous number of vehicles using this road. That means that the taxpayers will have to pay for the repairs when the traffic can be averted to use Hwy 64, which is funded by the province to maintain, therefore saving the taxpayers money which can be used on other vital services.

I have been in contact with councilor Guilles Tessier since May 2018 and since then council has posted (1- No Truck) sign at intersection coming from Field and not at the other end of Cache Bay Road going north. (1- sign stating 40 Km/hr. on hydro pole), which very few people see or follow speed limit. The police use this road as well to travel north on their patrol and only have parked a few times to check out traffic.

We know that council will object due to emergency services using this road, but it is only 400 feet further and less stops signs if they need to go up north. Hwy 64 is much wider for them to use especially when traffic as to get out of the way to let them through. On Dovercourt Road, it is only a small street. As for the residence of the Dovercourt Road, the emergency services (like Fire and ambulance) are coming from town and not from the north, therefore serviced as normal. The School bus are using the road as well and the children live on Hwy 64 and not on Dovercourt Rd. So, school buses can also use Hwy 64, or turn around in the Cul de Sac.

There is presently a lot of construction going on in the street, (most likely for several years to come) making it more difficult to access the street safely.

You will probably have concerns for winter plowing, but if you make a Cul de sac at the end of the street (like several other streets in town) then there will be no problem turning with the plows.

The mailboxes at the end will also be available for pick up because people can drive to them as well.

We are petitioning council to close the street before any serious accidents happen.

On behalf of the citizens of Dovercourt Road.

Thank you and eagerly waiting for your response.



Eugene Cardinal

MEMORANDUM

D-4(a)

TO: Mayor and Council

FROM: Stephan Poulin, Director of Economic Development and Community Services

DATE: March 29, 2019

RE: Chamber of Commerce Request – Business Awards

The West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce has submitted a funding request for Council's consideration. The Chamber is requesting free use of the Marcel Noel Hall and kitchen for the Business Awards Gala scheduled on May 4th, 2019. In addition, the Chamber is requested a sponsorship contribution of \$5,000 for this event.

The Municipality did sponsor \$5000 for both the 2011 and 2013 Business Awards. The Municipality did not sponsor the event in 2015 and 2017.

The West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce are not on the approved list of organizations and events for free use of our municipal facilities. The Chamber paid the full amount to rent the Marcel Noel Hall and kitchen in 2017.

Joie de vivre



www.westnipissingouest.ca



CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE
WEST NIPISSING OUEST
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The voice of business • La voix du milieu des affaires

March 28th, 2019

Stephan Poulin
Municipality of West Nipissing
101-225 Holditch Street, Sturgeon Falls ON P2B 1T1

Re: 2019 Business Excellence Awards – A Gala Event

Dear Stephan,

The West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce is a not-for-profit organization which serves the entire community. We work to create opportunities for businesses to network, grow, and voice their concerns. One of the objectives of the Chamber is a healthy and vibrant community that recognizes the part our local business play in building, encouraging, and maintain entrepreneurial capacity in West Nipissing.

On May 4th, 2019, the West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce will be hosting its fifth biennial Business Excellence Awards, a gala event celebrating business throughout the area. This event will recognize achievement in 12 different categories, from Sustainability to Lifetime Achievement, in front of a large gathering of business and community leaders.

The West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce Business Awards is seeking Municipal sponsorship for this event. On behalf of the committee, I would like to request that the Municipality of West Nipissing match previous Business Excellence Awards gala sponsorship of \$5000. This sponsorship category includes;

Diamond Sponsor

- Seating at VIP table at Awards Gala with 8 Complimentary Tickets (valued at \$880)
- Sponsor of an Award Title (*please reserve which award*)
- Opportunity to Present Award during gala
- Acknowledgement on **all** Marketing and Promotional Advertisement (*business to supply logo*)
 - o Prominent Logo Placement on Program Agenda
 - o Prominent Logo Placement on Ticket
 - o Prominent Logo Placement on Table Number
 - o Prominent Logo Placement on Posters
 - o Logo Placement on Press Release
 - o Logo Placement on Chamber Newsletter
 - o Logo Placement on Chamber Website Homepage with Special Acknowledgment
 - o Logo Placement on Chamber Facebook Cover Page while promoting event
 - o Business mentioned thanked during any radio coverage
 - o Business logo on Event Slide Deck

If you have any questions, or if further information is required, please do not hesitate to contact the Chamber at 705-753-5672. Thank you in advance for your consideration, as your contribution will make all the difference to the success of this event!

Sincerely,

Michelle Schenk, Project Manager

West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce/ Chambre de Commerce du Nipissing Ouest
173 King St. Sturgeon Falls
ON, P2B 1R6



2019 Business Excellence Awards Sponsorship Levels

Diamond Sponsor – 5,000+

- Seating at VIP table at Awards Gala with 8 Complimentary Tickets (valued at \$880)
- Sponsor of an Award Title (*please reserve which award*)
- Opportunity to Present Award during gala
- Acknowledgement on **all** Marketing and Promotional Advertisement (*business to supply logo*)
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Program Agenda
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Ticket
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Table Number
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Posters
 - Logo Placement on Press Release
 - Logo Placement on Chamber Newsletter
 - Logo Placement on Chamber Website Homepage with Special Acknowledgment
 - Logo Placement on Chamber Facebook Cover Page while promoting event
 - Business mentioned thanked during any radio coverage
 - Business logo on Event Slide Deck

Platinum Sponsor- 3,500+ (only 1 business sponsor spot available)

- 6 complementary tickets to the Awards Gala (valued at \$660)
- All complementary wine (1 red and 1 white per table of 8) branded with Business logo (*Business to supply logo*)
- Sponsor of an Award Title (*please reserve which award*)
- Opportunity to Present Award during gala
- Acknowledgement on Marketing and Promotional Advertisement (*business to supply logo*)
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Program Agenda
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Ticket
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Table Number
 - Logo Placement on Posters
 - Logo Placement on Press Release
 - Business logo on Event Slide Deck

Gold Sponsor- 2, 500+

- 4 complementary tickets to the Awards Gala (valued at \$440)
- Sponsor of an Award Title (*please reserve which award*)
- Opportunity to Present Award during gala
- Acknowledgement on Marketing and Promotional Advertisement (*Business to supply logo*)
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Program Agenda
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Ticket
 - Prominent Logo Placement on Table Number
 - Logo Placement on Press Release
 - Logo Placement on Posters
 - Business logo on Event Power Slide Deck
 - Logo Placement on Chamber Newsletter

Please return sponsorship confirmation and payment to:
West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce
173 King St.
Sturgeon Falls, ON, P2B 1R6
admin@westnipissing.ca

Silver Sponsor- 1, 500+

- 2 complementary tickets to the Awards Gala (valued at \$220)
- Sponsor of an Award Title (*please reserve which award*)
- Opportunity to Present Award during gala
- Acknowledgement on Marketing and Promotional Advertisement (*Business to supply logo*)
 - Logo Placement on Program Agenda
 - Logo Placement on Ticket
 - Logo Placement on Table Number
 - Logo Placement on Press Release
 - Logo Placement on Posters
 - Business logo on Event Slide Deck

Bronze Sponsor- 550+

- 1 complementary ticket to the Awards Gala (valued at \$110)
- Business logo on Event Power Point Presentation (*Business to supply logo*)
- Logo Placement on Program Agenda
- Logo Placement on event Posters

****Please include this portion with payment****

Method of Payment:

Cheque Enclosed: Yes No

Please Send Invoice: Yes

I would like to sponsor at the following level: _____

I would like to sponsor (please choose **one**- first come first serve):

New Business of the Year	Lifetime Achievement	Agricultural Award
People's Choice	Most Active & Outstanding Business of the Year	Best Tourism & Hospitality Business/ Organization
Beautification	Most Active & Outstanding Small Business of the Year	Sustainability Award
Aboriginal Business	Most Active & Outstanding Micro-Business of the Year	Not- for-profit/ Service Club of the Year

I would like to purchase _____ tickets. I have enclosed \$ _____

Contact Name: _____

Business / Organization Name: _____

Phone: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Sponsor Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please return sponsorship confirmation and payment to:
West Nipissing Chamber of Commerce
173 King St.
Sturgeon Falls, ON, P2B 1R6
admin@westnipissing.ca

MEMORANDUM

D-5(a)

TO: Mayor and Council
FROM: Melanie Ducharme, Clerk
DATE: March 29, 2019
RE: **REVIEW OF DRINKING WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM REPORT**

The Drinking Water Quality Management System Report(s) for the Sturgeon Falls and Verner Water Treatment Plants are attached for your review. Since 2003, these reports are required by provincial law to be provided to all members of Council annually for review. Following review, a resolution confirming receipt and review will be brought to the Regular Meeting of Council for adoption.

The Manager of Water and Wastewater Operations will be in attendance at Tuesday's meeting to answer any questions you may have concerning these reports.

Thank you

Joie de vivre



www.westnipissingouest.ca



Ontario Clean Water Agency
Agence Ontarienne Des Eaux

Verner Drinking Water System

2018 ANNUAL/SUMMARY REPORT

Prepared by the Ontario Clean Water Agency
on behalf of the Municipality of West Nipissing



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INTRODUCTION

Municipalities throughout Ontario have been required to comply with Ontario Regulation 170/03 made under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) since June 2003. The Act was enacted following recommendations made by Commissioner O'Conner after the Walkerton Inquiry. The Act's purpose is to protect human health through the control and regulation of drinking water systems. O. Reg. 170/03 regulates drinking water testing, use of licensed laboratories, treatment requirements and reporting requirements.

Section 11 of Regulation 170/03 requires the owner to produce an Annual Report. This report must include the following:

1. Description of system & chemical(s) used
2. Summary of any adverse water quality reports and corrective actions
3. Summary of all required testing
4. Description of any major expenses incurred to install, repair or replace equipment

This annual report must be completed by February 28th of each year.

Section 22 of the regulation also requires a Summary Report which must be presented & accepted by Council by March 31st of each year for the preceding calendar year.

The report must list the requirements of the Act, its regulations, the system's Drinking Water Works Permit (DWWP), Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL), Certificate of Approval (if applicable), and any Provincial Officer Order the system failed to meet during the reporting period. The report must also specify the duration of the failure, and for each failure referred to, describe the measures that were taken to correct the failure.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (2002) and the drinking water regulations can be viewed at the following website: <http://www.e-laws.gov.on.ca>.

To enable the Owner to assess the rated capacity of their system to meet existing and future planned water uses, the following information is also required in the report.

1. A summary of the quantities and flow rates of water supplied during the reporting period, including the monthly average and the maximum daily flows,
2. A comparison of the summary to the rated capacity and flow rates approved in the systems approval, drinking water works permit or municipal drinking water licence or a written agreement if the system is receiving all its water from another system under an agreement.

The reports have been prepared by the Ontario Clean Water Agency (OCWA) on behalf of the Owner and presented to council as the 2018 Annual/Summary Report.



Verner Drinking Water System

Section 11

2018 ANNUAL REPORT



Section 11 - ANNUAL REPORT

1.0 Introduction

Drinking-Water System Name: VERNER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
Drinking-Water System No.: 210000951
Drinking-Water System Owner: The Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing
Drinking-Water System Category: Large Municipal, Residential System
Period being reported: January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

Does your Drinking Water System serve more than 10,000 people? No

Is your annual report available to the public at no charge on a web site on the Internet? Yes

Location where Report required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 22 will be available for inspection.

Municipality of West Nipissing
Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant
11 Nipissing Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario P2B 1J4

Drinking Water Systems that receive drinking water from the Verner Drinking Water System

The Verner Drinking Water System provides all drinking water to the community of Verner.

The Annual Report was not provided to any other Drinking Water System Owners.

The Ontario Clean Water Agency prepared the 2018 Annual/Summary Report for the Verner Drinking Water System and provided a copy to the system owner; the Municipality of West Nipissing. The Verner Drinking Water System is a stand-alone system that does not receive water from or send water to another system.

Notification to system users that the Annual Report is available for viewing is accomplished through:

- A notice is posted on the web at <http://www.westnipissingouest.ca/pop/dep-utilities.html>, and the annual report is available for viewing, at the above website.
- Discussions during public council meetings.



2.0 Description of the Drinking Water System (DWS No. 210000951)

The Verner Drinking Water System is owned by the Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing and consists of a Class 3 water treatment subsystem and a Class 1 water distribution subsystem. The Ontario Clean Water Agency is designated as the Overall Responsible Operator (ORO) for the water treatment plant (WTP). The Municipality of West Nipissing provides the ORO for the Verner Water Distribution System.

Raw Water Supply

The Verner Municipal Water System is a surface water system that draws water from the Veuve River. The Veuve River is part of the Lake Nipissing watershed. The intake structure is located 12 kilometers (km) upstream of Lake Nipissing and 48 km downstream of the source. The Veuve River, upstream from the intake, has a catchment area of approximately 92,000 hectares (ha). This area is well developed and includes: Highway (Hwy) 17 corridor; Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) railway tracks; housing and cottage development. The water treatment plant's intake facility consists of an intake structure located 5 meters (m) below the low river level, connected to a raw water wet well by a 42.7 m long, 250 millimeter (mm) ductile iron pipe. The intake structure is approximately 20 m from the riverbank. In accordance with the Permit To Take Water (PTTW), the allowable rate of water taking is 12.25 litres per second (L/s) with a maximum daily volume of 1059 cubic meters per day (m^3/d).

Water Treatment

The Verner WTP was originally commissioned in 1975 and underwent major regulatory upgrades in 2005 which included replacement of all chemical feed system equipment and tanks; replacement of the plant instrumentation and controls; installation of a Ultra-Violet Irradiation (UV) system for primary disinfection; installation of piping and valves to provide treatment-to-waste functionality; new raw water and treated water magnetic flow meters; and the installation of a 125 kilowatt (kW) standby diesel generator. Also, radio telemetry equipment was installed at the elevated storage tank to permit treatment plant-elevated tank communication and control. The Verner WTP is a conventional treatment facility, with a designed capacity of 1059 m^3/d . Conventional treatment is comprised of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation & dual media rapid sand filtration, primary disinfection & secondary disinfection. Furthermore, disinfection is achieved through the use of UV (primary disinfection) and chlorine gas (secondary disinfection). Chemically assisted filtration is through the use of an "Ecodyne Graver Monoplant" package treatment plant. The Ecodyne Graver Monoplant package treatment plant consists of a mixing zone; flocculation zone; settling compartment and flock barriers; blowdown valve and rapid flow by gravity sand and anthracite filters. Chemical treatment includes the addition of polymer, aluminum sulphate (Alum), pre and post soda ash, chlorine gas for disinfection and chlorine dioxide for iron and manganese removal to control taste and odour. An occupancy alarm was installed at the WTP in 2017 and set to dial out after 64 hours.

Water Storage and Pumping Capabilities

There are four (4) below grade clear wells connected in series having a total area, total capacity and useable capacity of 134 square meters (m^2), 269 cubic meters (m^3) and 234 m^3 respectively. The high lift pumping station has a firm capacity of 1,090 m^3/d with three (3) identical vertical turbine high lift pumps each having a capacity of 545 m^3/d at a total dynamic head (TDH) of 53.3 m.



Waste Management

A backwash handling system includes a 4.56 m by 3.05 m deep waste equalization tank which collects waste sludge, backwash water, all in-plant drainage and sanitary waste; one (1) submersible pump that pumps 272.2 m³/d at a TDH of 7.0 m discharging to the municipal sanitary sewage system.

Emergency Power

Standby emergency power is supplied at this plant by a 125 kW standby diesel generator with automatic switchover controls installed as part of the 2005 plant upgrades.

Distribution System

The Verner Water Supply System is classified as a Large Municipal Residential Drinking Water System which serves a population of approximately 1100 consumers. The Verner Water Distribution System consists of approximately 8 km of water main. The system includes an offsite water storage facility located on the west side of Dubeau Street (192 m north of the intersection of Dubeau Street and Vercheres Avenue). The facility is a steel and concrete elevated storage tank, having a total storage capacity of 568 m³ and about 40 m above ground equipped with low level alarm and an overflow. The system has approximately 50 hydrants. The distribution system undergoes routine flushing twice a year, in the spring and in the fall.

3.0 List of Water Treatment Chemicals Used Over the Reporting Period

The following chemicals were used in the treatment process at the Verner Water Treatment Plant.

- Aluminum Sulphate (Alum) - Coagulation/Flocculation
- Chlorine dioxide is produced on site by combining Chlorine solution and Sodium Chlorite – Iron and Manganese Control
- Chlorine Gas – Disinfection
- Magnafloc LT 20 Poly Acrylamide Polymer – Coagulant Aid
- Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash) –Alkalinity and pH Adjustment
- Sodium Chlorite – Iron and Manganese Control

4.0 Significant Expenses Incurred in the Drinking Water System

OCWA is committed to maintaining the assets of the drinking water system and maintains a program of scheduled inspection and maintenance activities using a computerized Work Management System (WMS). OCWA implemented a new Workplace Management System (Maximo) in 2015 which better maintains and optimizes facility assets. All routine maintenance activities conducted at the water treatment plant were accomplished in 2018.

Significant expenses incurred in the drinking water system include:



- Approval given to have clearwells cleaned robotically. Service scheduled dependent on availability of contracted company.
- Pipes in chlorine dioxide room frozen due to extreme cold weather. Both booster pumps split casings require replacement. Old spare booster pump for chlorine dioxide system installed while waiting for replacement to arrive.
- Chlorine dioxide system underwent repairs which included installing threaded rod hangers to support frame in advance of welding new base frame.
- Explosion proof heater installed in chlorine dioxide room.
- Low lift pump #2 maintenance completed which included draining raw water well, confined space entry, vacuum sediments and clean the well, inspect well structure, inspect pumps and pump stands, pull #2 pump for assessment, install spare low lift pump, perform electrical work, returned raw water well and pump back into service.
- Replaced failed chlorine dioxide level sensor.

5.0 Drinking Water System Highlights

- The last Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) inspection took place on October 25, 2017. The inspection included a physical assessment of the Verner water treatment plant and a document review. The system received a risk rating of 14.86%, with a final inspection rating of 85.14%.
- SAI Global conducted a Re-accreditation Audit of the Verner Drinking Water Systems' Quality and Environmental Management System (QEMS). The system and processes associated with the QEMS were evaluated on December 17, 2018 to ensure implementation of the Operational Plan and procedures and conformance to the Drinking Water Quality Management Standard version 2.0. Three (3) opportunities for improvement were identified during the audit, two have been resolved and one is in progress. Re-accreditation was achieved on December 18, 2018.
- Facility Optimization Program (FOP) team delivered exit briefing presentation to municipal officials.
- Sealed gaps in floor above raw water well as per MECP recommendation.
- New Operational Plan DWQMS version 2.0 completed and endorsed.

6.0 Details on Notices of Adverse Test Results and Other Problems Reported to & Submitted to the Spills Action Center

Based on information kept on record by OCWA, four (4) adverse water quality incidents (AWQI) was reported to the Ministry of the Environment's Spills Action Centre (MOE SAC) in 2018.

AWQI 141205 – Chlorite Exceedance (Lab result greater than 1.0 mg/l)

Chlorite sample result of 6.47 mg/L (sample taken July 25, 2018) and a duplicate result of 6.56 mg/L (sample taken July 25, 2018) on July 31, 2018 caused AWQI #141205 MAC = 1.0 mg/L. Verbally notified MOE SAC, MOH and Owner on July 31, 2018 and faxed Section 1, 2A and 3. MOH directed to flush POE line and resample. Operator lowered chlorine dioxide. Resample taken August 2, 2018 and results came in on August 8, 2018. Resample result = 4.50 mg/L and is above MAC resulting in AWQI 141446. Second resample was taken August 9, 2018 and



results came in on August 14. Chlorite resample result is 4.40 mg/L. Another resample was taken August 16, 2018 after lowering chlorine dioxide. Contacted MOH and informed them of resample result on August 24, 2018, no further action required. Resample result = 0.69 mg/L. Section 2B faxed to MOE SAC , MOH and Owner on August 24 with resample results. Please note the first samples were sparged at the Sturgeon Falls WTP; however, the first resample was sparged in the field after taking sample.

AWQI 141307 – Chlorite and Chlorate Exceedance (Lab result greater than 1.0 mg/l)

Chlorite sample result of 5.81 mg/L (sample taken July 25, 2018) and a chlorate result of 1.22 mg/L (sample taken July 25, 2018) on August 2, 2018 caused AWQI #141307 MAC = 1.0 mg/L. Verbally notified MOE SAC, MOH and Owner on August 2, 2018 and faxed Section 1, 2A and 3. MOH directed to flush POE line and resample. Operator lowered chlorine dioxide. Resample taken August 2, 2018 and results came in on August 8, 2018. Chlorite resample result = 4.50 mg/L and is above MAC resulting in AWQI 141446. Chlorate resample result was 1.0 mg/L and is not above MAC. Second chlorite resample was taken on August 9, 2018 and results came in on August 14, 2018. Chlorite resample results are 4.40 mg/L. Another resample was taken August 16, 2018 after lowering chlorine dioxide. Contacted MOH and informed them of chlorate resample result on August 9, 2018, no further action required with regards to chlorate; however, chlorite still exceeds MAC. Informed MOH of chlorite resample result on August 24, 2018. Resample result = 0.69 mg/L. Section 2B faxed to MOE SAC , MOH and Owner on August 24 with resample results. Please note these samples were duplicate samples taken by MECF inspector Lori Duquette and were not sparged; however, the resample was sparged in the field after taking sample.

AWQI 141446 – Chlorite Exceedance (Lab result greater than 1.0 mg/l)

Chlorite resample result of 4.50 mg/L (sample taken August 2, 2018) on August 8, 2018 caused AWQI #141446 MAC = 1.0 mg/L. Verbally notified MOE SAC, MOH and Owner on August 8, 2018 and faxed Section 1, 2A and 3 on the morning of August 9, 2018. MOH was originally notified at 13:49 on August 8, 2018, Shauna Riley called OCWA back at 14:25 on August 8, 2018 and informed that they will be looking into and will call back with corrective actions. At 16:23 on August 8, 2018 Shauna from MOH called back and directed to turn down chlorine dioxide immediately, which was completed August 8, 2018 at 17:00. She also advised to flush POE line and resample. Second resample taken August 9, 2018 and results came in on August 14, 2018. Resample result = 4.40 mg/L and is above MAC. Another resample taken August 16, 2018 after lowering chlorine dioxide. Contacted MOH and informed them of resample result on August 24, 2018, no further action required. Resample result = 0.69 mg/L. Section 2B faxed to MOE SAC , MOH and Owner on August 24 with resample results. Please note the final resample was not sparged in the field after taking sample (confirmed with MECF sparging not required as it does not make a noticeable difference).

AWQI 141624 – Chlorite Exceedance (Lab result greater than 1.0 mg/l)

Chlorite resample result of 4.40 mg/L (sample taken August 9, 2018) on August 14, 2018 caused AWQI #141624 MAC = 1.0 mg/L. Verbally notified MOE SAC, MOH and Owner on August 14, 2018 and faxed Section 1, 2A and 3 on August 14, 2018. MOH was originally notified at 0935 (left voicemail) on August 14, 2018, I called back and spoke to Lou D'Alessandro @ 1447 on August 14, 2018 and MOH directed to turn down chlorine dioxide immediately, which was completed August 14, 2018 at 11:00. He also advised to flush POE line and resample. Resample taken August 16, 2018 and results came in on August 24, 2018. Resample result = 0.69 mg/L and is below MAC. Contacted MOH and informed them of resample result on August 24, no further action required. Section 2B faxed to MOE SAC , MOH and Owner on August 24



with resample results. Please note the resample was not sparged in the field after taking sample, as the MECP at this time has decided sparging doesn't make a noticeable difference.

7.0 Microbiological Testing Performed During the Reporting Period

Summary of Microbiological Data

Sample Type	No. of Samples	Range of <i>E. coli</i> Results (min to max)	Range of Total Coliform Results (min to max)	# of HPC Samples	Range of HPC Results (min to max)
Raw (River)	52	1 to 136	17 to 10700	0	N/A
Treated	52	0 to 0	0 to 0	52	0 to 33
Distribution	156	0 to 0	0 to 0	52	0 to 1

Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) for *E. coli* = 0 Counts/100 mL

MAC for Total Coliforms = 0 Counts/100 mL

"<" denotes less than the laboratory's method detection limit.

NDOGT = No Data, Overgrown with Target

NDOGHPC = No Data, Overgrown with HPC

Notes: One microbiological sample is collected and tested each week from the raw and treated water supply. A total of three microbiological samples are collected and tested each week from the Verner distribution system.

Refer to *Appendix A* for a monthly summary of microbiological test results.

8.0 Operational Testing Performed During the Reporting Period

Continuous Monitoring in the Treatment Process

Parameter	No. of Samples	Range of Results (min to max)	Unit of Measure
Filter #1 and #2 Combined Turbidity	8760	0.0 to 2.00	NTU
Free Chlorine	8760	0.26 to 4.21	mg/L

Notes: For continuous monitors 8760 is used as the number of samples.

Effective backwash procedures, including filter to waste are in place to ensure that the effluent turbidity requirements are met all times. The plant is configured to shut down and creates a callout whenever turbidity reaches 1.0 NTU for 0 seconds. At 0.35 NTU after 800 seconds automatic backwashes are triggered. Thus, the maximum result over 1 NTU on Filters 1 and 2 is not representative of the water entering the clearwell.

Summary of Chlorine Residual Data in the Distribution System

Parameter	No. of Samples	Range of Results (min to max)	Unit of Measure	Standard
Free Chlorine	365	0.30 to 2.70	mg/L	0.05

Note: A total of seven operational checks for chlorine residual in the distribution system are collected each week. Four (4) samples are tested one day and three (3) on a second day. The sample sets are collected at least 48-hours apart and samples collected on the same day are from different locations.

Refer to *Appendix B* for a monthly summary of the above operational data.

Summary of Nitrate & Nitrite Data (sampled at the water treatment plant)

Date of Sample	Nitrate Result Value	Nitrite Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
January 15	0.484	< 0.003	mg/L	No



April 17	0.197	< 0.003	mg/L	No
July 25	0.022	< 0.003	mg/L	No
October 15	0.050	< 0.003	mg/L	No

Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) for Nitrate = 10 mg/L
 MAC for Nitrite = 1 mg/L

Summary of Chlorate and Chlorite Data (sampled at the water treatment plant)

Date of Sample	Chlorite Result Value	Chlorate Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
January 15	<0.01	<0.01	mg/L	Yes*
April 17	<0.01	<0.01		
July 25	6.47, 6.56*	0.72		
July 25 (MECP)	5.81*	1.22*		
August 2 (resample)	4.50*	1.0		
August 9 (resample)	4.40*	-		
August 16 (resample)	0.69	-		
October 15	0.24	0.26		

Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) for Chlorate = 1 mg/L
 MAC for Chlorite = 1 mg/L

* See Section 6.0 – Details on Notices of Adverse Test Results and Other Problems Reported to & Submitted to the Spills Actions Center on page 6 of this report for details.

Summary of Total Trihalomethane Data (sampled in the distribution system)

Date of Sample	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Running Average	Exceedance
January 15	44	ug/L	68.5	No
April 17	48			
July 25	61			
October 15	121			

Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) for Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) = 100 ug/L (Four Quarter Running Average)

In an effort to reduce THMs in first quarter of 2018, the distribution main to THMs sampling location will flushed a week prior to sampling.

Summary of Total Haloacetic Acids Data (sampled in the distribution system)

Date of Sample	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Running Average	Exceedance
January 15 (80 Principale St. E.)	65.9	ug/L	85.4	N/A Until 2020
January 29 (10401 Hwy. 17)	34.7			
April 17 (11790 Hwy. 64)	51.4			
July 25 (4 Principale St. West)	105			
October 15 (Telesphere & Gingras Ave B/O)	170			

Summary of Most Recent Lead Data

(Applicable to the following drinking water systems; large municipal residential systems, small, municipal residential systems, and non-municipal year-round residential systems)

The Verner Drinking Water System was eligible to follow the “Exemption from Plumbing Sampling” as described in section 15.1-5(9) and 15.1-5(10) of Schedule 15.1 of Ontario Regulation 170/03. The exemption applies to a drinking water system if, in two consecutive periods at reduced sampling, not more than 10% of all samples from plumbing exceed the maximum allowable concentration (MAC) of 10 ug/L for lead. As such, the system was required to test for total alkalinity, lead and pH in two distribution sample collected during the periods of December 15 to April 15 (winter period) and June 15 to October 15 (summer period). This testing is required in every 12-month period with lead testing in every third 12-month period. Two rounds of alkalinity and pH testing were carried out on February 7th and July 3rd of 2018. Results are summarized in the table below.

Summary of pH & Alkalinity Data

Date of Sample	No. of Samples	Sample Location/ID	Field pH	Alkalinity (mg/L)
February 7	1	B/O Telesphore	7.05	50.3
February 7	1	B/O V030	7.12	51.2
July 3	1	Verner Potable H2O Station	7.04	78.0
July 3	1	B/O Telesphore	7.08	71.0

Most Recent Schedule 23 Inorganic Data Tested at the Water Treatment Plant

Parameter	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Standard	Exceedance
Antimony	<MDL 0.02	ug/L	6	No
Arsenic	0.3	ug/L	10	No
Barium	12.5	ug/L	1000	No
Boron	<MDL 2.0	ug/L	5000	No
Cadmium	0.006	ug/L	5	No
Chromium	0.18	ug/L	50	No
Mercury	<MDL 0.01	ug/L	1	No
Selenium	0.06	ug/L	50	No
Uranium	0.029	ug/L	20	No

Note: Sample required every 12 months (sample date = January 29, 2018)



Most Recent Schedule 24 Organic Data Tested at Water Treatment Plant

TREATED WATER	Sample Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Sample Result	MAC	Number of Exceedances	
				MAC	1/2 MAC
Alachlor (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.02	5.00	No	No
Atrazine + N-dealkylated metabolites (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	5.00	No	No
Azinphos-methyl (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.05	20.00	No	No
Benzene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.32	1.00	No	No
Benzo(a)pyrene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.004	0.01	No	No
Bromoxynil (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.33	5.00	No	No
Carbaryl (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.05	90.00	No	No
Carbofuran (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	90.00	No	No
Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.16	2.00	No	No
Chlorpyrifos (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.02	90.00	No	No
Diazinon (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.02	20.00	No	No
Dicamba (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.2	120.00	No	No
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.41	200.00	No	No
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.36	5.00	No	No
1,2-Dichloroethane (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.35	5.00	No	No
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.33	14.00	No	No
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride) (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.35	50.00	No	No
2,4-Dichlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.15	900.00	No	No
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D) (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.19	100.00	No	No
Diclofop-methyl (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.4	9.00	No	No
Dimethoate (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.03	20.00	No	No
Diquat (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 1.0	70.00	No	No
Diuron (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.03	150.00	No	No
Glyphosate (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 1.0	280.00	No	No
Malathion (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.02	190.00	No	No
Metolachlor (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	50.00	No	No
Metribuzin (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.02	80.00	No	No
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene) (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.3	80.00	No	No
Paraquat (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 1.0	10.00	No	No
PCB (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.04	3.00	No	No
Pentachlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.15	60.00	No	No
Phorate (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	2.00	No	No
Picloram (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 1.0	190.00	No	No
Prometryne (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.03	1.00	No	No
Simazine (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	10.00	No	No
Terbufos (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	1.00	No	No
Tetrachloroethylene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.35	10.00	No	No
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.2	100.00	No	No
Triallate (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.01	230.00	No	No
Trichloroethylene (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.44	5.00	No	No
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.25	5.00	No	No
2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.12	100.00	No	No
Trifluralin (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.02	45.00	No	No
Vinyl Chloride (ug/L) - TW	2018/01/29	<MDL 0.17	1.00	No	No

Note: Sample required every 12 months (sample date = January 29, 2018)

Inorganic or Organic Test Results that Exceeded Half the Standard Prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards.

No inorganic or organic parameter(s) listed in Schedule 23 and 24 of Ontario Regulation 170/03 exceeded half the standard found in Schedule 2 of the Ontario Drinking Water Standard (O. Reg. 169/03) during the reporting period.



Most Recent Sodium Data Sampled at the Water Treatment Plant

Date of Sample	No. of Samples	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Standard	Exceedance
February 22, 2016	1	39.8	mg/L	20	Yes
February 29, 2016 (resample)	1	27.3			

Note: Sample required every 60 months. Next sampling scheduled for February 2021.

It is required that the local Medical Officer of Health be notified when the concentration exceeds 20 mg/L so that persons on sodium restricted diets can be notified by their physicians. The adverse sodium result was reported to MOE SAC and the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit on Feb. 25, 2016 as required under Schedule 16 of O. Reg. 170/03 (AWQI# 128400).

Most Recent Fluoride Data Sampled at the Water Treatment Plant

Date of Sample	No. of Samples	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Standard	Exceedance
February 22, 2016	1	<MDL 0.06	mg/L	1.5	No

Note: Sample required every 60 months. Next sampling scheduled for February 2021.

Summary of Additional Testing Performed in Accordance with a Legal Instrument.

- Schedule C, Section 1.6 of Municipal Drinking Water Licence #202-101 requires the UV disinfection system to maintain a continuous pass-through UV dose of at least 40 millijoules per square centimeter (mJ/cm²) which is equal to 12.7 watts per square meter (W/m²) throughout the life span of the UV lamps. Refer to Appendix B.

A primary disinfection system consisting of two (2) Trojan UV swift SC model B08 low pressure UV irradiation units, each rated at 1,320 m³/d at 85% Ultra-Violet Light Transmittance (UVT) with design dose of 40 mJ/cm² complete with electrically actuated control valves to allow switchover between units, automatic on-line cleaning systems, and treatment-to-waste functionality. The standby reactor will be brought into service in the event that the duty reactor faults or fails to provide the required UV dosage of 40 mJ/square cm. If the duty reactor fails the following would occur:

- the low lift and high lift pumps would shut off
- the (failed) duty UV reactor's water inlet valve would close
- an alarm would be generated and sent through the emergency call-out system to alert operators of the failure of the duty reactor
- an operator would respond and manually get standby reactor online

Table 4 of the licence also requires the following parameters related to the UV disinfection system to be continuously monitored and recorded every four (4) hours:

UV Intensity Measured continuously by the UV system. UV intensity is monitored by each individual unit's control module and should the light intensity of the unit fall outside the specified range, the unit will



automatically shut down and a standby unit will be activated by the on call operator. Such an event will be recorded by the UV control system.

Flow Rate

The maximum flow rate through each of the units is 12.2 to 12.8 L/s (see table 4 in Section 1.6 of Schedule C in the municipal drinking water licence #202-101) which is continuously measured by the raw water flow meter. Each UV unit is equipped with a flow control valve and an electronically activated water shut-off valve which will automatically close in the event of a UV equipment malfunction, loss of power or ceases to provide an appropriate level of disinfection.

UV Transmittance

Under Section 7.0 of Schedule B in the Drinking Water Works Permit #202-201, it states that UVT shall be monitored monthly.

Lamp Status

Monitored by each unit's control module. Should the lamp status fail, the unit will automatically shut down and a standby unit will be activated by an on call operator. Such an event will be recorded by the UV control system.

The background features several thick, light blue wavy lines that resemble water ripples, flowing from the top right towards the bottom left.

Verner Drinking Water System

Schedule 22

2018 SUMMARY REPORT

FOR MUNICIPALITIES



Schedule 22 - SUMMARY REPORTS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

1.0 Introduction

Drinking-Water System Name:	VERNER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL) No.:	202-101-3 (issued Dec. 6, 2016)
Drinking Water Work Permit (DWWP) No.:	202-201-3 (issued Dec. 6, 2016)
Permit to Take Water (PTTW) No.:	2278-ASEKZJ (issued October 26, 2017)
Period being reported:	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

2.0 Requirements the System Failed to Meet

There were four incidences where OCWA was required to report an Adverse Water Quality Incident. The AWQIs were chlorite exceedances; resamples were taken and were below MAC. See Section 6.0 – *Details on Notices of Adverse Test Results and Other Problems Reported to & Submitted to the Spills Actions Center* on page 6 of this report for details.

The last MECP inspection report was October 25, 2017 findings discussed in 2017 Annual Report. There were zero non-compliance issues in 2018.

Drinking Water Legislation	Requirement(s) the System Failed to Meet	Duration	Corrective Action(s)	Status

3.0 Summary of Quantities and Flow Rates

Flow Monitoring

MDWL No. 202-101 requires the owner to install a sufficient number of flow measuring devices to permit the continuous measurement and recording of:

- the flow rate and daily volume of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem the distribution system, and
- the flow rate and daily volume of water that flows into the treatment subsystem.

The flow monitoring equipment identified in the MDWL is present and operating as required. These flow meters are calibrated on an annual basis as specified in the manufacturers' instructions.



Water Usage

The following water usage tables summarize the quantities and flow rates of water taken and produced during the 2018 reporting period, including total monthly volumes, average monthly volumes, maximum monthly volumes, and maximum flow rates.

Raw Water

2018 - Monthly Summary of Water Takings from the Source (Veuve River)

Regulated by Permit to Take Water (PTTW) #2278-ASEKZJ, issued October 26, 2017

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Total Volume (m ³)	11698	10011	10901	9935	12093	13210	15617	13253	11938	11096	10097	11417	141266
Average Volume (m ³ /d)	377	358	352	331	390	440	504	428	398	358	337	368	387
Maximum Volume (m ³ /d)	420	426	374	398	435	536	543	504	463	457	419	448	543
PTTW - Maximum Allowable Volume (m ³ /day)	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059
Maximum Flow Rate (L/min)	332	325	325	315	360	653	392	413	437	342	341	331	653
PTTW - Maximum Allowable Flow Rate (L/min)	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735	735

The system's Permit to Take Water #2278-ASEKZJ allows the municipality to withdraw a maximum volume of 1059 cubic meters from the Veuve River each day. A review of the raw water flow data indicates that the system never exceeded this allowable limit having a maximum volume of 543 m³ in July 2018. The Permit also allows a maximum flow rate of 735 litres per minute (L/min). At no point during the reporting period did the system exceed this rate having a maximum recorded flow of 653 L/minute in June 2018.

Treated Water

2018 - Monthly Summary of Treated Water Supplied to the Distribution System

Regulated by Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL) #202-101 - Issue 3, issued Dec. 6, 2016

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year to Date
Total Volume (m ³)	9991	8584	9410	8654	10609	11671	13687	11507	10307	9752	8939	9909	123018
Average Volume (m ³ /d)	322	307	304	288	342	389	442	371	344	315	298	320	337
Maximum Volume (m ³ /d)	363	416	319	318	401	488	502	433	425	456	361	404	502
MDWL - Rated Capacity (m ³ /day)	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054

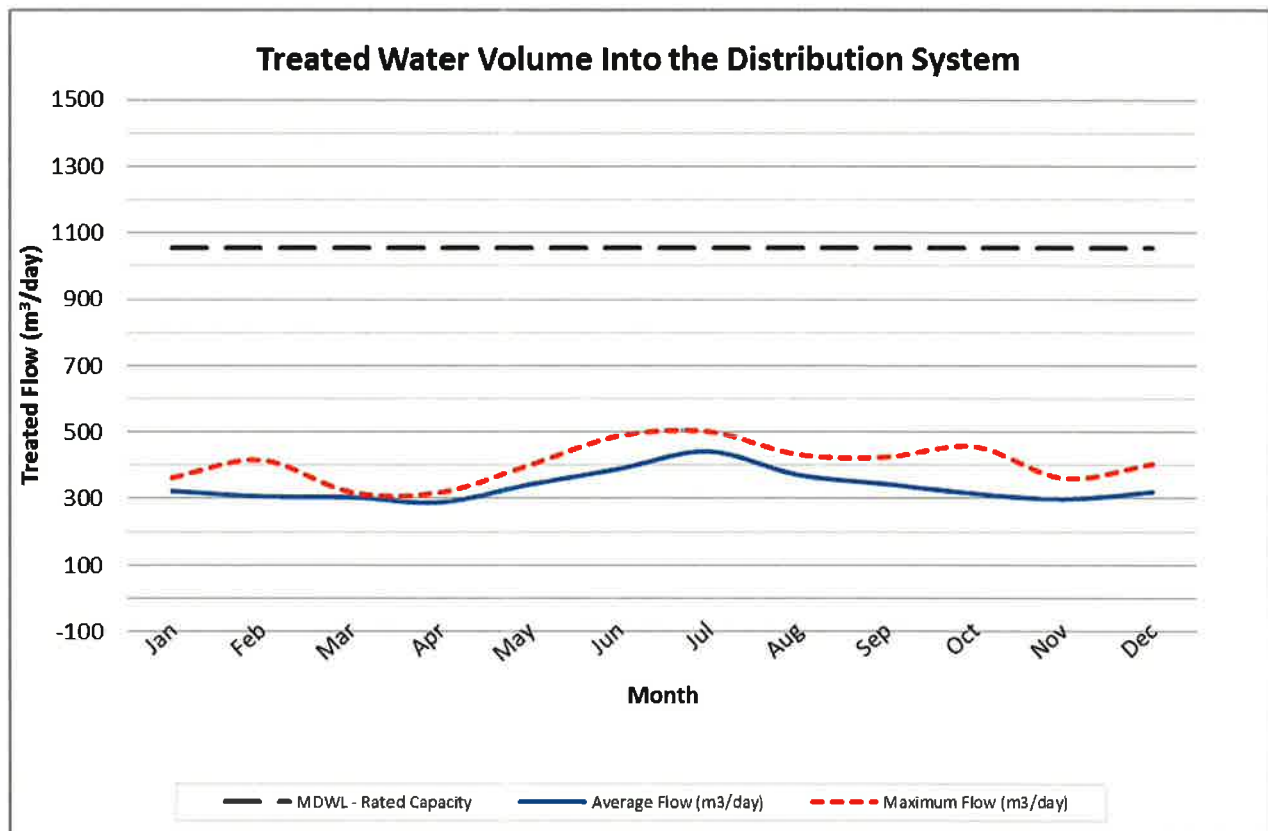
Schedule C, Section 1.1 of MDWL No. 202-101 states that the maximum daily volume of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system shall not exceed a maximum flow rate of 1054 m³ on any calendar day. The Verner DWS complied with this limit having a recorded maximum volume of 502 m³/day in July 2018, which is 47.6% of the rated capacity.

Figure 1 compares the average and maximum flow rates into the distribution system to the rated capacity of the system identified in the MDWL. This information enables the Owner to assess the system's existing and future planned water usage needs.

Comparison of the Flow Summary to Systems Licence & Permit

Rated Capacity of the Plant (MDWL)	1054 m ³ /day	
Average Daily Flow for 2018	337 m ³ /day	32.0% of the rated capacity
Maximum Daily Flow for 2018	502 m ³ /day	47.6% of the rated capacity
Total Treated Water Produced in 2018	123,018 m ³	

The Verner water treatment plant is rated to produce 1054 cubic meters of water per day as specified in the system’s Municipal Drinking Water Licence. The average daily flow was 337 m³ per day, which is 32.0% of the rated capacity. This information clearly shows that the plant is well within its rated capacity and is able to meet current demands of consumers.





CONCLUSION

In 2018, the Verner Drinking Water System (DWS) met the terms and conditions outlined in its site specific drinking water works permit and municipal drinking water licence having zero incidents of non-compliance and four adverse water quality incident during the reporting period. The system was able to operate within the water taking limits of the permit and in accordance with the rated capacity of the licence while meeting the community's demand for water use.

The four AWQIs were chlorite exceedances; resamples were taken and were below MAC. The adverse chlorite results were reported to MOE SAC and the North Bay Parry Sound Health Unit as required under Schedule 16 of O. Reg. 170/03. The last MECP inspection took place on October 25, 2017. There was no MECP inspection during 2018.



APPENDIX A

Monthly Summary of Microbiological Test Results

Verner Drinking Water System
Monthly Microbiological Results

From: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018

Report extracted 01/11/2019 09:43

5920
 Facility Org Number: 210000951
 Facility Works Number: VERNER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
 Facility Name: Municipality, The Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing
 Facility Classification: Class 3 Water Treatment
 Receiver: 1000.0
 Service Population: 1054.0 m3/day
 Total Design Capacity:

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	Total	Avg	Max	Min
Distribution / E. Coli - cfu/100mL																
Count Lab	15	12	12	15	12	12	15	12	12	15	12	12	156			
Max Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Mean Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Min Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Distribution / HPC - cfu/ml																
Count Lab	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52			
Max Lab	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				1
Mean Lab	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.058		
Min Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Distribution / Total Coliform: TC - cfu/100mL																
Count Lab	15	12	12	15	12	12	15	12	12	15	12	12	156			
Max Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Mean Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Min Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Raw Water / E. Coli: EC - cfu/100mL																
Count Lab	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52			
Max Lab	58	33	20	34	115	23	36	136	49	60	31	37			136	
Mean Lab	21.6	25.76	19.5	16.2	34.75	12	22.4	48.5	29	33.8	20.75	17		24.981		
Min Lab	7	14	19	6	2	1	1.4	8	10	8	11	9				1
Raw Water / Total Coliform: TC - cfu/100mL																
Count Lab	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52			
Max Lab	4100	600	460	2900	2100	52	54	10700	600	840	1360	480			10700	
Mean Lab	954.2	227.5	238	1407	644.25	36.75	41.6	5675	273	538.6	718.75	312.75		907.904		
Min Lab	134	54	112	75	54	17	29	2800	45	93	135	143				17
Treated Water / E. Coli: EC - cfu/100mL																
Count Lab	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52			
Max Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Mean Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Min Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Treated Water / HPC - cfu/ml																
Count Lab	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52			
Max Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	3	0	0	0				33
Mean Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6	0	1	0	0	0		0.712		
Min Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Treated Water / Total Coliform: TC - cfu/100mL																
Count Lab	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52			
Max Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Mean Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Min Lab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0

The page features four thick, light blue wavy lines that curve across the page from left to right. The top line is the most pronounced, starting high on the left and curving down towards the right. Below it are three more similar but less pronounced wavy lines, creating a layered, water-like effect.

APPENDIX B

Monthly Summary of Operational Data

Verner Water Treatment Plant
Monthly Operational Data

From: 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2018

Report extracted 02/05/2019 13:57

5920

Facility Org Number:

210000951

Facility Works Number:

VERNER DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Facility Name:

Municipality: The Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing

Facility Owner:

Facility Classification:

Class 3 Water Treatment

Total Design Capacity:

1054.0 m3/day

	01/2018	02/2018	03/2018	04/2018	05/2018	06/2018	07/2018	08/2018	09/2018	10/2018	11/2018	12/2018	Total	Avg	Max	Min
Distribution / Cl Residual: Free DW1 - mg/L																
Count IH	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	104			
Total IH	11.2	10.28	8.67	10.59	8.6	7.84	11.48	10.84	9.32	7.57	11.84	11.45	119.68			
Max IH	1.48	1.83	1.25	1.3	1.27	1.21	1.66	1.47	1.71	1.7	1.81	2.18		2.18		
Mean IH	1.244	1.295	0.963	1.177	1.075	0.98	1.276	1.204	1.165	0.841	1.316	1.272		1.151		
Min IH	1.09	1.1	0.63	0.97	0.96	0.79	0.88	0.96	0.55	0.32	0.98	0.98				0.32
Distribution / Cl Residual: Free DW2 - mg/L																
Count IH	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	104			
Total IH	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.83	7.46	5.94	8.05	5.54	5.55	6.88	9.04	12.22	95.78			
Max IH	1.46	1.69	1.1	1.16	1.1	0.93	1.43	0.83	1.13	1.11	1.65	1.84		1.84		
Mean IH	0.972	1.085	0.982	0.981	0.933	0.743	0.894	0.616	0.694	0.764	1.004	1.358		0.921		
Min IH	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.81	0.63	0.73	0.37	0.41	0.41	0.65	0.81				0.37
Distribution / Cl Residual: Free DW3 - mg/L																
Count IH	9	8	9	9	8	8	9	9	8	9	9	9	104			
Total IH	6.37	6.13	9.04	7.52	6.24	5.14	6.23	4.35	4.36	6.65	8.06	16.3	86.39			
Max IH	1.06	1.06	1.36	1.03	1.07	0.78	0.83	0.71	0.88	1.2	1.41	2.44		2.44		
Mean IH	0.708	0.766	1.004	0.836	0.78	0.643	0.692	0.483	0.545	0.739	0.896	1.811		0.831		
Min IH	0.36	0.52	0.65	0.67	0.63	0.5	0.51	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.59	1.01				0.34
Distribution / Cl Residual: Free DW4 - mg/L																
Count IH	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	53			
Total IH	3.24	2.79	4.06	3.95	2.81	2.25	3.04	1.57	1.94	4.03	3.96	9.42	43.06			
Max IH	0.93	0.92	1.39	0.84	0.99	0.65	0.72	0.44	0.76	1.25	1.26	2.7		2.7		
Mean IH	0.648	0.698	1.015	0.79	0.702	0.563	0.608	0.392	0.485	0.806	0.99	1.884		0.812		
Min IH	0.38	0.4	0.86	0.86	0.49	0.48	0.42	0.36	0.3	0.42	0.79	1.19				0.3
Filter 1 & 2 Combined / Turbidity - NTU																
Max OL	0.82	1	0.46	1.1	0.26	2	1	1	2	2	2	2				2
Mean OL	0.158	0.193	0.191	0.192	0.124	0.137	0.085	0.105	0.12	0.077	0.066	0.097		0.129		
Min OL	0.1	0.07	0	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.04				0
Treated Water / Cl Residual: Free - mg/L																
Max OL	2.22	1.96	1.96	2.01	1.8	2.08	2.22	2.16	4.21	2.82	3.29	3.54			4.21	
Mean OL	1.624	1.565	1.552	1.495	1.301	1.51	1.566	1.489	1.973	1.696	1.983	2.338		1.674		
Min OL	1.24	0.81	1.06	0.74	0.88	0.79	0.9	0.67	0.26	0.51	1.3	0.73				0.26
UV 1 / UV Intensity (W/m2) - W/m²																
Max OL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.09			47.09	
UV 2 / UV Intensity (W/m2) - W/m²																
Max OL	59.56	61.03	61.43	64.87	59.24	57.67	70.88	61.84	59.54	53.66	52.67	45.07			70.88	



a) Incidents of Regulatory Non-Compliance

- There were four incidents of regulatory non-compliance for 2018. These incidents are detailed in the 2018 Summary Report.
- The Water Plant Operators, Distribution Operators, and Manager of Water and Wastewater Operations (Manager of Operations) are responsible for regulatory compliance.

b) Incidents of Adverse Drinking Water tests

- There were no incidents of adverse water tests for 2018.
- The Water Plant Operators, Distribution Operators, and Manager of Operations are responsible for monitoring water quality, and will continue operations status quo.

c) Deviations from Critical Control Point Limits (CCL) and Response Actions

- Critical Control Point (CCP) is a point, step or procedure at which controls can be applied and a drinking water health hazard can be prevented, eliminated or reduced to acceptable (critical) levels. CCLs are limits that when reached, would require a response or corrective action.
- Detailed descriptions of CCLs are in the Risk Assessment and Outcomes Table (Element 8). CCLs include:
 1. monitoring the feed rates set on chemical feed for raw water treatment,
 2. monitoring the chlorine feed system for primary disinfection of treated water, and
 3. manually measuring free chlorine levels for secondary disinfection in the distribution system.
- The most recent risk assessment for this reporting period was conducted on March 8, 2018, by the plant operators, Chief Operator, and the Manager of Operations. Results of the assessment are tabulated in the Risk Assessment and Outcomes Table. An assessment must be conducted every 3 years.
- For 2018, there were no deviations from identified critical control point limits. Control measures for the critical control points appear to be adequate.
- Plant operations are responsible for setting and monitoring CCL, and will continue status quo.

d) Efficacy of the Risk Assessment Process

- Risk assessments will continue every three years by operating staff, and reviewed annually by the Manager of Operations. The Water Treatment Department conducted an assessment on March 8, 2018.
- The efficacy of the risk assessment process appears to be adequate as there were no adverse water quality incidents in 2018.
- The Manager of Operations and the Water Plant Chief Operator are responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the Risk Assessment Process.

e) Internal and Third Party Audit Results

- An internal audit was conducted July 5, 2018 to October 5, 2018 by Municipal staff.
- Nine findings were cited and eight recommendations made by the auditors:
 1. Element 4 – Quality Management System Representative
 - Outdated documents were being used.
 - Resolution – complete
 - Archived documents are no longer accessible on the Operator computer.
 2. Element 5 – Document and Record Control.
 - Distribution and Collection Operators cannot access documents on computer; incorrect document name referenced in Element 8; supporting document not referenced in Element 20
 - Resolution – complete
 - IT give operators access permission to folder
 - WTP-08 table renamed
 - Referencing documents in Element 20 is not mandatory; reference will be added when a revision is made to this element
 3. Element 10 – Competencies
 - At the time of audit, one worker had an expired certificate
 - Resolution – complete
 - Certificate reinstated
 - Watchdogs set up by administrative staff to ensure renewals are initiated before the expiry date.
 4. Element 11 – Personnel Coverage
 - At the time of audit, one worker had an expired certificate; operators could not locate “WTP-E11 Emergency Call Procedure”
 - Resolution – complete
 - Certificate reinstated
 - The “Emergency Call Procedure” was renamed “WTP-E18 Emergency Call for Dispatcher” and properly referenced in the WTP-E11 Personal Coverage, and WTP-E18 Emergency.



5. Element 15 – Infrastructure Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Renewal
 - No schedule of required maintenance and no documentation
 - Resolution – complete
 - Since 2004, operations have been using a whiteboard to plan annual maintenance
 - The annual capital plan meets the requirements for rehabilitation and renewal
6. Element 18 – Emergency Management
 - Emergency documents in the SOP binder are outdated; an SOP was to be created to address upstream river contamination
 - Resolution – complete
 - Emergency response program is in electronic format; documents cited in audit should have been reference only
 - A generic response was created to stop the plant if a contaminant is suspected to be in the river
7. Element 19 – Internal Audits
 - At the time of the audit, some items from the 2017 audit have not been addressed
 - Resolution – complete
 - All 2017 audit finding have been addressed
8. Element 19 – Management Review
 - Auditor could not find 2017 management review
 - Resolution – complete
 - Documentation of the management review was on the manager's computer; a copy of the review has been added to the operator's shared folder
9. Element 21- Continual Improvement
 - The corrective actions for the 2017 audit were not completed by the target date; no preventive maintenance was found
 - Resolution – complete
 - The preventive maintenance program is the white board

- A third party DWQMS system audit was conducted on November 15, 2018 and an on-site verification audit was conducted on December 17, 2018, both by SAI Global. There were no non-conformities identified in both audits, one opportunity for improvement identified in the system audit, and six in the on-site audit
 1. Consider using unique identifiers in documents for Sturgeon Falls and Verner. For example, change WTP-06 to WTP-06A and WTP-06B.
 2. Management should consider incorporating some of the good practices being implemented, but are not part of the Operational Plan. For example, using strike through and underlining changes to documents could be formalized.
 3. Consider improving the flow of communication from the top management of the Operating Authority to workers, suppliers and public. Describe top to down communication and authorize operators to communicate with suppliers.
 4. Consider formalizing the practice of monitoring chemical supplies, and streamlining the list of essential suppliers and services.
 5. Consider sampling at Dutrisac Road more frequently.
 6. Record the names of the participants in the emergency test exercises.
- Recommendations 3, 5 and 6 will be incorporated in the program. The Manager of Operations is responsible to address all non-conformances and recommendations cited in all audits.

f) Results of Emergency Response Testing

- Element 18 – Emergency Management – an emergency simulation was conducted on October 22, 2018, simulating a power failure at the water plant and the backup generator unable to start. The simulation continued with the operators being able to get the service contractor who has a portable backup generator that is sized to run the plant.
- The Water Plant Chief Operator is responsible to conduct an annual emergency response test. Both the Chief Operator and Manager of Operations are responsible to review the outcome and make appropriate improvements if necessary.

g) Operational performance

- Details of operational performance are in the 2018 Summary report.
- There were no deviations from plant operating parameters. Water Plant Operators are responsible to maintain the integrity of the plant; operations remain status quo.

h) Raw water supply and drinking water quality trends

- Details of water quality trends are in the 2018 Summary report.

- There were no deviations with the raw water quality. Water Plant Operators are responsible to monitor the raw water quality and to report the Manager of Operations if there are any deviations.
- i) Follow-up on action items from previous management reviews
- No action items from the previous management review
- j) The status of management action items identified between reviews
- No action items
- k) Changes that could affect the QMS
- In 2017, the MOECC published a revision to the DWQMS, commonly referred to as Version 2.0. In 2019, all systems are audited under the new standard.
 - Highlights for the new standard include more flexibility with scheduling timelines, infrastructure planning activities, and both proactive and reactive approaches are to be taken to ensure continuous improvement of the system.
 - Direct changes that the Sturgeon Falls DWQMS must undertake are some minor rewording of our current plan, add potential hazardous events to the risk assessment and update the outcomes table, and revise Element 21 – Continual Improvement, which is now very prescriptive.
 - Requirements for DWQMS Element 21 include documenting a process to investigate the causes of non-conformity, actions to correct and prevent, and to review the actions. Further, document a process that identifies and implements preventive measures to eliminate potential non-conformities.
- l) Consumer feedback
- There were 25 registered complaints for dirty or “smelly” water, 51 frozen water services, and 28 leaks. All complaints were attended by the Municipality, however, many were non-municipal issues.
- m) The resources needed to maintain the QMS
- The QMS team, including the QMS representative and internal auditors, should be taking a formal course on implementing and auditing the new standard.
- n) The results of the infrastructure review
- Meetings were held with the Manager of Water and Wastewater Operations and the Water Plant Chief Operator to recommend capital projects and purchases for the Water Treatment Plant in 2019. The 2019 capital plan includes:



1. Rebuild one high lift pump. A high lift pump, pumps drinking water to the town. These pumps were installed in 1991.
 2. Building entrance repair due to water damage (leaking roof repaired in 2018).
 3. Replace anthracite and sand for all three filters.
 4. Robotic cleaning of reservoirs.
 5. Water tower tank inspection.
- The Municipality received Ontario Water Wastewater Fund to continue its water and sewer main rehabilitation program. Distribution projects carried over from 2018 include:
 1. Upgrade the watermain on Main Street between Railway and Salter.
 2. Upgrade the watermain on Ramsay Street.
 3. Watermain looping at Sandhill Road and Drive-Inn Road (paving remaining).
 4. Infrastructure upgrade on Holditch Street between Queen Street and William Street (paving and landscaping remaining)
 - The Municipality is also focused on debt recovery. Since 2002, three major loans for capital projects were made, amounting to over \$6.3 million dollars related to drinking water. This includes the replacement of many old distribution pipes and the new water tower. As of 2018 year end, \$3.9 million remain in balance, with an annual payment of \$590,000.
- o) Operational Plan currency, content and updates
- The emergency response plan was tested on October 22, 2018 by simulating a power failure and a backup power supply failure. A secondary source for backup power was attained.
 - Updates were made to Elements 4, 5, 10, 11 and 18 to address non-conformities made in the internal audit.
- p) Staff suggestions
- Staff suggestions are an ongoing process. Formal suggestions are made in the risk assessment process, internal DWQMS audits, safety inspections, and management reviews with the Chief operators. Operators are also able to contact the Manager of Operations at any time for making suggestions.
 - The Manager of Operations is responsible to ensure all operators are comfortable to communicate their ideas for improvement.

This report is a summary of water quality information for the Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant, in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002, Ontario Regulation 170/03, Schedule 22, for the reporting period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

Schedule 22 of the Regulation states:

- (2) *The report must,*
- (a) *list the requirements of the Act, the regulations, the system's approval and any order that the system failed to meet at any time during the period covered by the report and specify the duration of the failure; and*
 - (b) *for each failure referred to in clause (a), describe the measures that were taken to correct the failure.*

There were four occurrences cited in the annual inspection by the Ministry where the system failed to meet the Regulation:

1. The owner had not ensured that all equipment was installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit.

Although all of the equipment was installed at the Sturgeon Falls WTP in accordance with the Drinking Water Works Permit, on October 5, 2018, an unapproved alteration was made to the drinking water system when a private residence (i.e. 1079 Steward Road) was removed from the municipal drinking water system and connected to a private well (i.e. fragmentation).

On October 29, 2018, the Ministry became aware that an alteration to the drinking water system had occurred on October 5, 2018 (i.e. fragmentation), which had previously been identified by the local Ministry office as needing Director approval. The municipality contacted the local Ministry office on July 11, 2018 regarding plans to disconnect 1079 Steward Road and were advised that written approval from the Director of Approval and Licencing would be required before they could disconnect the home from the Sturgeon Falls Drinking Water System. The email also identified that an application for fragmentation would need to be submitted along with a list of the supporting documentation needed. However, these requirements were not met as the private residence was disconnected from the municipal drinking water system without Director approval. The application to fragment was submitted on November 15, 2018, 41 days after the system had been fragmented.

Fragmentation of a municipal drinking water system is considered an alteration of the drinking water system which requires approval from the Director of Approval and Licencing. Fragmentation of the drinking water system without written approval from the Ministry's Director of Approval and Licencing is a violation of section 31(1) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and of condition 3.2 of the Drinking Water Works Permit for the Sturgeon Falls Drinking Water System.

Action(s) Required:

As the owner of the Sturgeon Falls Drinking Water System, the municipality is responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of section 31 of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Incidents of non-compliance (i.e. violations) with regulatory requirements contained within an Act, a Regulation, or site-specific approval document (i.e. Municipal Drinking Water Licence and Permit) could result in the issuance of mandatory abatement instructions including orders, tickets, penalties, or referrals to the ministry's Investigations and Enforcement Branch.

2. Continuous monitoring equipment that was being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements was not performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency specified in the Table in Schedule 6 of O. Reg. 170/03 and/or was not recording data with the prescribed format.

For most of the duration of this inspection period, the data generated by the continuous monitoring equipment was continuously recorded. However, based on a review of the documentation provided for June 27, 2018, there were approximately three (3) instances where it appears that the plant was operating and the continuous monitoring equipment data was not being recorded (i.e. flows, free chlorine residuals, filter effluent turbidity) were not continuously recorded for a period of time which ranged between 5 minutes and 47 seconds to 7 minutes and 20 seconds. Data was lost due to work being done on the electrical switch which connects the generator to the plant and the energy required to power two (2) SCADA systems being too much for one UPS unit which result in the data gaps.

This is a violation of subsection 6-5(1)1 of Schedule 6 to O. Reg. 170/03 which requires that free chlorine residual is tested at a minimum frequency of every 5 minutes.

Action(s) Required:

No further action is required for this item as the municipality has ensured that each SCADA system has a separate UPS to ensure data is recorded in the event the main power supply for the plant is off.

3. Records or other record keeping mechanisms did not confirm 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.

For most of the duration of this inspection period this requirement was met, however, on three (3) occasions between July 30 and September 4, 2018 free chlorine residual was tested by an operator with an expired certificate.

Failure to ensure that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment is conducted by a certified operator is a violation of section 7-5 of Schedule 7 to O. Reg. 170/03.

Action(s) Required:

As the owner of the Sturgeon Falls Drinking Water System, the municipality is responsible for ensuring that the drinking water system is being operated by certified operators in accordance with the requirements of subsection 1-2(2)5 of schedule 1 of O. Reg. 170/03 and sections 11 and 12 of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Prior to the release of this inspection report, the municipality provided written documentation to Water Inspector/Provincial Officer Lori Duquette of the North Bay Office identifying the actions being taken to ensure that only certified operators with a valid certificate perform operator duties within the Sturgeon Falls DWS.

4. Adjustments to the treatment equipment were not made only by certified operators.

This requirement was met for most of the duration of the inspection period; however, for a period of two months one of the senior operators working at the Sturgeon Falls WTP was operating the facility with an expired certificate. The operator in question worked at the plant for a period of 124.5 hours between July 1 and September 7, 2018 without a valid certificate and conducted regular operator duties which included making adjustments to treatment equipment.

On September 7, 2018, the expired certificate was discovered by municipal staff and the operator was put on modified duties until his certificate was renewed to ensure he did not perform tasks which are required to be completed by a certified operator.

Failure to ensure that adjustments to the water treatment equipment are carried out only by certified operators is a violation of subsection 1-2(2)5 of Schedule 1 to O. Reg. 170/03.

Action(s) Required:

Please refer to actions required by Action Item # 3 for additional instructions.

- (3) The report must also include the following information for the purpose of enabling the owner of the system to assess the capability of the system to meet existing and planned uses of the system:
1. A summary of the quantities and flow rates of the water supplied during the period covered by the report, including monthly average and maximum daily flows and daily instantaneous peak flow rates.
 2. A comparison of the summary referred to in paragraph 1 to the rated capacity and flow rates approved in the system's approval.

2018 Water Taking and Treating for the Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant

Month	Intake Daily Average m ³ /d	Highest Daily Intake m ³ /d	Highest Instantaneous Intake m ³ /d	Treated Daily Average m ³ /d	Highest Daily Treated m ³ /d	Highest Daily to Distribution m ³ /d
January	4408	5339	8450	4097	5101	4338
February	4263	4472	6246	3949	4159	4033
March	4203	4350	6098	3885	4039	4042
April	4222	4435	6066	3907	4118	4029
May	4793	6254	7708	4467	5927	6230
June	6121	8983	10321	5729	8427	7506
July	6718	9108	10683	6151	8555	7974
August	6285	7783	8856	5733	7129	6347
September	5560	7365	8390	4997	6797	5611
October	4109	5586	7204	3577	5026	4905
November	3814	4100	4769	3296	3584	3563
December	3940	4233	8255	3379	3606	3487

Municipal Drinking Water Licence Number 202-102, Schedule C: System-Specific Conditions, for Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant

- Rated Capacity
 - 1.1 ... the maximum daily volume of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system shall not exceed ... 14 208 m³/day.

Permit to Take Water No. 6281-6CVL9P

- The maximum rate of withdrawal authorized under this Permit is 13 200 litres per minute (19.008 x 1000 m³/d) or 14 300 000 litres per day (14.3 x 1000 m³/d).

The Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant complied with Drinking Water Licence Rated Capacity limits, and the limits set out in the Permit to Take Water. There were no issues meeting consumer demand and no issues meeting regulatory limits.

- The highest daily volume of treated water that flowed from the treatment subsystem to the distribution subsystem was 7974m³ on July 4, 2018.
- The maximum instantaneous withdrawal rate for the year was 7418 litres per minute (10 683m³ per day) on June 20, 2016. The maximum daily withdrawal was 9 108 000 litres (9108 m³) on July 5, 2018.

Part III Form 2
Section 11. ANNUAL REPORT.

Drinking-Water System Number:	220000442
Drinking-Water System Name:	Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant
Drinking-Water System Owner:	The Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing
Drinking-Water System Category:	Large Municipal Residential
Period being reported:	January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

<p><u>Complete if your Category is Large Municipal Residential or Small Municipal Residential</u></p> <p>Does your Drinking-Water System serve more than 10,000 people? Yes [] No [x]</p> <p>Is your annual report available to the public at no charge on a web site on the Internet? Yes [x] No []</p> <p>Location where Summary Report required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 22 will be available for inspection.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Sturgeon Falls Water Treatment Plant 11 Nipissing Street, Sturgeon Falls, ON</p> </div>	<p><u>Complete for all other Categories.</u></p> <p>Number of Designated Facilities served: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: center; margin: 5px;">0</div> </p> <p>Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Designated Facilities you serve? Yes [] No [] Not Applicable [x]</p> <p>Number of Interested Authorities you report to: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; text-align: center; margin: 5px;">0</div> </p> <p>Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Interested Authorities you report to for each Designated Facility? Yes [] No [] Not Applicable [x]</p>
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List all Drinking-Water Systems (if any), which receive all of their drinking water from your system:

Drinking Water System Name	Drinking Water System Number
N/A	

Did you provide a copy of your annual report to all Drinking-Water System owners that are connected to you and to whom you provide all of its drinking water?

Yes [] No [] Not Applicable [x]

Indicate how you notified system users that your annual report is available, and is free of charge.

- Public access/notice via the web
 Public access/notice via Government Office
 Public access/notice via a newspaper
 Public access/notice via Public Request
 Public access/notice via a Public Library
 Public access/notice via other method:

Describe your Drinking-Water System

The Sturgeon Falls WTP commissioned in 1991, consists of a full surface water treatment facility, with a design capacity of 14 200 m³/day, drawing water from the Sturgeon River.

The process consists of:

- Intake from the Sturgeon River, equipped with manually removable screens
- Four vertical turbine raw water pumps
- Two up-flow pre-treatment tanks for flash mixing for chemical assisted flocculation and sedimentation
- Four sets of three-cells-in-series flocculation tanks
- Two rectangular settling tanks, each with an inclined plate settling system
- Three dual media (anthracite/sand) gravity filters
- Continuous filtered turbidity monitoring for each filter
- Filtered water is directed through a chlorine contact tank, with filter-to-waste capability returning unchlorinated water to the Sturgeon River
- Chlorine gas addition points for primary disinfection located before filters (not used) and after filter-to-waste valve (normal addition point)
- One chlorine contact tank equipped with baffle walls, and discharge line to the underground reservoir
- Continuous Giardia log removal calculations to monitor adequacy of disinfection
- Hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide) addition after the chlorine contact chamber for pH and alkalinity control
- Two cell in-ground treated water storage reservoir, equipped with valves to enhance flow through circulation
- A two-chamber high lift pump well located below the high lift pumping station
- Five vertical turbine type high lift pumps
- Post-chlorine gas addition to Distribution with continuous feed-back monitoring
- Hydrofluosilicic acid (fluoride) addition to Distribution with continuous feed-back monitoring
- Filter backwash system consisting of two filter backwash pumps, serving all filters
- Backwash wastewater discharge to the backwash settling tanks
- Three backwash settling tanks; supernatant return to Sturgeon River; settled sludge to sludge thickening tanks
- Two square sludge thickening tanks; sludge discharge to municipal sewage collection system; supernatant return to the Sturgeon River
- Back-up diesel powered generator capable of servicing essential plant operations

List all water treatment chemicals used over this reporting period

- Polyaluminum chloride – for coagulation
- Specialty polymer – for flocculation
- Limestone – for pH adjustment and coagulation
- Chlorine (gas) – for disinfection
- Hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide) – for pH alkalinity adjustment
- Hydrofluosilicic acid – for fluoridation
- ENV 24P10 – for distribution pipe corrosion control
- ENV PYRO 50 – for manganese dispersive sequestration

Were any significant expenses incurred to?

- Install required equipment
 Repair required equipment
 Replace required equipment
 Not Applicable

Please provide a brief description and a breakdown of monetary expenses incurred

Water Plant Material/Supplies/Rentals/Maintenance	\$66,490
Water Plant Process Chemicals	\$141,759
Water Quality Lab Testing	\$17,527
Consulting/Operator Training	\$11,078
Water Plant Utilities	\$230,119
Insurance	\$31,146
Labour	\$217,661
Electrical/Instrumentation	\$4,271

Provide details on the notices submitted in accordance with subsection 18(1) of the Safe Drinking-Water Act or section 16-4 of Schedule 16 of O.Reg.170/03 and reported to Spills Action Centre

Incident Date	Parameter	Result	Units	Corrective Action	Corrective Action Date
	Nil				

Microbiological testing done under the Schedule 10, 11 or 12 of Regulation 170/03, during this reporting period.

	Number of Samples	Range of E.Coli Results CFU/100mL (min #)-(max #)	Range of Total Coliform Results CFU/100mL (min #)-(max #)
Raw	52	<10 – 70	70 – >2000
Treated	52	0 – 0	0 – 0
Distribution	260	0 – 0	0 – 0

Drinking-Water Systems Regulation O. Reg. 170/03

Operational testing done under Schedule 7, 8 or 9 of Regulation 170/03 during the period covered by this Annual Report.

	Number of Grab Samples	Range of Results (min #)-(max #)
Turbidity	8760	Daily Average: 0.05 - 0.98 NTU
Chlorine	8760	Daily Average: 0.91 - 1.74 mg/L
Fluoride	8760	Daily Average: 0.02 - 0.80 mg/L

NOTE: For continuous monitors use 8760 as the number of samples.

Summary of additional testing and sampling carried out in accordance with the requirement of an approval, order or other legal instrument.

Date of legal instrument issued	Parameter	Date Sampled	Result	Unit of Measure
7618-6QXP8Z (July 7/06)	Backwash SS	45 samples	9.1	mg/L (annual average)

Summary of Inorganic and Organic parameters tested during this reporting period or the most recent sample results

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Fluoride	2018-09-24	0.6	mg/L	No
Nitrite (N)	2018-01-30	< 0.1	mg/L	No
	2018-04-10	< 0.1		No
	2018-07-03	< 0.1		No
	2018-09-24	< 0.1		No
	2018-12-17	<0.1		No
Nitrate (N)	2018-01-30	<0.1	mg/L	No
	2018-04-10	0.1		No
	2018-07-03	<0.1		No
	2018-09-24	<0.1		No
	2018-12-17	<0.1		No
Haloacetic Acids (Running Annual Averages)	2018-01-30	23.9 (43.8)	µg/L	
	2018-04-10	22.2 (39.2)		
	2018-07-03	29.3		
	2018-09-24	33.7 (29.1)		
	2018-12-17	24.8 (25.6)		
Antimony	2018-09-24	< 0.0001	mg/L	No
Arsenic	2018-09-24	0.0003	mg/L	No
Barium	2018-09-24	0.009	mg/L	No
Boron	2018-09-24	<0.005	mg/L	No
Cadmium	2018-09-24	< 0.000015	mg/L	No
Chromium	2018-09-24	< 0.002	mg/L	No
Lead	2018-09-24	0.00026	mg/L	No
Mercury	2018-09-24	< 0.00002	mg/L	No
Selenium	2018-09-24	< 0.001	mg/L	No
Sodium	2018-09-24	1.4	mg/L	No
Uranium	2018-09-24	< 0.00005	mg/L	No
Benzene	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No

Drinking-Water Systems Regulation O. Reg. 170/03

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Carbon Tetrachloride	2018-09-24	< 0.2	µg/L	No
Dichlorobenzene,1,2-	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Dichlorobenzene,1,4-	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Dichloroethane,1,2-	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Dichloroethene, 1,1-	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	2018-09-24	< 0.3	µg/L	No
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Tetrachloroethylene	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Trichloroethylene	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Vinyl Chloride	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Chloroform	2018-01-30	33.1	µg/L	No
	2018-04-10	26.8		
	2018-07-03	86.6		
	2018-09-24	37		
	2018-12-17	35.5		
Bromodichloromethane	2018-01-30	1.8	µg/L	No
	2018-04-10	1.3		
	2018-07-03	3.4		
	2018-09-24	2		
	2018-12-17	1.3		
Dibromochloromethane	2018-01-30	< 0.1	µg/L	No
	2018-04-10	< 0.1		
	2018-07-03	< 0.1		
	2018-09-24	< 2		
	2018-12-17	< 0.1		
Bromoform	2018-01-30	< 0.1	µg/L	No
	2018-04-10	< 0.1		
	2018-07-03	< 0.1		
	2018-09-24	< 5		
	2018-12-17	< 0.1		
Total Trihalomethanes (Running Annual Averages)	2018-01-30	33.1 (52.4)	µg/L	No
	2018-04-10	28.1 (44.2)		
	2018-07-03	90.0		
	2018-09-24	39.0 (41.3)		
	2018-12-17	36.9 (41.1)		
Atrazine + Metabolites	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Azinphos-methyl	2018-09-24	< 1	µg/L	No
Benzo(a)pyrene	2018-09-24	< 0.005	µg/L	No
Bromoxynil	2018-09-24	< 0.3	µg/L	No
Carbaryl	2018-09-24	< 3	µg/L	No
Carbofuran	2018-09-24	< 1	µg/L	No
Chlorpyrifos	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Diazinon	2018-09-24	< 1	µg/L	No
Dicamba	2018-09-24	< 5	µg/L	No
Dichlorophenol, 2,4-	2018-09-24	< 0.1	µg/L	No
Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, 2,4- (2,4-D)	2018-09-24	< 5	µg/L	No
Diclofop-methyl	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Dimethoate	2018-09-24	< 1	µg/L	No
Diquat	2018-09-24	< 5	µg/L	No
Diuron	2018-09-24	< 5	µg/L	No
Glyphosate	2018-09-24	< 25	µg/L	No

Drinking-Water Systems Regulation O. Reg. 170/03

Parameter	Sample Date	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Exceedance
Malathion	2018-09-24	< 5	µg/L	No
2 methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)	2018-09-24	< 10	mg/L	No
Metolachlor	2018-09-24	< 3	µg/L	No
Metribuzin	2018-09-24	< 3	µg/L	No
Paraquat	2018-09-24	< 1	µg/L	No
Pentachlorophenol	2018-09-24	< 0.1	µg/L	No
Phorate	2018-09-24	< 0.3	µg/L	No
Picloram	2018-09-24	< 5	µg/L	No
Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's)	2018-09-24	< 0.05	µg/L	No
Prometryne	2018-09-24	< 0.1	µg/L	No
Simazine	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No
Terbufos	2018-09-24	< 0.3	µg/L	No
Tetrachlorophenol, 2,3,4,6-	2018-09-24	< 0.1	µg/L	No
Triallate	2018-09-24	< 10	µg/L	No
Trichlorophenol 2,4,6-	2018-09-24	< 0.1	µg/L	No
Trifluralin	2018-09-24	< 0.5	µg/L	No

List any Inorganic or Organic parameter(s) that exceeded half the standard prescribed in Schedule 2 of Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards.

Parameter	Result Value	Unit of Measure	Date of Sample
Nil			

(Only if DWS category is large municipal residential, small municipal residential, large municipal non residential, non municipal year round residential, large non municipal non residential)



**Sturgeon Falls Drinking Water System and
Verner Distribution System
Management Review Documentation (Element 20)**

Prepared By: P. Ming

Date: March 27, 2019

Management Review for 2018

Date:

Attendance:			

Item	Owner's (Council) Decisions	Actions Required by Operating Authority (Water and Sewer)
a) incidents of regulatory non-compliance,		
b) incidents of adverse drinking-water tests,		
c) deviations from critical control point limits and response actions,		
d) the efficacy of the risk assessment process,		
e) internal and third-party audit results,		
f) results of emergency response testing,		
g) operational performance,		
h) raw water supply and drinking water quality trends,		
i) follow-up on action items from previous management reviews,		
j) the status of management action items identified between reviews,		
k) changes that could affect the Quality Management System,		
l) consumer feedback,		
m) the resources needed to maintain the Quality Management System,		
n) the results of the infrastructure review,		
o) Operational Plan currency, content and updates, and		
p) staff suggestions.		

MEMORANDUM

D-6(a)

TO: Mayor and Council
FROM: Melanie Ducharme, Clerk
DATE: March 29, 2019
RE: **Climate Change Emergency Declaration(s)**

At the request of Councillor Fisher, the attached information is being brought to Council for discussion.

Thank you

Joie de vivre



www.westnipissingouest.ca

Canada: Declaration of climate emergency campaign in Québec

Posted on 27 February 2019



A climate emergency movement has grown in the French-speaking Canadian province of Québec. As of February 2019, more than 300 municipalities throughout Québec have endorsed a *Déclaration d'Urgence Climatique* – a climate emergency declaration, representing more than 70 per cent of the Quebec population. The Declaration has also been deposited with leading institutions such as Caisse de Dépôt (Credit Union).

Québec is the second-most populous province of Canada. Approximately half of Québec's residents live in Montreal. Quebec is the only Canadian province whose population is mainly Francophone, and the official language of Québec is French.



Strategist's account of the development of the climate emergency declaration campaign in Québec:

"It's a really inspiring example of powerful citizen climate action," said **Teika Newton**, who is membership campaign coordinator of **Climate Action Network Canada**. She has written the story behind the over 300 towns and cities in Québec — currently 306, and with more coming — that have endorsed a 'Declaration of Climate Emergency'.

In mid-February 2019, Newton spoke with one of the strategists behind the declaration campaign, **Normand Beaudet**, to learn more about the origins of this ambitious and inspiring civic engagement action, and to hear about plans for next steps.

Normand Beaudet works for the Resource Centre on Non-Violence in Montréal where he develops popular movement strategies. He is also a member of a regional environmental committee on Montréal's North Shore *Action Environnement Basses Laurentides*.

"Not much has been published in English-speaking Canada about this work, so we wanted to get the story out to the rest of the country," told **Teika Newton**.

→ Read the paper on climateactionnetwork.ca (PDF, 8 pages)

→ [List of the municipalities in Québec](#)

Group Mobilisation's 'Declaration of Climate Emergency' (*Déclaration d'Urgence Climatique*)

The document is available on Group Mobilisation's [website](#) in three languages:

- **French** (the original document)
- **English translation**
- **Spanish translation**

Some additional notes on the Quebec Climate Emergency Declaration

Note that the translated versions have not been verified for legal implications to the choice of translated vocabulary. For example, in the English language version, the phrase 'State of Emergency' is often used. This is a phrase with specific legal and political meaning in English, as a declaration of a state of emergency can allow a government or leader to bring extraordinary resources to bear for a limited period of time to address an emergency or crisis situation. Group Mobilisation recommends groups in non-Francophone regions develop their own version of the text, verified with a legal expert to avoid any confusion over technical or legal terms.

→ Facebook group: [Déclaration d'Urgence Climatique - DUC](#)

→ [Fact sheet](#)

→ Media release: Letter to Deputy Prime Minister: **Urgence climatique, urgence d'agir : lettre aux sous-ministres**

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Related

Climate emergency declarations in 423 councils cover 36 million citizens

Margaret Hender: Climate emergency campaigning – what have we learnt so far?

Canada: Vancouver passes climate emergency resolution 17 January 2019

Hamilton declares a climate change emergency



'We're urging you to step it up,' says Lynda Lukasik. 'I don't know how else to put it'

Samantha Craggs · CBC News · Posted: Mar 18, 2019 4:58 PM ET | Last Updated: March 19



Students in B.C. protested this month, urging decision makers to take bigger actions around climate change. (Rafferty Baker/CBC)



The city of Hamilton has joined a handful of Canadian municipalities by declaring a climate emergency.

Pending a final city council vote, the city has vowed to treat climate change as an existential crisis. It will establish a task force across numerous departments and try to achieve net zero

carbon emissions by 2050.

The vote happened Monday at a city board of health meeting. All 10 councillors present voted for the declaration. An audience of environmentalists cheered, then hugged each other afterward.

- **UN report on global warming carries life-or-death warning**

The declaration is necessary, said Lynda Lukasik, executive director of Environment Hamilton. She cited a [chilling October 2018 report](#) from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which said humanity has 11 years left to make major changes before there's massive loss of life.

"We've got to get moving here," Lukasik said. "We're urging you to step it up. I don't know how else to put it."



Students in Nova Scotia did a climate change march this month. (Robert Short/CBC)

Cities such as Vancouver, Halifax, Kingston and Edmundston, New Brunswick have declared climate emergencies.

It's still not clear what result will come from Hamilton's declaration. Lukasik said she hopes councillors will factor it into every decision, including when it allows urban boundary expansions. Building in existing urban areas, she said, is better for the environment.

As for the task force, city staff will report back this year with some details around establishing it. That task force will figure out what actions the city has to take to reach the emissions target.

Hamilton councillors waffled for a while Monday before making the declaration. Jason Farr, Ward 2 (downtown) councillor, said those cities put a lot more preparation into it.

Lloyd Ferguson, Ward 12 (Ancaster) councillor, said council didn't know enough about what it meant.

"An emergency to me is a 737 Max 8 crashing in Hamilton, or a major building downtown on fire, or the sewage treatment plant lift pump failing and flooding the downtown," he said. "This is something that needs to be thought through. We need to know the cost."

- [**Don't let SNC-Lavalin detract from climate crisis, environmentalist tells McKenna**](#)
- [**Edmundston council adopts declaration of climate emergency**](#)

In the end, Nrinder Nann (Ward 3) just moved declaring the emergency. "Let's just take the political will right now," she said.

Ferguson got frustrated midway through the debate and got up to go to another meeting.

"Shame on you, Lloyd," called someone in the audience.

Ferguson gestured at the gallery. "Can we get that crowd out of here?"

Here's who was present for the vote: Maureen Wilson (Ward 1), Farr, Nrinder Nann (3), Sam Merulla (4), John-Paul Danko (8), Brad Clark (9), Maria Pearson (10), Brenda Johnson (11), and Mayor Fred Eisenberger.



Kingston

Why Kingston has declared a climate emergency — and what that really means

Kingston's climate action plan was ranked number one in a November 2018 survey of municipal climate action plans from across the country. (iStock.com/merrilyanne)

This week, the city became the first in Ontario to pass such a motion. But will it lead to action?

By David Rockne Corrigan - Published on March 7, 2019



KINGSTON — Following in the footsteps of Vancouver, Halifax, and more than 300 municipalities in Quebec, Kingston city council unanimously passed a motion on Tuesday night to declare a climate emergency.

“Therefore be it resolved, that the City of Kingston, officially declare a climate emergency for the purposes of naming, framing, and deepening our commitment to protecting our economy, our eco systems, and our community from climate change,” read the motion brought forward by councillor Robert Kiley.

Kingston has called itself “Canada’s most sustainable city” since 2009; its climate action plan, released in 2014, was ranked number one in a November 2018 survey of municipal climate action plans from across the country. Now it’s the first Ontario city to declare such an emergency.

The declaration itself is not tied to specific actions, activities, or funding. But councillors believe that its symbolic value is critically important.

“Previous councils have addressed climate change in piecemeal fashion and sometimes quite effectively,” first-time councillor Kiley told TVO.org before the vote. “But there’s been no honest assessment of why we need to take action. It’s an emergency. And it requires a proportionate response.”

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Kiley points to increases in flooding, Lyme disease, and “one-in-100-year” storms as consequences of climate change that are already being felt in Kingston.

“Unless we mitigate now ... it will be costly for the city of Kingston,” said Kiley.

Councillor Wayne Hill likened the city’s responsibility to act on climate change to efforts made during the Second World War.

“The war involved the whole planet. It resulted in food insecurity. It resulted in deaths. These are possible outcomes unless we act,” Hill said during the debate.

Margaret Klein Salamon, the founder and executive director of the Climate Mobilization — an international network of organizers and policymakers aiming to initiate a “WWII-scale” mobilization around climate — says that reversing course on climate change will require this kind of effort from cities around the world.

“This is an existential crisis of epic proportions. Everyone is in danger,” says Klein Salamon. “We need all hands on deck. Governments should spend without limit to save as much life as possible.”

If that sounds like hyperbole, that's because the climate-change discussion has been dominated by euphemisms for so long, says Klein Salamon, who is also a clinical psychologist.

“There's been a huge amount of understatement in discussing climate change, and it has led to proposals that are vastly inadequate,” she says. “There's no time left. We are already over the cliff. We need to not just hit the brakes, but hit reverse.”

Klein Salamon acknowledges that in the United States, where the climate-emergency movement has been gaining traction, local leaders haven't always managed to translate words into action. Hoboken, New Jersey, and Montgomery County, Maryland, for example, both of which declared climate emergencies in 2017, have been slow to take action, she says. But she remains encouraged by what she sees. (In February, Hoboken mayor Ravi Bhalla announced that the city will be powering municipal buildings entirely from renewable sources starting in April.)

“In both those cities, and elsewhere, we've seen that declaring a climate emergency and committing to action is energizing,” says Klein Salamon. “This is understood as a first step, not at all as a sufficient achievement. Obviously, the most important thing is yet to come: fulfilling the commitment.”

In Vancouver, where council voted on a similar motion in January, city staff are currently working on a report that will lay out recommendations on how to realize its climate goals.

“There are other cities that are watching Vancouver to see what it looks like to step up to this emergency,” Vancouver councillor Christine Boyle told TVO.org. “So there is some pressure there to set an example and be bold.”

“Of course, the next step is to not just name it, but to show our residents and the rest of the country that we mean it.”

Kingston councillors are hoping that the declaration will galvanize them as they head into budget planning for next year.

Kiley was pleased to see his motion adopted unanimously by council, but he acknowledges that difficult work lies ahead. The true test for this council, he says, will be how it responds to the declaration.

“None of us deserve to be re-elected if we don’t come up with more aggressive, more measurable, more action-oriented plans to make sure that we reduce our emissions drastically.”

This is one in a series of stories about issues affecting eastern Ontario. It's brought to you with the assistance of Queen's University.

Ontario Hubs are made possible by the Barry and Laurie Green Family Charitable Trust & Goldie Feldman.

Related tags: [Environment](#)

David Rockne Corrigan

David Rockne Corrigan is TVO's eastern Ontario Hub reporter.

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State of Ontario's climate policy is 'frightening,' environmental commissioner says



Dianne Saxe delivered her last report on Wednesday

The Canadian Press · Posted: Mar 27, 2019 3:14 PM ET | Last Updated: March 27



Ontario's Environment Commissioner Diane Saxe says Ontario is 'causing great damage' in the areas that could reduce climate pollution. (CBC)

Ontario's environmental commissioner issued dire warnings Wednesday about the "frightening" state of climate policy in the province as she delivered her office's last report.

The Progressive Conservative government announced last fall that it was eliminating the office of the environmental commissioner and merging its functions with the auditor general. In

delivering a report on energy conservation, Dianne Saxe said Ontario is heading in the wrong direction on the environment.

"At a time when climate damage is accelerating, Ontario is turning away from the things that we know work," she said, describing the government's climate policy as "very inadequate, very frightening."

"On the big things that will reduce our climate pollution, allow Canada to fulfil its role under the Paris Agreement and show the poorer countries of the world that are suffering the greater damage that we are going to do our part, we are causing great damage."

- [Five losing jobs as Ontario's environment commissioner's office folds in with auditor](#)
- [Ford government 'gutted' climate change programs that were working: report](#)

Saxe is critical of the government's cancellation of a cap-and-trade system to reduce greenhouse gases, as well as the cancellation of electricity conservation programs and a growth plan that she says increases urban sprawl and therefore reliance on transportation fuels.

'Toasted, roasted and grilled'

"I think that what we're doing in Ontario and what we may do in Canada this year puts the entire Paris Agreement at risk," she said, referring to the federal Conservatives' opposition to the upcoming carbon tax.

"If the world can't hold together on the Paris Agreement we are toasted, roasted and grilled."

The 2015 Paris Agreement sets a target of keeping average global temperatures from rising by more than 2 C, or 1.5 C if possible.

“At a time when climate damage is accelerating, Ontario is turning away from the things that we know work.”

- Dianne Saxe , Ontario's Environmental Commissioner

Saxe was critical of the government's recent cancellation of a slew of electricity conservation programs, including rebates for energy-efficient heating and cooling equipment, discounts for buying energy-efficient products such as LED light bulbs, incentives for builders to improve energy performance in new residences, and refrigeration equipment upgrade incentives.

Since 2007, Ontario has made valuable progress in conserving electricity and some progress in conserving natural gas, and without those programs the province would be emitting about six megatonnes more each year in carbon dioxide equivalents, she said.

A Healthy, Happy, Prosperous Ontario

Why we need more energy conservation

2019 Energy Conservation Progress Report



Environmental Commissioner of Ontario

@Ont_ECO

Replying to @Ont_ECO

The Ontario government is locking Ontarians into fossil fuel use with higher energy bills, health impacts from air pollution, and rising greenhouse gas emissions. More in our [#EnergyConservation](#) news release: eco.on.ca/blog/fossil-fu...

1 10:04 AM - Mar 27, 2019

[See Environmental Commissioner of Ontario's other Tweets](#)

The government's environment plan doesn't even mention electricity conservation, Saxe said, and abandoning it would increase greenhouse gas emissions from electricity by about two megatonnes.

Environment Minister Rod Phillips said his climate plan will produce a 30 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the target set by the federal government, without a carbon tax — which the province continues to rail against.



Ontario Environment Minister Rod Phillips said his climate plan focuses conservation efforts on natural gas instead of electricity. (CBC)

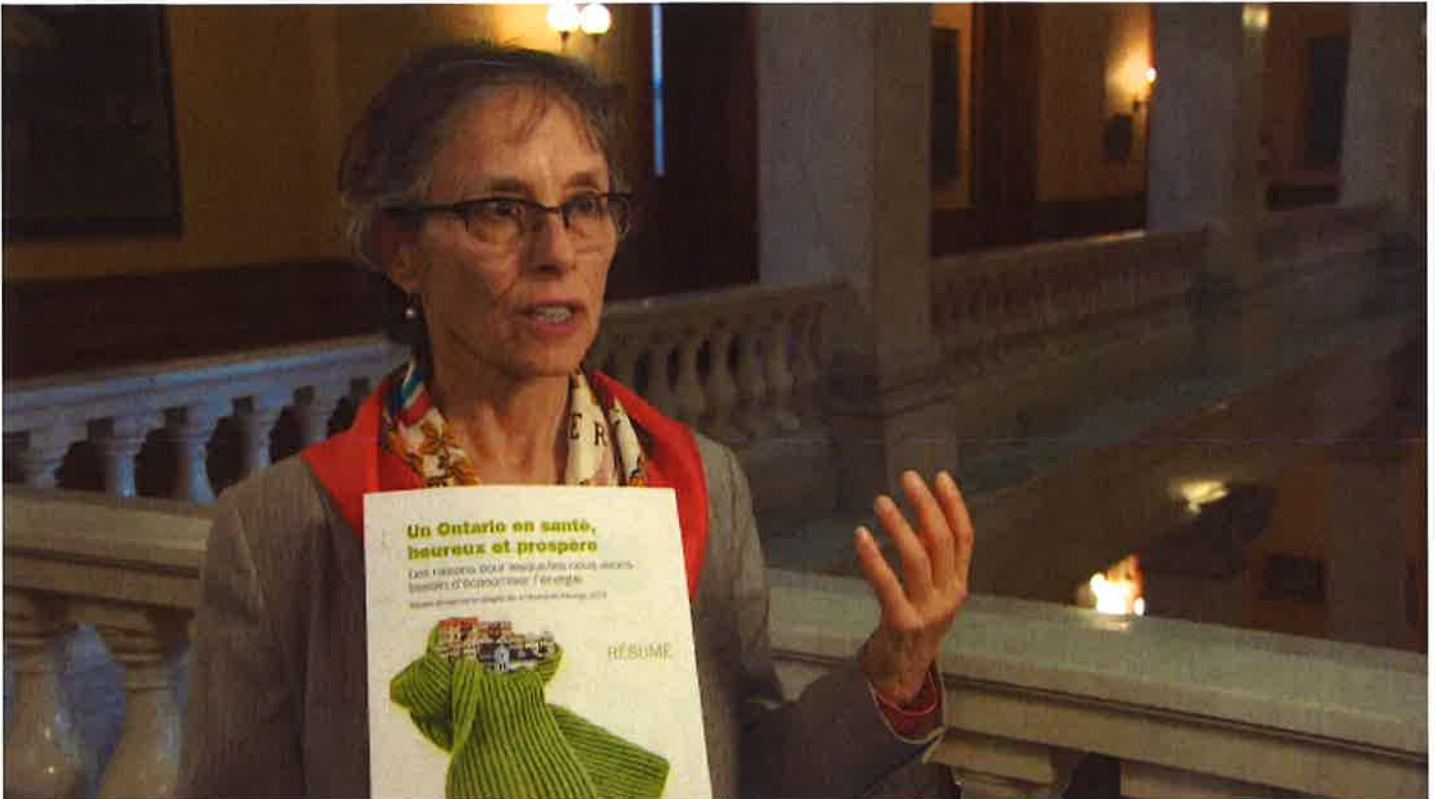
Phillips said the plan focuses conservation efforts on natural gas instead of electricity.

"We're adding conservation programs around areas that actually produce greenhouse gases, like natural gas production," he said. "The conservation programs related to electricity largely are affecting programs that come from our electricity grid, which because of nuclear power, because of renewables, because of hydro, doesn't produce a great deal of greenhouse gas."

'They don't want to hear what it takes': Horwath

NDP Leader Andrea Horwath said reports and comments like the ones Wednesday from the environmental commissioner are why the government got rid of Saxe's office.

"They don't want to hear what it takes and what's necessary to meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets," she said. "Instead, they just want to continue along their merry way and not take seriously our responsibilities when it comes to climate change."



"If the world can't hold together on the Paris Agreement we are toasted, roasted and grilled," said Dianne Saxe, the province's environmental commissioner. Doug Ford's government has eliminated her office and merging its functions with the auditor general. (CBC)

Green party Leader Mike Schreiner called it a "tragic loss" to no longer have a standalone officer to report on facts and evidence that members of the legislature need to make sound policy decisions.

Premier Doug Ford had promised that not a single job would be lost under his government, but Saxe said this move has meant 12 people are losing their jobs, including her.

Ontario's climate plan will see the province spend \$400 million over four years on a fund called the Ontario Carbon Trust, which aims to entice companies to invest in initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

It is also proposing making large industrial companies pay for pollution if they exceed certain emissions standards — a system critics say is the same as the federal carbon tax the province has fought for months.

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MEMORANDUM

D-7(a)

TO: Mayor and Council

FROM: Stephan Poulin, Director of Economic Development and Community Services

DATE: March 29, 2019

RE: Bilingualism By-Law Review

A committee comprised of myself and Jay, along with Mayor Savage, Councillors Roveda, Fisher and Seguin met on several occasions to review the existing by-law on bilingualism. The committee is recommending material changes. In accordance with the Committee's recommendations, attached you will find a draft revised by-law, in both French and English, for discussion at Tuesday's committee meeting.

Joie de vivre



www.westnipissingouest.ca

BY-LAW 2019/___

**BEING A BY-LAW OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
WEST NIPISSING CONCERNING THE USE OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
IN CARRYING ON THE PROGRAMS AND WORK OF THE
CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF WEST NIPISSING**

WHEREAS the Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing celebrates the bilingual nature of the Municipality of West Nipissing and deems it essential to establish a policy for the use of French and English, ~~for the departments and agencies of the Corporation,~~

~~**AND WHEREAS** Section 103 subsection (5) of the Municipal Act R.S.O. 1990 provides authority for Council to pass a by-law governing the use of French and English when conducting the business and affairs of the Municipality by officers and employees,~~

AND WHEREAS Section 14, subsection (1) Chapter F.32 of the French Language Services Act, R.S.O. 1990 as amended from time to time, states that "The Council of a new municipality may pass a by-law providing that the administration of the municipality shall be conducted in both French and English and that all or specified services to the public shall be made available in both languages";

AND WHEREAS both the Francophone and Anglophone communities have contributed and continue to contribute to the richness of the Municipality of West Nipissing;

AND WHEREAS the Municipality of West Nipissing wishes to ensure an equal treatment to all its Francophone and Anglophone residents;

~~**AND WHEREAS** the Municipality of West Nipissing wishes to declare itself a bilingual entity;~~

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF WEST NIPISSING ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. ~~_____~~ **RECOGNITION:**

The Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing celebrates the bilingual nature of the Municipality of West Nipissing and requires ~~that~~ the departments ~~and agencies~~ of the Corporation ~~be being~~ able to provide services to and communication with the public in both ~~the~~ official languages of French and English.

2. **GOALS:**

2.1 To ensure an equal treatment to all Francophone and Anglophone residents in the Municipality of West Nipissing;

2.2 To provide the opportunity to the residents of West Nipissing of choosing the official language in which they wish to be served.

2.3 To permit a municipal employee to be able to work in his or her own language and to create an atmosphere which encourages the use of both official languages; to provide bilingual services to the public based on the following objectives:

3. **OBJECTIVES**

3.1 ~~To provide for the staffing by bilingual persons, fluent in both languages of French and English, where designated.~~

To ensure that senior management, communications officers and front line staff are fluent in both official languages. Front line staff include clerks at the municipal administrative office(s), West Nipissing Community and Sturgeon Falls Recreation Centre, West Nipissing Fire and Emergency Services and the Operations Centre. This by-law will not supersede the summer employment policy, thus allowing students from all local schools an opportunity for employment with the municipality.

- 3.2 ~~To giving priority to those competent in carrying out the municipal policy on bilingualism, when hiring personnel.~~ to those who already have the required level of proficiency in the knowledge and use of English and French (written and oral), when staffing positions that provide direct communications or services to the public as a core function.
- 3.3 To produce, in both official languages, the logo, corporate identity, public signs and any public communication information material offered to the general public.
- 3.4 To reply to any correspondence received in either language in the language of the official enquiry (English or French).
- 3.5 ~~To encourage its employees to take language courses in order to improve their ability to communicate in both official languages.~~
To ensure that training is provided to employees that desire to enhance their language skills as per the Municipal training policy.
- 3.6 To guarantee the present rights and privileges of unilingual employees.
- 3.7 In the spirit of fostering bilingualism, to encourage local businesses and organizations, to prominently display signage in both official languages

4. DOCUMENTATION

The following municipal documents shall be prepared in both official languages within reasonable time and must be made public simultaneously;

- 1) Agendas of all municipal Council Meetings;
- 2) The most frequently requested/accessed by-laws (such as property standards, fees and charges, snow removal, traffic and parking, animal control, littering, etc.)
- 3) All forms which are intended to be distributed to the public;
- 4) All public communication shall be in both official languages (press releases, advertising, public notices, social media, etc.)

5. SIGNAGE AND DISPLAY OF FRANCO-ONTARIAN FLAG

- 5.1 All municipal public signs, where permitted under law, shall be displayed in both English and French. This includes signs that identify the Municipality and all signage regarding the health and safety or security of the public. Signs that are not currently displayed in both official languages shall be replaced with bilingual signs as they require to be either amended or changed due to poor condition.
- 5.2 In accordance with municipal policy, the Franco-Ontarian flag shall be prominently flown/displayed in keeping with recognized protocols, at key municipal buildings/facilities;

THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE IN ADDITION TO FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LAWS & REGULATIONS ON BILINGUALISM.

ARRÊTÉ NO. 2019/___

**ÉTANT UN ARRÊTÉ DE LA CORPORATION DE LA MUNICIPALITÉ DE
NIPISSING OUEST CONCERNANT L'EMPLOI DU FRANÇAIS ET DE L'ANGLAIS DANS
L'EXÉCUTION DES PROGRAMMES ET DU TRAVAIL DE LA CORPORATION DE
LA MUNICIPALITÉ DE NIPISSING OUEST**

ATTENDU QUE la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest célèbre la nature bilingue de ses citoyen(ne)s et elle note qu'il est essentiel d'établir une politique pour l'emploi du français et de l'anglais;

ATTENDU QUE la section 14, subdivision (1) du Chapitre F.32 de la Loi sur les services en français, R.S.O. 1990, tel que modifié de temps à autre, dit que " Le conseil d'une municipalité peut adopter un règlement municipal prévoyant que l'administration de la municipalité se fera en français et en anglais et que les services municipaux au public, ou une partie précisée de ces services, seront fournis dans ces deux langues;

ATTENDU QUE les communautés francophones et anglophones ont contribué et continuent à contribuer à la richesse de la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest;

ATTENDU QUE la municipalité de Nipissing Ouest désire assurer un traitement égal à tous(tes) ses résident(e)s francophones et anglophones;

ÉTANT AUSSI DONNÉ QUE la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest souhaite se déclarer une entité bilingue.

PAR CONSÉQUENT, LE CONSEIL DE LA MUNICIPALITÉ DE NIPISSING OUEST ADOPTE LES DISPOSITIONS SUIVANTES:

1. **RECONNAISSANCE:**

La Corporation de la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest célèbre le caractère bilingue de la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest et exige que les départements de la Corporation puissent fournir des services et communiquer avec le public dans les deux langues officielles: le français et l'anglais.

2. **BUTS:**

- 2.1 D'assurer un traitement égal à tous(tes) les résident(e)s francophones et anglophones de la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest;
- 2.2 De permettre aux résidents du Nipissing Ouest de se faire servir dans la langue officielle de leur choix.
- 2.3 De permettre aux employés municipaux de travailler dans leur propre langue et de créer une atmosphère qui encourage l'usage des deux langues, ainsi que de fournir au public des services bilingues dans la mesure du possible, selon les objectifs suivants:

3. **OBJECTIFS:**

- 3.1 ~~De favoriser un personnel bilingue qui puisse converser couramment dans les deux langues où ceci est désigné;~~
De s'assurer que la haute direction, les agent(e)s de communication et le personnel de première ligne maîtrisent bien les deux langues officielles. Le personnel de première ligne comprend des employé(e)s des bureaux administratifs municipaux, du Centre communautaire et récréatif de Nipissing Ouest, des Services d'incendie

et d'urgence de Nipissing Ouest et du Centre des opérations. Ce règlement ne remplacera pas la politique d'emploi d'été, permettant ainsi aux élèves de toutes les écoles locales de trouver un emploi auprès de la Municipalité.

- 3.2 En embauchant son personnel, de donner priorité aux compétences nécessaires pour la mise en oeuvre de la présente politique sur le bilinguisme. De donner la priorité à ceux qui possèdent déjà le niveau requis de connaissance et d'utilisation du français et de l'anglais (écrit et oral) pour la dotation de postes offrant des communications directes ou des services au public entant que fonction essentielle.
- 3.3 De reproduire, dans les deux langues, le logo, l'écusson officiel, les enseignes publiques et toute forme de renseignements publics.
- 3.4 De répondre à toute correspondance dans la langue choisie (français ou anglais) par la personne qui s'adresse à la Municipalité.
- 3.5 D'encourager les employés à suivre des cours de langue afin d'améliorer la capacité du personnel de pouvoir converser dans les deux langues. S'assurer que la formation est fournie aux employés désirant améliorer leurs compétences linguistiques conformément à la politique de formation municipale.
- 3.6 De garantir les droits et les privilèges des employés unilingues.
- 3.7 Dans l'esprit de promotion du bilinguisme, encourager les entreprises et les organisations locales à afficher de manière bien visible leurs enseignes dans les deux langues officielles.

4. DOCUMENTATION

Les documents municipaux suivants doivent être préparés dans les deux langues officielles dans un délai raisonnable et doivent être communiqués publiquement simultanément;

- 1) Ordres du jour de toutes Réunions du Conseil municipal;
- 2) Les arrêtés les plus fréquemment demandés / consultés (tels que celui des normes relatives aux propriétés, les frais, le déneigement, la circulation et le stationnement, le contrôle des animaux, les détritux et ordures, etc.);
- 3) Tous les formulaires destinés à être distribués au public;
- 4) Toutes les communications publiques doivent être dans les deux langues officielles (communiqués de presse, publicités, avis publics, médias sociaux, etc.)

5. ENSEIGNES ET AFFICHAGE DU DRAPEAU FRANCO-ONTARIEN

- 5.1 Toutes les enseignes publiques municipales, là où la loi le permet, doivent être affichées en français et en anglais. Cela inclut les panneaux identifiant la Municipalité et tous les panneaux relatifs à la santé et à la sécurité du public. Les panneaux qui ne sont pas affichés actuellement dans les deux langues officielles seront remplacés par des panneaux bilingues, quand ils auront du à être modifiés ou changés en raison de mauvais état.
- 5.2 Conformément à la politique municipale, le drapeau franco-ontarien doit être arboré de manière visible, conformément aux protocoles reconnus, dans les bâtiments / installations municipaux principaux;

CES INSTRUCTIONS S'AJOUTENT AUX LOIS ET RÈGLEMENTS FÉDÉRAUX ET PROVINCIAUX SUR LE BILINGUISME.

MEMORANDUM

D-7(b)

TO: Mayor and Council
FROM: Alisa Craddock CPA, CMA Director of Corporate Services/Treasurer
DATE: March 29, 2019
RE: Funding announcements

There have been several funding announcements through March 2019.

Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (Phase 2)

- Joint program worth \$30 billion over 10 years. 50% from Federal Government, 33% from Provincial Government, 17% from municipalities and partner organizations.
- Four streams
 - Rural and Northern Communities
 - Public Transit
 - Green
 - Community, Culture, and Recreation
- Rural and Northern Communities Fund is \$625 million over 10 years, with the same joint contribution as the overall program
- Application based program to support improved and/or more reliable roads, bridges, air infrastructure, and marine infrastructure
- Total eligible cost per project per application is \$5 million
- Roads projects will be assessed for safety in terms of collisions and reduction of collisions or collision severity associated with the project
- Bridges will be assessed for safety in terms of condition of the structure, as determined through an OSIM inspection
- Application period is open until May 14, 2019
- The Ontario Community Infrastructure Fund (OCIF) application funding has been cancelled. Applicants that already applied through the 2018 intake will be fast tracked into the Rural and Northern Communities fund. The application based funding provided funding of approximately \$100 million per year

Federal Gas Tax

- One time \$2.2 billion top-up to the federal Gas Tax
- Top up is allocated into 3 streams
 - Productivity and economic growth
 - Strong cities and communities
 - Clean environment

Joie de vivre



www.westnipissingouest.ca

- Notifications to municipalities will occur, pending approval of the Federal budget

Municipal Modernization funds

- One time funding from the Province
- Designated for projects that improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness of service delivery
- No application required
- No specified guidelines
- West Nipissing allocation \$725,000

MEMORANDUM

D-7(c)

TO: Mayor and Council

AND TO:

FROM: Alisa Craddock CPA, CMA Director of Corporate Services/Treasurer

DATE: March 29, 2019

RE: Tax impact and tax ratios

At the budget meeting on March 18, 2019, several scenarios were shown for an average residential assessment at a 5% to 9% tax levy increase plus water/wastewater and solid waste charges. Water and Wastewater rates sit with a 2.4% increase or an annual increase of \$32.19 for a home with water and wastewater services. Solid Waste has a 3.91% increase or a \$10.10 increase for a household with curbside pick up. After discussion, further amendments were made to the municipal budget document, reducing the proposed tax levy increase to 5.74%. Included in those amendments are

- Increased OMPF
- Change in allocation of dividends from West Nipissing Power Generation (decrease to Water & Wastewater, increase to Municipal)
- Decrease in the payroll costs associated with a new complement to Public Works (cost sharing with Water & Wastewater)
- Removal of additional \$40,000 to Au Chateau reserve
- Decrease of \$75,000 in proposed translation costs
- Change in proposed increase of an additional \$50,000 in Public Works fleet reserve to an increase of \$25,000 per year, over two year
- General operating savings in Community Services of \$30,000
- Reduction of Public Works capital of \$60,000 (reduction in facility project)
- \$500,000 of 2018 surplus transferred to 2019
- Transfer from General Reserve of \$221,170 to offset costs associated with the International Plowing Match

If you refer to page 16 of the 2019 Budget Workbook, there is a brief discussion on tax ratios. These tax ratios determine how municipal taxes impact other classes of property, such as commercial and multi residential classes. The ratios are set by the Municipality but there are limits set by the province.

The status quo tax ratio structure is

Property Class	
Residential	1.000000
New Multi-Res	1.000000
Multi-Res	2.000000
Commercial	1.799721
Industrial	1.464117
Pipelines	2.910600
Farm	0.250000
Managed Forest	0.250000
Landfill	1.799721

Provincial ranges of fairness and range of flexibility for tax ratios

Class	Range of Fairness		Range of Flexibility	
	Low	High	Low	High
Residential	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
Multi-residential	1.000000	1.100000	1.000000	2.000000
Commercial	0.600000	1.100000	0.600000	1.799721
Industrial	0.600000	1.100000	0.600000	1.464117
Landfills	0.600000	1.100000	0.600000	1.930585
Pipelines	0.600000	0.700000	0.600000	2.910600
Farm	0.010000	0.250000	0.010000	0.250000
Managed Forests	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000	0.250000

The provincial ranges are target ranges. If West Nipissing's ratios are outside of these target ranges, we are limited in proposed changes to tax ratios.

At a 5.74% levy increase, the tax rate increase is 3.12%. The impact of a 5.74% tax levy increase on \$100,000 of assessment, at the current tax ratios, for every \$100,000 of assessment

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total
\$ 100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.057553	\$ 1,057.55
	Multi			
\$ 100,000	Residential	2.000000	2.115106	\$ 2,115.11
\$ 100,000	Commercial	1.799721	1.903300	\$ 1,903.30

Based on average assessments

	Assessment	Tax Class	Tax 2018	Tax 2019	Change
\$	197,600	Residential	\$ 2,026.59	\$ 2,089.72	\$ 63.14
\$	464,000	Multi Residential	\$ 9,517.59	\$ 9,814.09	\$ 296.51
\$	230,281	Commercial	\$ 4,250.52	\$ 4,382.94	\$ 132.42

The attached scenarios evaluate the impact on residential taxes by changes to commercial and/or multi residential ratios. These changes are based on \$100,000 of assessment. As West Nipissing’s assessment base is predominantly residential, changes in ratio produce small variations in residential tax while producing much larger variations in commercial and residential taxes. These scenarios and interpreting the results will be discussed in more detail at the Council meeting.

Impact of reduction of Commercial ratios

Reduce Commercial by 1%

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total	Change
\$100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.05863	\$1,058.63	\$1.08
\$100,000	Multi Residential	2.000000	2.11726	\$2,117.26	\$2.15
\$100,000	Commercial	1.781724	1.886186	\$1,886.19	-\$17.11

Reduce Commercial by 2%

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total	Change
\$100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.059709	\$1,059.71	\$2.16
\$100,000	Multi Residential	2.000000	2.119418	\$2,119.42	\$4.31
\$100,000	Commercial	1.763727	1.869037	\$1,869.04	-\$34.26

Impact of reduction of Multi Residential ratio

Reduce Multi Res by 1%

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total	Change
\$100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.057910	\$1,057.91	\$0.36
\$100,000	Multi Residential	1.980000	2.094662	\$2,094.66	-\$20.44
\$100,000	Commercial	1.799721	1.903943	\$1,903.94	\$0.64

Reduce Multi Res by 2%

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total	Change
\$100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.058268	\$1,058.27	\$0.71
\$100,000	Multi Residential	1.960000	2.074205	\$2,074.21	-\$40.90
\$100,000	Commercial	1.799721	1.904587	\$1,904.59	\$1.29

Impact of reduction of Commercial and Multi Residential ratios

Reduce Multi Res and Commercial by 1%

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total	Change
\$100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.058988	\$1,058.99	\$1.43
\$100,000	Multi Residential	1.980000	2.096796	\$2,096.80	-\$18.31
\$100,000	Commercial	1.781724	1.886824	\$1,886.82	-\$16.48

Reduce Multi Res and Commercial by 2%

Assessment	Tax Class	Tax Ratio	Tax Rate	Total	Change
\$100,000	Residential	1.000000	1.060425	\$1,060.43	\$2.87
\$100,000	Multi Residential	1.960000	2.078433	\$2,078.43	-\$36.67
\$100,000	Commercial	1.763727	1.870300	\$1,870.30	-\$33.00



The Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing
La Corporation de la Municipalité de Nipissing Ouest

I-1

Resolution No.

2019 /

APRIL 2 , 2019

Moved by / *Proposé par* :

Seconded by / *Appuyé par* :

WHEREAS Article .2.2.1 of the West Nipissing Procedural By-Law No.2018-26 provides that Regular meetings of Council shall be held every third Tuesday of each month, unless changed by resolution;

AND WHEREAS Council has agreed to undertake certain training relating to Standards of Care for Municipal Drinking Water on April 16, 2019;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Regular Meeting of Council scheduled for April 16, 2019 shall be re-scheduled to April 23, 2019.

	YEAS	NAYS
DUHAIME, Yvon		
FISHER, Christopher		
LARABIE, Roland		
MALETTE, Léo		
ROVEDA, Dan		
SÉGUIN, Jeremy		
SÉNÉCAL, Denis		
SÉNÉCAL, Lise		
SAVAGE, Joanne (MAYOR)		

CARRIED: _____

DEFEATED: _____

DEFERRED OR TABLED: _____