Section 59 Policy Applicability Review Form

General Instructions and Information

1. This form is to be completed when an Applicant is submitting supporting information for:
    - A planning development application,
    - Selected building permits, or
    - Selected approval by the Committee of Adjustment.

    The Technical Services Coordinator is available to assist Applicants in completing this form.
2. The Applicant is to complete this form to the best of their knowledge. If they are unsure of the answer, indicate so accordingly. If something is not applicable, simply indicate "N/A".
3. The completed Section 59 Policy Applicability Review form will be reviewed by Sourcewater Protection staff. Should there be any questions or concerns, the Applicant will be contacted by a Sourcewater Protection staff member.
4. An Application for a planning approval where Section 59 policies apply will not be deemed complete until the Risk Management Official has issued a Section 59 Notice.

Part 1 – Property / Applicant Information:

Date (DD/MMM/YYYY): 09/12/2024

Applicant: IJK Holding Inc

Applicant Address: 147 Wyndham Street North, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 6R7

Phone: 519.822.5401 Email: bireland@guelphmanufacturing.com

Property Owner: IJK Holding Inc

Property Address: 81 Royal Road, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 1G3

Phone: 519-822-5401 Email: bireland@guelphmanufacturing.com

Type of Application

- ☐ Building Permit
- ☐ Site Plan Approval
- ☐ Plan of Subdivision
- ☐ Plan of Condominium
- ☐ Minor Variance
- ☐ Consent/Severance
- ■ Zoning By-Law Amendment
- ☐ Official Plan Amendment

No — Has a Section 59 Policy Applicability Review been carried out previously for all or part of the property that is the subject of this application?

No — Has the Risk Management Official Previously Issued a Notice - S. 59 (2) for all or part of the property that is the subject of this application?

If a Section 59 Policy Applicability Review has been carried out previously, please identify changes to the proposed activities:

Part 2 – Existing and Proposed Land Use (Check all that apply):

Existing Land Use

- ☐ Low Density Residential (single detached and semi-detached)
- ☐ Commercial – Mixed Use (including home businesses)
- ☐ Institutional
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Commercial - Retail
- ☐ Agricultural
- ☐ High Density Residential (Including townhouses and apartments)
- ☐ Commercial – Food Service
- ☐ Parks/Parkettes
- ☐ Commercial – Warehousing
- ☐ Conservation lands

- [x] Vacant/Undeveloped
- [ ] Commercial/Institutional – Office
- [ ] Roads/Walkways/ Parking Areas
- [ ] Other (Describe):

Describe Existing Land Use / Activities:

Vacant land

Proposed Land Use

- [ ] Low Density Residential (single detached and semi-detached)
- [ ] Commercial – Mixed Use (including home businesses)
- [ ] Institutional
- [x] Industrial
- [ ] Commercial - Retail
- [ ] Agricultural
- [ ] High Density Residential (Including townhouses and apartments)
- [ ] Commercial – Food Service
- [ ] Parks/Parkettes
- [ ] Commercial – Warehousing
- [ ] Conservation lands
- [ ] Vacant/Undeveloped
- [ ] Commercial/Institutional – Office
- [ ] Roads/Walkways/ Parking Areas
- [ ] Other (Describe):

Describe Proposed Land Use / Activities:

Industrial Supply Outlet

Is there a Certificate of Property Use (CPU) registered on title?

Select One:

Yes ☐ No ☑ Uncertain ☐

If Yes, please include a copy of CPU with the completed Section 59 PAR form. See definition of CPU in Appendix B.

Is the applicant considering a geothermal system for the property?

Select One:

Yes ☐ No ☑ Uncertain ☐

For more information on geothermal systems in the City of Guelph, please visit: https://guelph.ca/city-hall/planning-and-development/source-water-protection-business-builders-developers/#geothermal-systems-in-guelph-some-things-to-know

Part 3 – Review of Proposed Activities – Screening

Please complete Table 1 on the following page. Please respond to the best of your knowledge. If there is potential that one of the described activities may occur, please respond "Unsure". If an activity may occur (Yes or Unsure response), the Technical Services Coordinator or the Risk Management Official may request additional information to further define the nature of the proposed activities.

A response is required for each of the Prescribed Drinking Water Threat Activities (#1 to 22). Information to assist applicants in filling out this form is provided in Appendix A.

The Risk Management Official will review information provided on this screening form and will make a decision regarding whether Section 58 policies apply, based on both the activity and the vulnerable areas/vulnerability scores mapped on the property.

Table 1 Proposed activities on the property

	Are any of the following Activities proposed to take place on the property?	
1	The establishment, operation or maintenance of a waste disposal site within the meaning of Part V of the Environmental Protection Act.	No
2	The establishment, operation or maintenance of a system that collects, stores, transmits, treats or disposes of sewage.	No
2(a)	Does the property have an existing or proposed sewage lift station?	No
2(b)	Does the property have an existing or proposed septic system?	No
3	The application of agricultural source material to land.	No
4	The storage of agricultural source material.	No
5	The management of agricultural source material.	No
6	The application of non-agricultural source material to land.	No
7	The handling and storage of non-agricultural source material.	No
8	The application of commercial fertilizer to land.	No
9	The handling and storage of commercial fertilizer.	No
9(a)	If yes, please provided the estimated maximum volume in kilograms.	
10	The application of pesticide to land.	No
11	The handling and storage of pesticide.	No
11(a)	If yes, please provide the estimated maximum volume in liters.	
12	The application of road salt.	No

13	The handling and storage of road salt.	No
13(a)	If yes, please provide the estimated maximum volume (in kilograms) of salt stored on the site.	
13(b)	If yes, please provide the name of the party responsible for snow and salt management on the site (i.e. owner, property management company).	
13(c)	Is the responsible party Smart about Salt certified?	No
14	The storage of snow.	Yes
15	The handling and storage of fuel.	No
15(a)	If yes, please provide the total volume of all fuel tanks located on the property (in liters).	
15(b)	If yes, how is fuel stored? (i.e. in above ground tanks or below ground tanks).	
16	The handling and storage of a dense non-aqueous phase liquid.	No
17	The handling and storage of an organic solvent.	No
18	The management of runoff that contains chemicals used in the de-icing of aircraft.	No
19	An activity that takes water from an aquifer or a surface water body without returning the water taken to the same aquifer or surface water body.	No
19(a)	Do you have a well(s) on the site?	No
19(b)	If there is a well(s) on the site, please provide Well ID and well record.	
20	An activity that reduces the recharge of an aquifer.	No
21	The use of land as livestock grazing or pasturing land, an outdoor confinement area, or a farm-animal yard.	No
22	The use, handling, or storage of liquid chemicals in containers greater than 1 L.	Unsure
22(a)	If yes, please provide a detail listing or description of chemicals handled on site.	

Part 4 – Certification

I (We) confirm that the information presented in Parts 1-4 is accurate and complete to the best of my (our) knowledge. I (We) acknowledge that incomplete or inaccurate information may result in future involvement of the Risk Management Official to confirm that site activities conform to applicable provincial legislation and that the Risk Management Official will have powers to lay charges under Part IV of the Clean Water Act, 2006.

I (We) am (are) aware of our rights to appeal the decisions of the City of Guelph Risk Management Official to the Environmental Review Tribunal.

I (We) confirm that I (we) have the authority to bind the corporation that is submitting the application to which this Section 59 Policy Applicability Review form applies.

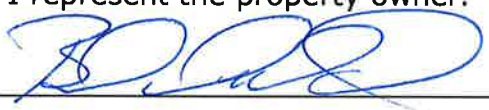
Name: Brad Ireland

Position: Owner

Company: IJK Holding Inc.

☒ I am the property owner.

☐ I represent the property owner.

Signed: 

Date (DD/MMM/YYYY): 9.12.24

Pursuant to Section 53(3) of Ontario Regulation 287/07 made under the Clean Water Act, 2006, this "Section 59 Policy Applicability Review" form, once signed in conjunction with a Section 59 Notice, is a public document. All information received by the City of Guelph for decision-making based on this form is subject to the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (MFIPPA).

Appendix A

Guidance Information for Responding to Part 3. Review of Proposed Activities - Screening

The following information provides additional information on the prescribed threat activities and is to be used in making a general decision as to whether or not the proposed activity could be a threat to drinking water sources and would be regulated by the policies in the Source Protection Plan. The purpose of this review is to identify activities that may present a threat to drinking water sources and thereby are to be managed in accordance with the Source Protection Plan. The Technical Services Coordinator or the Risk Management Official will review all submissions and follow-up to confirm that responses are consistent with standard practices for the proposed purposes.

Prescribed Threat Activity #1 - Waste

A waste disposal site within the meaning of Part V of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) refers to:

a) any land upon, into, in or through which, or building or structure in which, waste is deposited, disposed of, handled, stored, transferred, treated or processed, and
b) any operation carried out or machinery or equipment used in connection with the depositing, disposal, handling, storage, transfer, treatment or processing referred to in clause (a) [EPA S.25].

Waste includes ashes, garbage, refuse, domestic waste, industrial waste, or municipal refuse and such other materials as are designated in the regulations [EPA S.25]. Additional definitions are provided in Section 1 of O. Reg. 347

Waste Management System means any facilities or equipment used in, and any operations carried out for, the management of waste including the collection, handling, transportation, storage, processing or disposal of waste, and may include one or more waste disposal sites [EPA S.25].

The majority of activities that are considered as a Waste Disposal Site require an Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA). Activities that are exempt from an ECA and not identified in clause (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste will need to be managed by a Risk Management Plan. Exempt activities include waste generators that are registered with the Ontario Hazardous Waste Information Network (HWIN). Other exemptions are listed in Section 3 of O.Reg. 347. Handling and storage of materials listed in clause (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), or (u) of the definition of hazardous waste will be managed via education and outreach.

Hazardous Waste and the activities that are exempt from an ECA are fully defined in O.Reg. 347. The primary definition of Hazardous waste is “A waste that is a,

a) hazardous industrial waste,
b) acute hazardous waste chemical,
c) hazardous waste chemical,

d) severely toxic waste,
e) ignitable waste,
f) corrosive waste,
g) reactive waste,
h) radioactive waste, except radioisotope wastes disposed of in a landfilling site in accordance with the written instructions of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission,
i) pathological waste,
j) leachate toxic waste, or
k) PCB waste,

but does not include,

l) hauled sewage,
m) waste from the operation of a sewage works subject to the Ontario Water Resources Act where the works,

    i. is owned by a municipality,
    ii. is owned by the Crown or the Ontario Clean Water Agency, subject to an agreement with a municipality under the Ontario Water Resources Act, or
    iii. receives only waste similar in character to the domestic sewage from a household,

n) domestic waste,
o) incinerator ash resulting from the incineration of waste that is neither hazardous waste nor liquid industrial waste,
p) waste that is a hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste and that is produced in any month in an amount less than five kilograms or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than five kilograms,
q) waste that is an acute hazardous waste chemical and that is produced in any month in an amount less than one kilogram or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than one kilogram,
r) an empty container or the liner from an empty container that contained hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste,
s) an empty container of less than twenty litres capacity or one or more liners weighing, in total, less than ten kilograms from empty containers, that contained acute hazardous waste chemical,
t) the residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of less than five kilograms of waste that is a hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste, or

u) the residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of less than one kilogram of waste that is an acute hazardous waste chemical;"

Prescribed Threat Activity #2 - Sewage

Sewage may contain soluble chemicals that can affect the quality of drinking water. Activities that involve the establishment, operation or maintenance of a system that collects, stores, transmits, or disposes of sewage will be managed either by Prescribed Instruments under the Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA), planning controls, or education and outreach policies. Sewage systems include facilities for stormwater management, including pipes and low impact development (LID) measures, sanitary sewage pipelines, and private sewage systems.

Prescribed Threat Activity #3 – 5, 8, 21 – Agricultural Activities

Prescribed Drinking Water Threats 3, 4, 5, 8, and 21 apply to agricultural land use. The Risk Management Official must determine whether a Prescribed Instrument under the Nutrient Management Act) is in place and conforms to the Grand River Source Protection Plan. A Risk Management Plan will be required for activities not managed by a Prescribed Instrument.

Agricultural Source Material (ASM) refers to material used for land application of nutrients that originate from agricultural activities such as livestock operations. ASM may include manure, livestock bedding, runoff water from animal yards or manure storage and compost (see Nutrient Management Act, 2002 for full legal description).

Management of ASM includes operations that may generate ASM to be stored temporarily prior to off-site disposal.

Prescribed Threat Activity #6,7– Non-Agricultural Source Material

Non-Agricultural Source Materials (NASM) refers to materials applied to land as nutrients that do not originate from agricultural activities. Includes: pulp and paper biosolids, sewage biosolids, non-agricultural compost and any other material capable of being applied to land as a nutrient that is not from an agricultural source (see Nutrient Management Act, 2002 for legal description). The Source Protection Plan policies only apply for NASM materials that are generated from a meat plant or sewage works.

Prescribed Threat Activity #8,9– Commercial Fertilizer

Commercial Fertilizers may contain chemicals, particularly nitrates that are soluble in water and have potential to affect ground water quality. Storage and application of commercial fertilizer are typically managed under the Nutrient Management Act. A Risk

Management Plan may be required for storage of more than 2,500 kg of commercial fertilizer within a designated vulnerable area.

Prescribed Threat Activity #10,11 – Pesticide

Pesticides refer to any organism, substance or thing that is manufactured, represented, sold or used as a means of directly or indirectly controlling, preventing, destroying, mitigating, attracting or repelling any pest or of altering the growth, development or characteristics of any plant life that is not a pest and includes any organism, substance or thing registered under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada). (From Pesticides Act, 1990). For the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the following pesticides are considered to have potential to be significant drinking water threats:

Pesticides (Active Ingredient) Referenced in the Table of Drinking Water Threats:

- MCPA
- 2.4-D
- Pendimethalin
- Mecoprop
- Dichloropropene-1,3
- Glyphosate
- Atrazine
- MCPB
- Metalochlor or s-Metalochlor
- Dicamba
- Metalaxyl

Application of Pesticide will be managed by a Prescribed Instrument or under the Planning Act. Handling of Storage of Pesticide may require a Risk Management Plan depending upon the volume stored and circumstances.

Prescribed Threat Activity #12-14 – Road Salt/Snow Disposal

Use of salt for winter road maintenance can result in release of sodium and chloride, and possibly other chemicals to surface water and groundwater. The application of road salt is currently managed through best management practices and is not regulated by the Source Protection Plan at this time. The handling and storage of more than 5,000 kg of road salt is to be prohibited in sensitive vulnerable areas (Vulnerability Score = 10).

The storage of snow may include road salt and other contaminants that become concentrated. Snow storage may be managed by a Risk Management Plan in specific vulnerable areas. The trigger to require a Risk Management Plan is the area used for snow storage.

Prescribed Threat Activity #15– Fuels

Fuels refer to chemical mixtures refined from petroleum hydrocarbons. Fuels are typically slightly soluble in water and are often observed as a separate oil-like phase. Most common fuels are less dense than water and will float upon a water surface. Common

fuels include gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil (heating fuel), aviation fuel, and bunker C fuel. Fuel handling and storage may be prohibited in some vulnerable areas and may require a Risk Management Plan under some circumstances, triggered by volume stored and the vulnerability score.

Fuel handling and storage for an activity regulated under the Aggregate Resources Act will be managed via a Prescribed Instrument.

Emergency generators for a municipal facility are exempt from prohibition within WHPA-A.

Prescribed Threat Activity #16 – DNAPL

Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) are a class of chemicals or chemical mixtures that are slightly soluble in water and are therefore often observed as a separate "oil-like" phase in the subsurface. The oil-like phase is denser than water and as a result, the presence and migration of the DNAPL liquids is controlled more by gravity and the distribution of permeable and conductive features in the subsurface, rather than by the groundwater flow directions. Common DNAPLs include dry cleaning fluid, industrial degreasers, creosote. For the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the following chemical constituents of a DNAPL are considered to have potential to be significant drinking water threats:

- Tetrachloroethylene/ Perchloroethylene (PCE)
- Vinyl Chloride
- Dioxane-1,4 (1,4-Dioxane or 1,4D))
- Trichloroethylene (TCE)
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) [See List in PAH Definition in Appendix B].

Activities that involve the handling and storage of a DNAPL are prohibited in WHPA-A and may require a Risk Management Plan in other vulnerable areas.

Prescribed Threat Activity #17– Organic Solvent

An Organic Solvent is considered to be any volatile organic compound that is used as a cleaning agent, dissolver, thinner, or viscosity reducer, or for a similar purpose. (From O. Reg. 153/04 -Record of Site Condition Regulation, under the Environmental Protection Act). For the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the organic solvents that are considered to have potential to be significant drinking water threats include:

- Carbon Tetrachloride (CT)
- Methylene Chloride (MC)
- Pentachlorophenol (PCPH)
- Chloroform (CFM)

Activities that involve the handling and storage of an organic solvent are prohibited in WHPA-A and may require a Risk Management Plan in some other vulnerable areas.

Prescribed Threat Activity #18 – Run-off for Deicing of Aircraft

This activity is specific in relation to water quality that may be associated with facilities constructed to de-ice aircraft. This activity is not anticipated to occur within the City of Guelph.

Prescribed Threat Activity #19,20 – Water Quantity Threats

Source Protection Plan policies to address significant threats related to water quantity are under development.

Water taking and the construction of impervious surfaces or similar measures to divert water can reduce the quantity of water available to a municipal water supply system.

Water taking refers to removal of water via wells, or directly pumping from a surface water for use that is not returned to the originating water body.

Recharge can typically be reduced through the construction of impervious surfaces, such as buildings, paved roads, sidewalks, parking lots, swimming pools, etc. Current best management practices typically require diverted recharge to be returned to the subsurface to off-set the impact of the proposed construction.

Prescribed Threat Activity #21 – Livestock

Wastes such as manure that are associated with livestock grazing have potential to impact groundwater and surface water resources. A Risk Management Plan may be required for Activities that involve use of land for livestock grazing, etc. where a Nutrient Management Plan or Nutrient Management Strategy (Prescribed Instrument) are not required.

Liquid Chemical Handling and Storage

The prescribed drinking water threat activities provide details regarding the specific chemicals, substances, and circumstances that are a significant drinking water threat. Part 3 – Review of Proposed Activities – Screening provides an opportunity for the applicant to advise the Technical Services Coordinator or Risk Management Official of chemical storage that may be associated with the proposed activities. The Technical Services Coordinator and Risk Management Official will request an inventory of chemical products to make a determination as to whether or not source protection plan policies will apply.

Appendix A

Transport Pathways

Transport Pathways are defined as: “a condition of land resulting from human activity that increases the vulnerability of a raw water supply of a drinking water system.” The following questions are intended to identify if Transport Pathways may occur in association with the proposed Activity. In event that a Transport Pathway exists or will be created, the Risk Management Official will take this into consideration in making a determination as to whether Section 59 restrictions apply and will incorporate the findings into the Risk Management Plan or Section 59 Notice.

The following features are examples of typical transport pathways that are to be considered by the Risk Management Official:

- Drinking Water Wells
- Geotechnical boreholes
- Groundwater monitoring wells
- Oil and Gas Wells/Boreholes
- Geothermal Systems
- Man-made ponds
- Foundations > 3 m deep
- Utility Corridors with non-native backfill (sanitary sewers, storm sewers, pipelines, etc.).
- A pit or quarry for removal of soil/sand/gravel or rock
- Alterations to natural grade of more than 3 m

Part 3 – Review of Proposed Activities – Screening provides an opportunity for the applicant to advise the Source Water Protection Coordinator or Risk Management Official of existing or proposed transport pathways associated with the application.

Appendix B

Selected Definitions:

Agricultural Source Material (ASM): Material used for land application of nutrients that originate from agricultural activities such as livestock operations. May include manure, livestock bedding, runoff water from animal yards or manure storage and compost (see Nutrient Management Act, 2002 for legal description).

Best Management Practices (BMP): Best Management Practices can be defined as those measures intended to provide an on-the-ground practical solution to pollution and other environmental impacts from all sources and sectors.

Biosolids: The by-product of domestic and commercial sewage and wastewater treatment. Also referred to as sludge.

Certificate of Property Use (CPU): certificate of property use (CPU) is a control document that is issued by the Ministry to a property owner in relation to an accepted Risk Assessment that is required to implement Risk Management Measures (RMM). RMMs are implemented on a site to ensure there is no adverse effect associated with the contaminants present on site.

Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL): A class of chemicals that are slightly soluble in water and are therefore often observed as a separate "oil-like" phase in the subsurface. The oil-like phase is denser than water and as a result, the presence and migration of the DNAPL liquids is controlled more by gravity and the distribution of permeable and conductive features in the subsurface, rather than by the groundwater flow directions. For the purposes of the Clean Water Act the following chemical constituents of a DNAPL are considered to have potential to be significant drinking water threats.

DNAPLs Referenced in the Table of Drinking Water Threats:

- Tetrachloroethyene/ Perchloroethylene (PCE) and breakdown products
- Trichloroethylene (TCE) and breakdown products
- Vinyl Chloride
- Dioxane-1,4 (1,4-Dioxane or 1,4D) and breakdown products
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) (See List in PAH Definition in Appendix B)

Drinking Water Issue: A substantiated (through scientific means) condition relating to the quality of water that interferes or is anticipated to soon interfere with the use of a drinking water source by a municipal residential system or designated system (See Technical Rules 114 to 117).

Appendix B

Drinking Water Threat: An activity or condition that adversely affects or has the potential to adversely affect the quality or quantity of any water that is or may be used as a source of drinking water and includes an activity or condition that is prescribed by the Clean Water Act as a drinking water threat.

Hazardous waste: (See O. Reg. 347 for additional information) A waste that is a,

a) hazardous industrial waste,
b) acute hazardous waste chemical,
c) hazardous waste chemical,
d) severely toxic waste,
e) ignitable waste,
f) corrosive waste,
g) reactive waste,
h) radioactive waste, except radioisotope wastes disposed of in a landfilling site in accordance with the written instructions of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission,
i) pathological waste,
j) leachate toxic waste, or
k) PCB waste,

but does not include,

l) hauled sewage,
m) waste from the operation of a sewage works subject to the Ontario Water Resources Act where the works,

    i. is owned by a municipality,
    ii. is owned by the Crown or the Ontario Clean Water Agency, subject to an agreement with a municipality under the Ontario Water Resources Act, or
    iii. receives only waste similar in character to the domestic sewage from a household,

n) domestic waste,
o) incinerator ash resulting from the incineration of waste that is neither hazardous waste nor liquid industrial waste,
p) waste that is a hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste and that is produced in any month in an amount less than five kilograms or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than five kilograms,

q) waste that is an acute hazardous waste chemical and that is produced in any month in an amount less than one kilogram or otherwise accumulated in an amount less than one kilogram,
r) an empty container or the liner from an empty container that contained hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste,
s) an empty container of less than twenty litres capacity or one or more liners weighing, in total, less than ten kilograms from empty containers, that contained acute hazardous waste chemical,
t) the residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of less than five kilograms of waste that is a hazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste chemical, ignitable waste, corrosive waste, leachate toxic waste or reactive waste, or
u) the residues or contaminated materials from the clean-up of a spill of less than one kilogram of waste that is an acute hazardous waste chemical.

Issue Contributing Area (ICA): The area within a vulnerable area where activities, conditions that result from past activities, and naturally occurring conditions may contribute to the parameter or pathogen issue (Technical Rule 115(3)).

Non-Agricultural Source Materials (NASM): Used to apply to land as nutrients that do not originate from agricultural activities. Includes pulp and paper biosolids, sewage biosolids, non-agricultural compost and any other material capable of being applied to land as a nutrient that is not from an agricultural source (see Nutrient Management Act, 2002 for legal description).

Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL): A group of chemicals that are insoluble in water, including light and dense NAPLs.

Organic Solvent: Any volatile organic compound that is used as a cleaning agent, dissolver, thinner, or viscosity reducer, or for a similar purpose. (From O. Reg. 153/04 - Record of Site Condition Regulation, under the Environmental Protection Act). For the purposes of the Clean Water Act the following organic solvents are considered to have potential to be significant drinking water threats.

Organic Solvents Referenced in the Table of Drinking Water Threats:

- Carbon Tetrachloride (CT)
- Chloroform (CFM)
- Methylene Chloride (MC)
- Pentachlorophenol

Appendix B

Pesticide: Any organism, substance or thing that is manufactured, represented, sold or used as a means of directly or indirectly controlling, preventing, destroying, mitigating, attracting or repelling any pest or of altering the growth, development or characteristics of any plant life that is not a pest and includes any organism, substance or thing registered under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada). (From Pesticides Act, 1990).

For the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the following pesticides are considered to have potential to be significant drinking water threats:

Pesticides Referenced in the Table of Drinking Water Threats (Active Ingredient):

- MCPA
- 2.4-D
- Pendimethalin
- Mecoprop
- Dichloropropene-1,3
- Glyphosate
- Atrazine
- MCPB
- Metalochlor or s-Metalochlor
- Dicamba
- Metalaxyl

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): Hydrocarbons formed from a series of benzene rings. These compounds are components of ancient sediments and crude oils.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Compounds Referenced in the Table of Drinking Water Threats:

- Acenaphthene
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene
- Fluoranthene
- Acenaphthylene
- Benzo(g,h,i)perylene
- Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
- Anthracene
- Benzo(k)fluoranthene
- Naphthalene
- Benz(a)anthracene
- Benzo(a)phenanthrene
- Phenanthrene
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Dibenz(a,h)anthracene
- Pyrene

Significant Drinking Water Threat: A drinking water threat that, according to risk assessment, poses or has the potential to pose a significant risk.

Technical Rules: The Technical Rules prescribe the information that needs to be included in the Assessment Report to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (Ministry of the Environment, 2009),

Transport Pathway: A condition of land resulting from human activity that increases the vulnerability of a raw water supply of a drinking water system set out in clause 15(2)(e) of the Clean Water Act, 2006.

Vulnerable Area: Under the Clean Water Act, 2006 includes:

- significant groundwater recharge areas
- highly vulnerable aquifers
- surface water intake protection zones
- wellhead protection areas

Vulnerability Rating: A value of high, medium, or low vulnerability assigned within a Source Protection Area as per Technical Rules 37 to 41. High vulnerability would indicate that contaminant parameters could move from ground surface down to the water supply aquifer quickly. Low vulnerability indicates that contaminants would move slowly from ground surface down to the water supply aquifer.

Waste Disposal Site within the Meaning of Part V of the Environmental Protection Act:

a) any land upon, into, in or through which, or building or structure in which, waste is deposited, disposed of, handled, stored, transferred, treated or processed, and
b) any operation carried out or machinery or equipment used in connection with the depositing, disposal, handling, storage, transfer, treatment or processing referred to in clause a.

Wellhead Protection Area: An area that is related to a wellhead and within which it is desirable to regulate or monitor drinking water threats.