

AGENDA
A meeting of the Council of the Corporation
of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
to be held on Tuesday, October 3, 2023

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Approval of Agenda**
- 3. Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest & General Nature Thereof**
- 4. Minutes of Previous Meeting**
 - i. Confirming By-Law 2023-27
- 5. New Business**
 - i. Housing Affordability Task Force Recommendations
 - ii. Sheguiandah Drinking Water Inspection Report 2023-24
 - iii. Request for Support – Long Term Care, Till Death Do Us Part.
- 6. Minutes and Correspondence**
 - i. CPAC
 - ii. DSSAB Second Quarter Report
 - iii. 2024 Conference Sign up sheet
- 7. In Camera**
 - i. a proposed or pending disposition or acquisition of land for municipal or local board purposes
- 8. Adjournment**

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF
NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS**

BY-LAW NO. 2023-27

Being a by-law of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands to adopt the minutes of Council for the term commencing November 15th, 2022 and authorizing the taking of any action authorized therein and thereby.

WHEREAS the Municipal Act, S.O. 2001, c. 25. s. 5 (3) requires a Municipal Council to exercise its powers by by-law, except where otherwise provided;

AND WHEREAS in many cases, action which is taken or authorized to be taken by a Council or a Committee of Council does not lend itself to an individual by-law;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. THAT the minutes of the meetings of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands for the term commencing November 15th, 2022 and held on:

September 19, 2023

September 21, 2023

are hereby adopted.

2. THAT the taking of any action authorized in or by the minutes mentioned in Section 1 hereof and the exercise of any powers by the Council or Committees by the said minutes are hereby ratified, authorized and confirmed.
3. THAT, where no individual by-law has been or is passed with respect to the taking of any action authorized in or by the minutes mentioned in Section 1 hereof or with respect to the exercise of any powers by the Council or Committees in the above-mentioned minutes, then this by-law shall be deemed for all purposes to be the by-law required for approving and authorizing the taking of any action authorized therein or thereby or required for the exercise of any power therein by the Council or Committees.
4. THAT the Mayor and proper Officers of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands are hereby authorized and directed to do all things necessary to give effect to the recommendations, motions, resolutions, reports, action and other decisions of the Council or Committees as evidenced by the above-mentioned minutes in Section 1 and the Mayor and Clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute all necessary documents in the name of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands and to affix the seal of the Corporation thereto.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS
3rd day of October, 2023.

Al MacNevin

Mayor

Pam Myers

Clerk

**The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Minutes of a Council meeting held Tuesday, September 19, 2023**

PRESENT: Mayor Al MacNevin, Councillors: Patti Aelick, Al Boyd, Laurie Cook, Mike Erskine, George Williamson, Dawn Orr, William Koehler, and Bruce Wood.

STAFF PRESENT: David Williamson, CAO,
Pam Myers, Clerk

Mayor MacNevin called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

Resolution No. 193-09-2023

Moved by: M. Erskine

Seconded by: P. Aelick

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands approves agenda as presented.

Carried

Resolution No. 194-09-2023

Moved by: W. Koehler

Seconded by: A. Boyd

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands now reads a first, second and third time and finally passes by-law 2023-25 being a by-law to adopt the minutes of Council for the term commencing November 15th, 2022 and authorizing the taking of any action therein and hereby.

Carried

Resolution No. 195-09-2023

Moved by: M. Erskine

Seconded by: W. Koehler

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands authorizes the Planning Official to sign the Certificate of Cancellation as requested by the owners of 1722811 Ontario Inc.

Carried

Resolution No. 196-09-2023

Moved by: A. Boyd

Seconded by: B. Wood

RESOLVED THAT the Planning Authority of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands now reads a first, second and third time and finally passes by-law 2023-26 being a by-law to regulate the use, and erection of buildings and structures by amending by-law 2018-41 to rezone the indicated properties to Tourist Commercial from Shoreline Residential and Rural with exemptions as indicated by Special Exemption 5 in C3-5.

Carried

Resolution No. 197-09-2023

Moved by: D. Orr

Seconded by: W. Koehler

RESOLVED THAT the Planning Authority of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands conditionally approves the application for consent as applied for by Tom and Ashley Hughson File Number 2023-11, subject to the following conditions;

1. All driveway permits are applied for through the municipality as required.
2. Transfer of landform prepared by a solicitor and a schedule to the transfer of landform on which is set out the entire legal description of the parcel,
3. The applicant must deposit a Reference Plan of Survey in the Land Registry Office clearly delineating the parcels of land approved by The Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands in this decision and provide the Town Office with a copy.

Prior to final approval by the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, the owner provides confirmation of payment of all outstanding taxes

Carried

The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands Minutes of Council

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Resolution No. 198-09-2023

Moved by: P. Aelick

Seconded by: G. Williamson

RESOLVED THAT the Planning Authority of the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands conditionally approves the application for consent as applied for by The Town of NEMI in favor of Lyle VanEvery, File Number 2023-10, subject to the following conditions;

1. Easement agreement shall be registered on title once a mutual agreement has been defined
2. Easement shall be registered.
3. Proof that conditions of entrances have been completed.
4. The applicant must deposit a Reference Plan of Survey in the Land Registry Office clearly delineating the parcels of land approved by The Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands in this decision and provide the Town Office with a copy.
5. The recipient of easement will be responsible for all associated costs involved with this transaction, including but not limited to legal and survey costs.

Carried

Resolution No. 199-09-2023

Moved by: M. Erskine

Seconded by: G. Williamson

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands approves the Site Plan as submitted by Max Construction for 121 to 125 Hayward Street.

Carried

Resolution No. 200-09-2023

Moved by: D. Orr

Seconded by: M. Erskine

WHEREAS the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands recognized the urgent need for physicians in Northern Ontario as it is experiencing a shortage of trained physicians and specialist physicians

WHEREAS life expectancy of Northern residents is more than two years lower than the Ontario average, and mental health and addictions are at a four-times higher rate

WHEREAS one in eight Northern residents does not have access to a family doctor, and many must travel long distances to access healthcare services representing the failure of healthcare in Northern Ontario

WHEREAS communities in Northern Ontario require access to equitable health care, especially underserved rural, Indigenous, and Francophone communities

WHEREAS in April of 2022, the Government announced an unprecedented medical expansion for NOSM University's medical programs

AND WHEREAS the current base funding rates for the Northern School of Medicine University (NOSM) have not been increased sufficiently to accommodate growth and expansion

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands strongly requests the Provincial Government grant NOSM University's request for a permanent increase in annual base funding by \$.0 million before the end of this fiscal year so it can continue to deliver on the mandate that the Conservative Government initially established in response to the needs of Northern municipalities.

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT a copy of this motion be forwarded to Premier Doug Ford, Minister of Health and Deputy Premier Sylvia Jones, Minister of Colleges and Universities Jill Dunlop, MPPs Greg Rickford, Vic Fedeli, George Pirie, Ross Romano, Kevin Holland, Association of Municipalities of Ontario, Northern Ontario School of Medicine University, Federation of Northern Ontario

Municipalities, Northern Ontario Academic Medicine Association and the leaders of the opposition parties of Ontario.

Carried

The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Minutes of Council

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Resolution No. 201-09-2023

Moved by: M. Erskine

Seconded by: A. Boyd

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands proceeds In Camera in order to address a matter pertaining to a proposed or pending disposition or acquisition of land for municipal or local board purposes.

Carried

Resolution No. 202-09-2023

Moved by: M. Erskine

Seconded by: B. Wood

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands does now adjourn at: 8:27 p.m.

Carried

Al MacNevin, Mayor

Pam Myers, Clerk

**The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Minutes of a Regular Council meeting held Thursday, September 7th, 2023**

PRESENT: Mayor Al MacNevin, Councillors: Patti Aelick, Al Boyd, Laurie Cook, Mike Erskine, Dawn Orr, George Williamson, William Koehler, and Bruce Wood.

STAFF PRESENT: David Williamson, CAO
Pam Myers, Clerk
Duane Deschamps, Fire Chief
Wayne Williamson, Manager of Public Works
Reid Taylor, Manager of Community Services

Mayor MacNevin called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

Disclosure of pecuniary interest and the general nature thereof

Resolution No. 203-09-2023

Moved by: W. Koehler

Seconded by: A. Boyd

RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands approves the agenda as presented.

Carried

Resolution No. 204-09-2023

Moved by: W. Koehler

Seconded by: B. Wood

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands does now adjourn at 7:23 pm.

Carried

Al MacNevin, Mayor

Pam Myers, Clerk



September 15, 2023

Dear Head of Council,

**Subject: Responding to the Housing Affordability Task Force's
Recommendations**

As you know, in February 2022, the Housing Affordability Task Force delivered [its final report](#) with recommendations to help Ontario tackle the housing supply crisis and build at least 1.5 million homes by 2031. Including sub-items and appendices, the Task Force made 74 unique recommendations, some of which apply to all communities in Ontario, with others more specific to large and urban municipalities. While Ontario has made progress in acting on these recommendations — with 23 implemented to date helping to achieve the highest level of housing starts in over three decades — as the province grows at incredible speed, all levels of government need to do more.

To bring the dream of home ownership into reach for more people, I have asked my ministry to renew its efforts to review and, where possible, implement the Task Force's remaining recommendations with minimal delay. As part of that review, I am asking for you, as head of council, to prioritize your top five recommendations for future consideration. For these top five priorities, this could include your advice to revisit the way a recommendation has been implemented up to this point, as well as how some of the recommendations could or should be implemented with amendments.

Accompanying this letter, you will find a chart with space to rank the top five Task Force recommendations. While I know that some of the recommendations may not be applicable to all small, rural, and Northern communities, I ask that you rank those recommendations that you feel would be, or have been, the most useful in increasing housing supply in your community.

As we look to do more to solve the housing supply and affordability crisis together, it's important for the province to have a full understanding of our municipal partners' positions on these recommendations as quickly as possible. I ask that you **please return the completed chart to housingsupply@ontario.ca no later than October 16, 2023.**

I look forward to continuing our work together to ensure that more people can afford a place to call home.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Paul Calandra', with a stylized flourish at the end.

The Hon. Paul Calandra
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

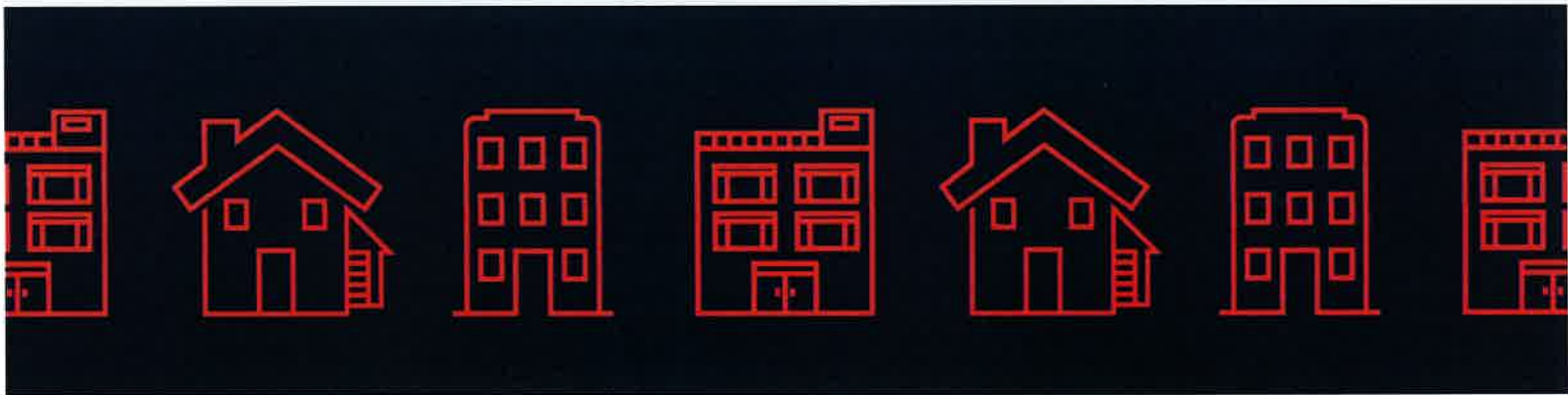
c: Hon. Rob Flack, Associate Minister of Housing
Kirstin Jensen, Interim Chief of Staff, Minister's Office
Martha Greenberg, Deputy Minister
Joshua Paul, Assistant Deputy Minister, Market Housing Division
Sean Fraser, Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Growth Division
Caspar Hall, Assistant Deputy Minister, Local Government Division

Attachment:

Top Five Housing Affordability Task Force (HATF) Recommendations for Response

Attachment: Top Five Housing Affordability Task Force (HATF) Recommendations for Response

Please identify the top 5 HATF recommendations that you support, and rationale / comments	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



Report of the
**Ontario Housing
Affordability Task Force**

February 8, 2022



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Letter to Minister Clark

Dear Minister Clark,

Hard-working Ontarians are facing a housing crisis. For many years, the province has not built enough housing to meet the needs of our growing population. While the affordability crisis began in our large cities, it has now spread to smaller towns and rural communities.

Efforts to cool the housing market have only provided temporary relief to home buyers. The long-term trend is clear: house prices are increasing much faster than Ontarian's incomes. The time for action is now.

When striking the Housing Affordability Task Force, you and Premier Ford were clear: you wanted actionable, concrete solutions to help Ontarians and there was no time to waste. You asked us to be bold and gave us the freedom and independence to develop our recommendations.

In the past two months, we have met municipal leaders, planners, unions, developers and builders, the financial sector, academics, think tanks and housing advocates. Time was short, but solutions emerged consistently around these themes:

- More housing density across the province
- End exclusionary municipal rules that block or delay new housing
- Depoliticize the housing approvals process
- Prevent abuse of the housing appeals system
- Financial support to municipalities that build more housing

We present this report to you not as an "all or nothing" proposal, but rather as a list of options that the government has at its disposal to help address housing affordability for Ontarians and get more homes built. We propose an ambitious but achievable target: 1.5 million new homes built in the next ten years.

Parents and grandparents are worried that their children will not be able to afford a home when they start working or decide to start a family. Too many Ontarians are unable to live in their preferred city or town because they cannot afford to buy or rent.

The way housing is approved and built was designed for a different era when the province was less constrained by space and had fewer people. But it no longer meets the needs of Ontarians. The balance has swung too far in favour of lengthy consultations, bureaucratic red tape, and costly appeals. It is too easy to oppose new housing and too costly to build. We are in a housing crisis and that demands immediate and sweeping reforms.

It has been an honour to serve as Chair, and I am proud to submit this report on behalf of the entire Task Force.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink.

Jake Lawrence

Chair, Housing Affordability Task Force

Chief Executive Officer and Group Head, Global Banking and Markets, Scotiabank

Executive summary and recommendations

House prices in Ontario have almost tripled in the past 10 years, growing much faster than incomes. This has home ownership beyond the reach of most first-time buyers across the province, even those with well-paying jobs. Housing has become too expensive for rental units and it has become too expensive in rural communities and small towns. The system is not working as it should.

For too long, we have focused on solutions to “cool” the housing market. It is now clear that we do not have enough homes to meet the needs of Ontarians today, and we are not building enough to meet the needs of our growing population. If this problem is not fixed – by creating more housing to meet the growing demand – housing prices will continue to rise. We need to build more housing in Ontario.

This report sets out recommendations that would set a bold goal and clear direction for the province, increase density, remove exclusionary rules that prevent housing growth, prevent abuse of the appeals process, and make sure municipalities are treated as partners in this process by incentivizing success.

Setting bold targets and making new housing the planning priority

Recommendations 1 and 2 urge Ontario to set a bold goal of adding 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years and update planning guidance to make this a priority.

The task force then recommends actions in five main areas to increase supply:

Require greater density

Land is not being used efficiently across Ontario. In too many neighbourhoods, municipal rules only allow single-family homes – not even a granny suite. Taxpayers have invested heavily in subway, light rail, bus and rail lines and highways, and the streets nearby are ideally suited for more mid- and high-rise housing. Underused or redundant commercial and industrial buildings are ripe to be redeveloped into housing or mixed commercial and residential use. New housing on undeveloped land should also be higher density than traditional suburbs, especially close to highways.

Adding density in all these locations makes better use of infrastructure and helps to save land outside urban boundaries. Implementing these recommendations will provide Ontarians with many more options for housing.

Recommendations 3 through 11 address how Ontario can quickly create more housing supply by allowing more housing in more locations “as of right” (without the need for municipal approval) and make better use of transportation investments.

Reduce and streamline urban design rules

Municipalities require numerous studies and set all kinds of rules for adding housing, many of which go well beyond the requirements of the provincial Planning Act. While some of this guidance has value for urban design, some rules appear to be arbitrary and not supported by evidence – for example, requiring condo buildings to include costly parking stalls even though many go unsold. These rules and requirements result in delays and extra costs that make housing either impossible to build or very expensive for the eventual home buyer or renter.

Recommendation 12 would set uniform provincial standards for urban design, including building shadows and setbacks, do away with rules that prioritize preservation of neighbourhood physical character over new housing, no longer require municipal approval of design matters like a building’s colour, texture, type of material or window details, and remove or reduce parking requirements.

Depoliticize the process and cut red tape

NIMBYism (not in my backyard) is a major obstacle to building housing. It drags out the approval process, pushes up costs, and keeps out new residents. Because local councillors depend on the votes of residents who want to keep the status quo, the planning process has become politicized. Municipalities allow far more public consultation than is required, often using formats that make it hard for working people and families with young children to take part. Too few technical decisions are delegated to municipal staff. Pressure to designate buildings with little or no heritage value as “heritage” if development is proposed and bulk listings of properties with “heritage potential” are also standing in the way of getting homes built. Dysfunction throughout the system, risk aversion and needless bureaucracy have resulted in a situation where Ontario lags the rest of Canada and the developed world in approval times. Ontarians have waited long enough.

Recommendations 13 through 25 would require municipalities to limit consultations to the legislated maximum, ensure people can take part digitally, mandate the delegation of technical decisions, prevent abuse of the heritage process and see property owners compensated for financial loss resulting from designation, restore the right of developers to appeal Official Plans and Municipal Comprehensive Reviews, legislate timelines for approvals and enact several other common sense changes that would allow housing to be built more quickly and affordably.

Fix the Ontario Land Tribunal

Largely because of the politicization of the planning process, many proponents look to the Tribunal, a quasi-judicial body, to give the go-ahead to projects that should have been approved by the municipality. Even when there is municipal approval, however, opponents appeal to the Tribunal – paying only a \$400 fee – knowing that this may well succeed in delaying a project to the point where it might no longer make economic sense. As a result, the Tribunal faces a backlog of more than 1,000 cases and is seriously under-resourced.

Recommendations 26 through 31 seek to weed out or prevent appeals aimed purely at delaying projects, allow adjudicators to award costs to proponents in more cases, including instances where a municipality has refused an approval to avoid missing a legislated deadline, reduce the time to issue decisions, increase funding, and encourage the Tribunal to prioritize cases that would increase housing supply quickly as it tackles the backlog.

Support municipalities that commit to transforming the system

Fixing the housing crisis needs everyone working together. Delivering 1.5 million homes will require the provincial and federal governments to invest in change. Municipalities that make the difficult but necessary choices to grow housing supply should be rewarded, and those that resist new housing should see funding reductions.

Recommendations 49 and 50 call for Ontario government to create a large “Ontario Housing Delivery Fund” and encourage the federal government to match funding, and suggest how the province should reward municipalities that support change and reduce funding for municipalities that do not.

This executive summary focuses on the actions that will get the most housing units approved and built in the shortest time. Other recommendations in the report deal with issues that are important but may take more time to resolve or may not directly increase supply (recommendation numbers are indicated in brackets): improving tax and municipal financing (**32-37, 39, 42-44**); encouraging new pathways to home ownership (**38, 40, 41**); and addressing labour shortages in the construction industry (**45-47**).

This is not the first attempt to “fix the housing system”. There have been efforts for years to tackle increasing housing prices and find solutions. This time must be different. **Recommendations 50-55** set out ways of helping to ensure real and concrete progress on providing the homes Ontarians need.

Introduction

Ontario is in a housing crisis. Prices are skyrocketing: the average price for a house across Ontario was \$923,000 at the end of 2021.^[1] Ten years ago, the average price was \$329,000.^[2] Over that period, average house prices have climbed 180% while average incomes have grown roughly 38%.^{[3] [4]}

Not long ago, hard-working Ontarians – teachers, construction workers, small business owners – could afford the home they wanted. In small towns, it was reasonable to expect that you could afford a home in the neighbourhood you grew up in. Today, home ownership or finding a quality rental is now out of reach for too many Ontarians. The system is not working as it should be.

Housing has become too expensive for rental units and it has become too expensive in rural communities and small towns.

While people who were able to buy a home a decade or more ago have built considerable personal equity, the benefits of having a home aren't just financial. Having a place to call home connects people to their community, creates a gathering place for friends and family, and becomes a source of pride.

Today, the reality for an ever-increasing number of Ontarians is quite different. Everyone in Ontario knows people who are living with the personal and financial stress of not being able to find housing they can afford. The young family who can't buy a house within two hours of where they work. The tenant with a good job who worries about

where she'll find a new apartment she can afford if the owner decides to sell. The recent graduate who will have to stay at home for a few more years before he can afford to rent or buy.

While the crisis is widespread, it weighs more heavily on some groups than on others. Young people starting a family who need a larger home find themselves priced out of the market. Black, Indigenous and marginalized people face even greater challenges. As Ontarians, we have only recently begun to understand and address the reality of decades of systemic racism that has resulted in lower household incomes, making the housing affordability gap wider than average.

The high cost of housing has pushed minorities and lower income Ontarians further and further away from job markets. Black and Indigenous homeownership rates are less than half of the provincial average.^[5] And homelessness rates among Indigenous Peoples are 11 times the national average. When housing prevents an individual from reaching their full potential, this represents a loss to every Ontarian: lost creativity, productivity, and revenue. Lost prosperity for individuals and for the entire Ontario economy.



As much as we read about housing affordability being a challenge in major cities around the world, the depth of the challenge has become greater in Ontario and Canada than almost anywhere in the developed world.



Canada has the lowest amount of housing per population of any G7 country.

How did we get here? Why do we have this problem?

A major factor is that there just isn't enough housing. A 2021 Scotiabank study showed that Canada has the fewest housing units per population of any G7 country – and, our per capita housing supply has *dropped* in the past five years.^[6] An update to that study released in January 2022 found that two thirds of Canada's housing shortage is in Ontario.^[7] Today, Ontario is 1.2 million homes – rental or owned – short of the G7 average. With projected population growth, that huge gap is widening, and bridging it will take immediate, bold and purposeful effort. And to support population growth in the next decade, we will need one million more homes.

While governments across Canada have taken steps to “cool down” the housing market or provide help to first-time buyers, these demand-side solutions only work if there is enough supply. Shortages of supply in any market have a direct impact on affordability. Scarcity breeds price increases. Simply put, if we want more Ontarians to have housing, we need to build more housing in Ontario.

Ontario must build 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years to address the supply shortage

The housing crisis impacts all Ontarians. The ripple effect of the crisis also holds back Ontario reaching its full potential.

Economy

Businesses of all sizes are facing problems finding and retaining workers. Even high-paying jobs in technology and manufacturing are hard to fill because there's not enough housing nearby. This doesn't just dampen the economic growth of cities, it makes them less vibrant, diverse, and creative, and strains their ability to provide essential services.

Public services

Hospitals, school boards and other public service providers across Ontario report challenges attracting and retaining staff because of housing costs. One town told us that it

could no longer maintain a volunteer fire department, because volunteers couldn't afford to live within 10 minutes drive of the firehall.

Environment

Long commutes contribute to air pollution and carbon emissions. An international survey of 74 cities in 16 countries found that Toronto, at 96 minutes both ways, had the longest commute times in North America and was essentially tied with Bogota, Colombia, for the longest commute time worldwide.^[8] Increasing density in our cities and around major transit hubs helps reduce emissions to the benefit of everyone.

Ontario must build

1.5M

homes over the next 10 years
to address the supply shortage.



Our mandate and approach

Ontario's Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing tasked us with recommending ways to accelerate our progress in closing the housing supply gap to improve housing affordability.

Time is of the essence. Building housing now is exactly what our post-pandemic economy needs. Housing construction creates good-paying jobs that cannot be outsourced to other countries. Moreover, the pandemic gave rise to unprecedented levels of available capital that can be invested in housing – if we can just put it to work.

We represent a wide range of experience and perspectives that includes developing, financing and building homes, delivering affordable housing, and researching housing market trends, challenges and solutions. Our detailed biographies appear as [Appendix A](#).



We acknowledge that every house in Ontario is built on the traditional territory of Indigenous Peoples.



People in households that spend 30% or more of total household income on shelter expenses are defined as having a “housing affordability” problem. Shelter expenses include electricity, oil, gas, coal, wood or other fuels, water and other municipal services, monthly mortgage payments, property taxes, condominium fees, and rent.

Our mandate was to focus on how to increase market housing supply and affordability. By market housing, we are referring to homes that can be purchased or rented without government support.

Affordable housing (units provided at below-market rates with government support) was not part of our mandate.

The Minister and his cabinet colleagues are working on that issue. Nonetheless, almost every stakeholder we spoke with had ideas that will help deliver market housing and also make it easier to deliver affordable housing. However, affordable housing is a societal responsibility and will require intentional investments and strategies to bridge the significant affordable housing gap in this province. We have included a number of recommendations aimed at affordable housing in the body of this report, but have also included further thoughts in [Appendix B](#).

We note that government-owned land was also outside our mandate. Many stakeholders, however, stressed the value of surplus or underused public land and land associated with major transit investments in finding housing solutions. We agree and have set out some thoughts on that issue in [Appendix C](#).

How we did our work

Our Task Force was struck in December 2021 and mandated to deliver a final report to the Minister by the end of January 2022. We were able to work to that tight timeline because, in almost all cases, viewpoints and feasible solutions are well known. In addition, we benefited from insights gleaned from recent work to solve the problem in other jurisdictions.

During our deliberations, we met with and talked to over 140 organizations and individuals, including industry associations representing builders and developers, planners, architects, realtors and others; labour unions; social justice advocates; elected officials at the municipal level; academics and research groups; and municipal planners. We also received written submissions from many of these participants. In addition, we drew on the myriad public reports and papers listed in the [References](#).

We thank everyone who took part in sessions that were uniformly helpful in giving us a deeper understanding of the housing crisis and the way out of it. We also thank the staff of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing who provided logistical and other support, including technical briefings and background.

The way forward

The single unifying theme across all participants over the course of the Task Force's work has been the urgency to take decisive action. Today's housing challenges are incredibly complex. Moreover, developing land, obtaining approvals, and building homes takes years.

Some recommendations will produce immediate benefits, others will take years for the full impact.

This is why there is no time to waste. We urge the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing and his cabinet colleagues to continue measures they have already taken to accelerate housing supply and to move quickly in turning the recommendations in this report into decisive new actions.

The province must set an ambitious and bold goal to build 1.5 million homes over the next 10 years. If we build 1.5 million new homes over the next ten years, Ontario can fill the housing gap with more affordable choices, catch up to the rest of Canada and keep up with population growth.

By working together, we can resolve Ontario's housing crisis. In so doing, we can build a more prosperous future for everyone.

The balance of this report lays out our recommendations.

Focus on getting more homes built

Resolving a crisis requires intense focus and a clear goal. The province is responsible for the legislation and policy that establishes the planning, land use, and home building goals, which guide municipalities, land tribunals, and courts. Municipalities are then responsible for implementing provincial policy in a way that works for their communities. The province is uniquely positioned to lead by shining a spotlight on this issue, setting the tone, and creating a single, galvanizing goal around which federal support, provincial legislation, municipal policy, and the housing market can be aligned.

In 2020, Ontario built about 75,000 housing units.^[9] For this report, we define a housing unit (home) as a single dwelling (detached, semi-detached, or attached), apartment, suite, condominium or mobile home. Since 2018, housing completions have grown every year as a result of positive measures that the province and some municipalities have implemented to encourage more home building. But we are still 1.2 million homes short when compared to other G7 countries and our population is growing. The goal of 1.5 million homes feels daunting – but reflects both the need and what is possible. In fact, throughout the 1970s Ontario built more housing units each year than we do today.^[10]

The second recommendation is designed to address the growing complexity and volume of rules in the legislation, policy, plans and by-laws, and their competing priorities, by providing clear direction to provincial agencies, municipalities, tribunals, and courts on the overriding priorities for housing.

- 1. Set a goal of building 1.5 million new homes in ten years.**
- 2. Amend the Planning Act, Provincial Policy Statement, and Growth Plans to set “growth in the full spectrum of housing supply” and “intensification within existing built-up areas” of municipalities as the most important residential housing priorities in the mandate and purpose.**



The “missing middle” is often cited as an important part of the housing solution. We define the missing middle as mid-rise condo or rental housing, smaller houses on subdivided lots or in laneways and other additional units in existing houses.

Making land available to build

The Greater Toronto Area is bordered on one side by Lake Ontario and on the other by the protected Greenbelt. Similarly, the Ottawa River and another Greenbelt constrain land supply in Ottawa, the province's second-largest city.

But a shortage of land isn't the cause of the problem. Land is available, both inside the existing built-up areas and on undeveloped land outside greenbelts.

We need to make better use of land. Zoning defines what we can build and where we can build. If we want to make better use of land to create more housing, then we need to modernize our zoning rules. We heard from planners, municipal councillors, and developers that “as of right” zoning – the ability to by-pass long, drawn out consultations and zoning by-law amendments – is the most effective tool in the provincial toolkit. We agree.

Stop using exclusionary zoning that restricts more housing

Too much land inside cities is tied up by outdated rules. For example, it's estimated that 70% of land zoned for housing in Toronto is restricted to single-detached or semi-detached homes.^[11] This type of zoning prevents homeowners from adding additional suites to create housing for Ontarians and income for themselves. As one person said, “my neighbour can tear down what was there to build a monster home, but I'm not allowed to add a basement suite to my home.”

It's estimated that
70%
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is restricted to **single-detached**
or **semi-detached** homes.



While less analysis has been done in other Ontario communities, it's estimated that about half of all residential land in Ottawa is zoned for single-detached housing, meaning nothing else may be built on a lot without public consultation and an amendment to the zoning by-law. In some suburbs around Toronto, single unit zoning dominates residential land use, even close to GO Transit stations and major highways.

One result is that more growth is pushing past urban boundaries and turning farmland into housing. Undeveloped land inside and outside existing municipal boundaries must be part of the solution, particularly in northern and rural communities, but isn't nearly enough on its own. Most of the solution must come from densification. Greenbelts and other environmentally sensitive areas must be protected, and farms provide food and food security. Relying too heavily on undeveloped land would whittle away too much of the already small share of land devoted to agriculture.

Modernizing zoning would also open the door to more rental housing, which in turn would make communities more inclusive.

Allowing more gentle density also makes better use of roads, water and wastewater systems, transit and other public services that are already in place and have capacity, instead of having to be built in new areas.

The Ontario government took a positive step by allowing secondary suites (e.g., basement apartments) across the province in 2019. However, too many municipalities still place too many restrictions on implementation. For the last three years, the total number of secondary suites in Toronto has actually declined each year, as few units get permitted and owners convert two units into one.^[12]

These are the types of renovations and home construction performed by small businesses and local trades, providing them with a boost.

Underused and vacant commercial and industrial properties are another potential source of land for housing. It was suggested to us that one area ripe for redevelopment into a mix of commercial and residential uses is the strip mall, a leftover from the 1950s that runs along major suburban streets in most large Ontario cities.

“As of right” zoning allows more kinds of housing that are accessible to more kinds of people. It makes neighbourhoods stronger, richer, and fairer. And it will get more housing built in existing neighbourhoods more quickly than any other measure.

3. Limit exclusionary zoning in municipalities through binding provincial action:

- a) Allow “as of right” residential housing up to four units and up to four storeys on a single residential lot.
- b) Modernize the Building Code and other policies to remove any barriers to affordable construction and to ensure meaningful implementation (e.g., allow single-staircase construction for up to four storeys, allow single egress, etc.).

4. Permit “as of right” conversion of underutilized or redundant commercial properties to residential or mixed residential and commercial use.

5. Permit “as of right” secondary suites, garden suites, and laneway houses province-wide.

6. Permit “as of right” multi-tenant housing (renting rooms within a dwelling) province-wide.

7. Encourage and incentivize municipalities to increase density in areas with excess school capacity to benefit families with children.

Align investments in roads and transit with growth

Governments have invested billions of dollars in highways, light rail, buses, subways and trains in Ontario. But without ensuring more people can live close to those transit routes, we’re not getting the best return on those infrastructure investments.

Access to transit is linked to making housing more affordable: when reliable transit options are nearby, people can get to work more easily. They can live further from the centre of the city in less expensive areas without the added cost of car ownership.

The impacts of expanding public transit go far beyond serving riders. These investments also spur economic growth and reduce traffic congestion and emissions. We all pay for the cost of transit spending, and we should all share in the benefits.

If municipalities achieve the right development near transit – a mix of housing at high- and medium-density, office space and retail – this would open the door to better ways of funding the costs. Other cities, like London, UK and Hong Kong, have captured the impacts of increased land value and business activity along new transit routes to help with their financing.

Ontario recently created requirements (residents/hectare) for municipalities to zone for higher density in transit corridors and “major transit station areas”.^{[13a] [13b]} These are areas surrounding subway and other rapid transit stations and hubs. However, we heard troubling reports that local opposition is blocking access to these neighbourhoods and to critical public transit stations. City staff, councillors, and the province need to stand up to these tactics and speak up for the Ontarians who need housing.

The Province is also building new highways in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, and it’s important to plan thoughtfully for the communities that will follow from these investments, to make sure they are compact and liveable.

8. Allow “as of right” zoning up to unlimited height and unlimited density in the immediate proximity of individual major transit stations within two years if municipal zoning remains insufficient to meet provincial density targets.
9. Allow “as of right” zoning of six to 11 storeys with no minimum parking requirements on any streets utilized by public transit (including streets on bus and streetcar routes).
10. Designate or rezone as mixed commercial and residential use all land along transit corridors and redesignate all Residential Apartment to mixed commercial and residential zoning in Toronto.
11. Support responsible housing growth on undeveloped land, including outside existing municipal boundaries, by building necessary infrastructure to support higher density housing and complete communities and applying the recommendations of this report to all undeveloped land.

Start saying “yes in my backyard”

Even where higher density is allowed in theory, the official plans of most cities in Ontario contain conflicting goals like maintaining “prevailing neighbourhood character”. This bias is reinforced by detailed guidance that often follows from the official plan. Although requirements are presented as “guidelines”, they are often treated as rules.

Examples include:

- Angular plane rules that require successively higher floors to be stepped further back, cutting the number of units that can be built by up to half and making many projects uneconomic
- Detailed rules around the shadows a building casts
- Guidelines around finishes, colours and other design details

One resident’s desire to prevent a shadow being cast in their backyard or a local park frequently prevails over concrete proposals to build more housing for multiple families. By-laws and guidelines that preserve “neighbourhood character” often prevent simple renovations to add new suites to existing homes. The people who suffer are mostly young, visible minorities, and marginalized people. It is the perfect

example of a policy that appears neutral on its surface but is discriminatory in its application.^[14]

Far too much time and money are spent reviewing and holding consultations for large projects which conform with the official plan or zoning by-law and small projects which would cause minimal disruption. The cost of needless delays is passed on to new home buyers and tenants.

Minimum parking requirements for each new unit are another example of outdated municipal requirements that increase the cost of housing and are increasingly less relevant with public transit and ride share services. Minimum parking requirements add as much as \$165,000 to the cost of a new housing unit, even as demand for parking spaces is falling: data from the Residential Construction Council of Ontario shows that in new condo projects, one in three parking stalls goes unsold. We applaud the recent vote by Toronto City Council to scrap most minimum parking requirements. We believe other cities should follow suit.

While true heritage sites are important, heritage preservation has also become a tool to block more housing. For example, some municipalities add thousands of properties at a time to a heritage register because they have “potential” heritage value. Even where a building isn’t heritage designated or registered, neighbours increasingly demand it be as soon as a development is proposed.

This brings us to the role of the “not in my backyard” or NIMBY sentiment in delaying or stopping more homes from being built.



New housing is often the last priority

A proposed building with market and affordable housing units would have increased the midday shadow by 6.5% on a nearby park at the fall and spring equinox, with no impact during the summer months. To conform to a policy that does not permit “new net shadow on specific parks”, seven floors of housing, including 26 affordable housing units, were sacrificed.

Multiple dry cleaners along a transit route were designated as heritage sites to prevent new housing being built. It is hard not to feel outrage when our laws are being used to prevent families from moving into neighbourhoods and into homes they can afford along transit routes.

NIMBY versus YIMBY

NIMBYism (not in my backyard) is a large and constant obstacle to providing housing everywhere. Neighbourhood pushback drags out the approval process, pushes up costs and discourages investment in housing. It also keeps out new residents. While building housing is very costly, opposing new housing costs almost nothing.

Unfortunately, there is a strong incentive for individual municipal councillors to fall in behind community opposition – it's existing residents who elect them, not future ones. The outcry of even a handful of constituents (helped by the rise of social media) has been enough, in far too many cases, to persuade their local councillor to vote against development even while admitting its merits in private. There is a sense among some that it's better to let the Ontario Land Tribunal approve the development on appeal, even if it causes long delays and large cost increases, then to take the political heat.

Mayors and councillors across the province are fed up and many have called for limits on public consultations and more “as of right” zoning. In fact, some have created a new term for NIMBYism: BANANAs – Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything, causing one mayor to comment “NIMBYism has gone BANANAs”. We agree. In a growing, thriving society, that approach is not just bad policy, it is exclusionary and wrong.

As a result, technical planning decisions have become politicized. One major city has delegated many decisions to senior staff, but an individual councillor can withdraw the delegation when there is local opposition and force a vote at Council. We heard that this situation is common across the province, creating an electoral incentive for a councillor to delay or stop a housing proposal, or forcing a councillor to pay the electoral cost of supporting it. Approvals of individual housing applications should be the role of professional staff, free from political interference.

The pressure to stop any development is now so intense that it has given rise to a counter-movement – YIMBYism, or “yes in my backyard,” led by millennials who recognize entrenched opposition to change as a huge obstacle to finding a home. They provide a voice at public consultations for young people, new immigrants and refugees, minority groups, and Ontarians struggling to access housing by connecting our ideals to the reality of housing. People who welcome immigrants to Canada should welcome them to the neighbourhood, fighting climate change means supporting higher-density housing, and “keeping the neighbourhood the way it is” means keeping it off-limits. While anti-housing voices can be loud,

a member of More Neighbours Toronto, a YIMBY group that regularly attends public consultations, has said that the most vocal opponents usually don't represent the majority in a neighbourhood. Survey data from the Ontario Real Estate Association backs that up, with almost 80% of Ontarians saying they are in favour of zoning in urban areas that would encourage more homes.

Ontarians want a solution to the housing crisis. We cannot allow opposition and politicization of individual housing projects to prevent us from meeting the needs of all Ontarians.

12. Create a more permissive land use, planning, and approvals system:

- a) Repeal or override municipal policies, zoning, or plans that prioritize the preservation of physical character of neighbourhood
- b) Exempt from site plan approval and public consultation all projects of 10 units or less that conform to the Official Plan and require only minor variances
- c) Establish province-wide zoning standards, or prohibitions, for minimum lot sizes, maximum building setbacks, minimum heights, angular planes, shadow rules, front doors, building depth, landscaping, floor space index, and heritage view cones, and planes; restore pre-2006 site plan exclusions (colour, texture, and type of materials, window details, etc.) to the Planning Act and reduce or eliminate minimum parking requirements; and
- d) Remove any floorplate restrictions to allow larger, more efficient high-density towers.

13. Limit municipalities from requesting or hosting additional public meetings beyond those that are required under the Planning Act.

14. Require that public consultations provide digital participation options.

15. Require mandatory delegation of site plan approvals and minor variances to staff or pre-approved qualified third-party technical consultants through a simplified review and approval process, without the ability to withdraw Council's delegation.

- 16.** Prevent abuse of the heritage preservation and designation process by:
 - a) Prohibiting the use of bulk listing on municipal heritage registers
 - b) Prohibiting reactive heritage designations after a Planning Act development application has been filed
- 17.** Requiring municipalities to compensate property owners for loss of property value as a result of heritage designations, based on the principle of best economic use of land.
- 18.** Restore the right of developers to appeal Official Plans and Municipal Comprehensive Reviews.

We have heard mixed feedback on Committees of Adjustment. While they are seen to be working well in some cities, in others they are seen to simply add another lengthy step in the process. We would urge the government to first implement our recommendation to delegate minor variances and site plan approvals to municipal staff and then assess whether Committees of Adjustment are necessary and an improvement over staff-level decision making.

Cut the red tape so we can build faster and reduce costs

One of the strongest signs that our approval process is not working: of 35 OECD countries, only the Slovak Republic takes longer than Canada to approve a building project. The UK and the US approve projects three times faster without sacrificing quality or safety. And they save home buyers and tenants money as a result, making housing more affordable.^[15]

A 2020 survey of development approval times in 23 Canadian cities shows Ontario seriously lagging: Hamilton (15th), Toronto (17th), Ottawa (21st) with approval times averaging between 20-24 months. These timelines do not include building permits, which take about two years for an apartment building in Toronto. Nor did they count the time it takes for undeveloped land to be designated for housing, which the study notes can take five to ten years.^[16]

Despite the good intentions of many people involved in the approvals and home-building process, decades of dysfunction in the system and needless bureaucracy have made it too difficult for housing approvals to keep up with the needs of Ontarians. There appear to be numerous reasons why Ontario performs so poorly against other Canadian cities and the rest of the developed world. We believe that the major problems can be summed up as:

- Too much complexity in the planning process, with the page count in legislation, regulation, policies, plans, and by-laws growing every year
- Too many studies, guidelines, meetings and other requirements of the type we outlined in the previous section, including many that go well beyond the scope of Ontario's Planning Act
- Reviews within municipalities and with outside agencies that are piecemeal, duplicative (although often with conflicting outcomes) and poorly coordinated
- Process flaws that include reliance on paper
- Some provincial policies that are more relevant to urban development but result in burdensome, irrelevant requirements when applied in some rural and northern communities.



All of this has contributed to widespread failure on the part of municipalities to meet required timelines. The provincial Planning Act sets out deadlines of 90 days for decisions on zoning by-law amendments, 120 days for plans of subdivision, and 30 days for site plan approval, but municipalities routinely miss these without penalty. For other processes, like site plan approval or provincial approvals, there are no timelines and delays drag on. The cost of delay falls on the ultimate homeowner or tenant.

The consequences for homeowners and renters are enormous. Ultimately, whatever cost a builder pays gets passed on to the buyer or renter. As one person said: "Process is the biggest project killer in Toronto because developers have to carry timeline risk."

Site plan control was often brought up as a frustration. Under the Planning Act, this is meant to be a technical review of the external features of a building. In practice, municipalities often expand on what is required and take too long to respond.

Then: In 1966, a draft plan of subdivision in a town in southwestern Ontario to provide 529 low-rise and mid-rise housing units, a school site, a shopping centre and parks was approved by way of a two-page letter setting out 10 conditions. It took seven months to clear conditions for final approval.

And now: In 2013, a builder started the approval process to build on a piece of serviced residential land in a seasonal resort town. Over the next seven years, 18 professional consultant reports were required, culminating in draft plan approval containing 50 clearance conditions. The second approval, issued by the Local Planning Appeals Board in 2020, ran to 23 pages. The developer estimates it will be almost 10 years before final approval is received.

An Ontario Association of Architects study calculating the cost of delays between site plan application and approval concluded that for a 100-unit condominium apartment building, each additional month of delay costs the applicant an estimated \$193,000, or \$1,930 a month for each unit.^[17]

A 2020 study done for the Building Industry and Land Development Association (BILD) looked at impacts of delay on low-rise construction, including single-detached homes. It estimated that every month an approval is delayed adds, on average, \$1.46 per square foot to the cost of a single home. A two-year delay, which is not unusual for this housing type, adds more than \$70,000 to the cost of a 2,000-square-foot house in the GTA.^[16]

Getting rid of so much unnecessary and unproductive additional work would significantly reduce the burden on staff.^[16b] It would help address the widespread shortages of planners and building officials. It would also bring a stronger sense among municipal staff that they are part of the housing solution and can take pride in helping cut approval times and lower the costs of delivering homes.

Adopt common sense approaches that save construction costs

Wood using “mass timber” – an engineer compressed wood, made for strength and weight-bearing – can provide a lower-cost alternative to reinforced concrete in many mid-rise projects, but Ontario’s Building Code is hampering its use. Building taller with wood offers advantages beyond cost:

- Wood is a renewable resource that naturally sequesters carbon, helping us reach our climate change goals

- Using wood supports Ontario’s forestry sector and creates jobs, including for Indigenous people

British Columbia’s and Quebec’s building codes allow woodframe construction up to 12 storeys, but Ontario limits it to six. By amending the Building Code to allow 12-storey woodframe construction, Ontario would encourage increased use of forestry products and reduce building costs.

Finally, we were told that a shift in how builders are required to guarantee their performance would free up billions of dollars to build more housing. Pay on demand surety bonds are a much less onerous option than letters of credit, and are already accepted in Hamilton, Pickering, Innisfil, Whitchurch-Stouffville and other Ontario municipalities. We outline the technical details in [Appendix D](#).

- 19. Legislate timelines at each stage of the provincial and municipal review process, including site plan, minor variance, and provincial reviews, and deem an application approved if the legislated response time is exceeded.**
- 20. Fund the creation of “approvals facilitators” with the authority to quickly resolve conflicts among municipal and/or provincial authorities and ensure timelines are met.**
- 21. Require a pre-consultation with all relevant parties at which the municipality sets out a binding list that defines what constitutes a complete application; confirms the number of consultations established in the previous recommendations; and clarifies that if a member of a regulated profession such as a professional engineer has stamped an application, the municipality has no liability and no additional stamp is needed.**
- 22. Simplify planning legislation and policy documents.**
- 23. Create a common, province-wide definition of plan of subdivision and standard set of conditions which clarify which may be included; require the use of standard province-wide legal agreements and, where feasible, plans of subdivision.**
- 24. Allow wood construction of up to 12 storeys.**
- 25. Require municipalities to provide the option of pay on demand surety bonds and letters of credit.**

Prevent abuse of the appeal process

Part of the challenge with housing approvals is that, by the time a project has been appealed to the Ontario Land Tribunal (the Tribunal), it has usually already faced delay and compromises have been made to reduce the size and scope of the proposal. When an approved project is appealed, the appellant – which could just be a single individual – may pay \$400 and tie up new housing for years.

The most recent published report showed 1,300 unresolved cases.^[18] While under-resourcing does contribute to delays, this caseload also reflects the low barrier to launching an appeal and the minimal risks if an appeal is unsuccessful:

- After a builder has spent time and money to ensure a proposal conforms with a municipality's requirements, the municipal council can still reject it – even if its own planning staff has given its support. Very often this is to appease local opponents.
- Unlike a court, costs are not automatically awarded to the successful party at the Tribunal. The winning side must bring a motion and prove that the party bringing the appeal was unreasonable, clearly trying to delay the project, and/or being vexatious or frivolous. Because the bar is set so high, the winning side seldom asks for costs in residential cases.

This has resulted in abuse of the Tribunal to delay new housing. Throughout our consultations, we heard from municipalities, not-for-profits, and developers that affordable housing was a particular target for appeals which, even if unsuccessful, can make projects too costly to build.

Clearly the Tribunal needs more resources to clear its backlog. But the bigger issue is the need for so many appeals: we believe it would better to have well-defined goals and rules for municipalities and builders to avoid this costly and time-consuming quasi-judicial process. Those who bring appeals aimed at stopping development that meets established criteria should pay the legal costs of the successful party and face the risk of a larger project being approved.

The solution is not more appeals, it's fixing the system. We have proposed a series of reforms that would ensure only meritorious appeals proceeded, that every participant faces some risk and cost of losing, and that abuse of the Tribunal will be penalized. We believe that if Ontario accepts our recommendations, the Tribunal will not face the same volume of appeals. But getting to that point will take time, and the Tribunal needs more resources and better tools now.

Recommendation 1 will provide legislative direction to adjudicators that they must prioritize housing growth and intensification over competing priorities contained in provincial and municipal policies. We further recommend the following:

- 26.** Require appellants to promptly seek permission ("leave to appeal") of the Tribunal and demonstrate that an appeal has merit, relying on evidence and expert reports, before it is accepted.
- 27.** Prevent abuse of process:
 - a) Remove right of appeal for projects with at least 30% affordable housing in which units are guaranteed affordable for at least 40 years.
 - b) Require a \$10,000 filing fee for third-party appeals.
 - c) Provide discretion to adjudicators to award full costs to the successful party in any appeal brought by a third party or by a municipality where its council has overridden a recommended staff approval.
- 28.** Encourage greater use of oral decisions issued the day of the hearing, with written reasons to follow, and allow those decisions to become binding the day that they are issued.
- 29.** Where it is found that a municipality has refused an application simply to avoid a deemed approval for lack of decision, allow the Tribunal to award punitive damages.
- 30.** Provide funding to increase staffing (adjudicators and case managers), provide market-competitive salaries, outsource more matters to mediators, and set shorter time targets.
- 31.** In clearing the existing backlog, encourage the Tribunal to prioritize projects close to the finish line that will support housing growth and intensification, as well as regional water or utility infrastructure decisions that will unlock significant housing capacity.

Reduce the costs to build, buy and rent

The price you pay to buy or rent a home is driven directly by how much it costs to build a home. In Ontario, costs to build homes have dramatically increased at an unprecedented pace over the past decade. In most of our cities and towns, materials and labour only account for about half of the costs. The rest comes from land, which we have addressed in the previous section, and government fees.

A careful balance is required on government fees because, as much as we would like to see them lowered, governments need revenues from fees and taxes to build critically needed infrastructure and pay for all the other services that make Ontario work. So, it is a question of balance and of ensuring that our approach to government fees encourages rather than discourages developers to build the full range of housing we need in our Ontario communities.

Align government fees and charges with the goal of building more housing

Improve the municipal funding model

Housing requires more than just the land it is built on. It requires roads, sewers, parks, utilities and other infrastructure. The provincial government provides municipalities with a way to secure funding for this infrastructure through development charges, community benefit charges and parkland dedication (providing 5% of land for public parks or the cash equivalent).

These charges are founded on the belief that growth – not current taxpayers – should pay for growth. As a concept, it is compelling. In practice, it means that new home buyers pay the entire cost of sewers, parks, affordable housing, or colleges that will be around for generations and may not be located in their neighbourhood. And, although building

affordable housing is a societal responsibility, because affordable units pay all the same charges as a market unit, the cost is passed to new home buyers in the same building or the not-for-profit organization supporting the project. We do not believe that government fees should create a disincentive to affordable housing.

If you ask any developer of homes – whether they are for-profit or non-profit – they will tell you that development charges are a special pain point. In Ontario, they can be as much as \$135,000 per home. In some municipalities, development charges have increased as much as 900% in less than 20 years.^[20] As development charges go up, the prices of homes go up. And development charges on a modest semi-detached home are the same as on a luxury 6,000 square foot home, resulting in a disincentive to build housing that is more affordable. Timing is also a challenge as development charges have to be paid up front, before a shovel even goes into the ground.

To help relieve the pressure, the Ontario government passed recent legislation allowing builders to determine development charges earlier in the building process. But they must pay interest on the assessed development charge to the municipality until a building permit is issued, and there is no cap on the rate, which in one major city is 13% annually.

Cash payments to satisfy parkland dedication also significantly boost the costs of higher-density projects, adding on average \$17,000 to the cost of a high-rise condo across the GTA.^[21] We heard concerns not just about the amount of cash collected, but also about the money not being spent in the neighbourhood or possibly not being spent on parks at all. As an example, in 2019 the City of Toronto held \$644 million in parkland cash-in-lieu payments.^[22] Everyone can agree that we need to invest in parks as our communities grow, but if the funds are not being spent, perhaps it means that more money is being collected for parklands than is needed and we could lower the cost of housing if we adjusted these parkland fees.



A 2019 study carried out for BILD showed that in the Greater Toronto Area, development charges for low-rise housing are on average more than three times higher per unit than in six comparable US metropolitan areas, and roughly 1.75-times higher than in the other Canadian cities.

For high-rise developments the average per unit charges in the GTA are roughly 50% higher than in the US areas, and roughly 30% higher than in the other Canadian urban areas.^[19]

Modernizing HST Thresholds

Harmonized sales tax (HST) applies to all new housing – including purpose-built rental. Today, the federal component is 5% and provincial component is 8%. The federal and provincial government provide a partial HST rebate. Two decades ago, the maximum home price eligible for a rebate was set at \$450,000 federally and \$400,000 provincially, resulting in a maximum rebate of \$6,300 federally and \$24,000 provincially, less than half of today's average home price. Buyers of new homes above this ceiling face a significant clawback. Indexing the rebate would immediately reduce the cost of building new homes, savings that can be passed on to Ontarians. When both levels of government agree that we are facing a housing crisis, they should not be adding over 10% to the cost of almost all new homes.

- 32.** Waive development charges and parkland cash-in-lieu and charge only modest connection fees for all infill residential projects up to 10 units or for any development where no new material infrastructure will be required.
- 33.** Waive development charges on all forms of affordable housing guaranteed to be affordable for 40 years.
- 34.** Prohibit interest rates on development charges higher than a municipality's borrowing rate.
- 35.** Regarding cash in lieu of parkland, s.37, Community Benefit Charges, and development charges:
 - a) Provincial review of reserve levels, collections and drawdowns annually to ensure funds are being used in a timely fashion and for the intended purpose, and, where review points to a significant concern, do not allow further collection until the situation has been corrected.
 - b) Except where allocated towards municipality-wide infrastructure projects, require municipalities to spend funds in the neighbourhoods where they were collected. However, where there's a significant community need in a priority area of the City, allow for specific ward-to-ward allocation of unspent and unallocated reserves.
- 36.** Recommend that the federal government and provincial governments update HST rebate to reflect current home prices and begin indexing the thresholds to housing prices, and that the federal government match the provincial 75% rebate and remove any clawback.

Government charges on a new single-detached home averaged roughly \$186,300, or almost 22% of the price, across six municipalities in southcentral Ontario. For a new condominium apartment, the average was almost \$123,000, or roughly 24% of a unit's price.

Make it easier to build rental

In cities and towns across Ontario, it is increasingly hard to find a vacant rental unit, let alone a vacant rental unit at an affordable price. Today, 66% of all purpose-built rental units in the City of Toronto were built between 1960 and 1979. Less than 15% of Toronto's purpose-built rentals were constructed over the ensuing 40 years in spite of the significant population growth during that time. In fact, between 2006 and 2016, growth in condo apartments increased by 186% while purpose-built rental only grew by 0.6%.^[22] In 2018, the Ontario government introduced positive changes that have created growth in purpose-built rental units – with last year seeing 18,000 units under construction and 93,000 proposed against a 5-year average prior to 2020 of 3,400 annually.^[23]

Long-term renters often now feel trapped in apartments that don't make sense for them as their needs change. And because they can't or don't want to move up the housing ladder, many of the people coming up behind them who would gladly take those apartments are instead living in crowded spaces with family members or roommates. Others feel forced to commit to rental units at prices way beyond what they can afford. Others are trying their luck in getting on the wait list for an affordable unit or housing co-op – wait lists that are years long. Others are leaving Ontario altogether.

66%

of all purpose-built rental units
in the City of Toronto were
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A pattern in every community, and particularly large cities, is that the apartments and rented rooms that we do have are disappearing. Apartment buildings are being converted to condos or upgraded to much more expensive rental units. Duplexes get purchased and turned into larger single-family homes.

A major challenge in bridging the gap of rental supply is that, more often than not, purpose-built rental projects don't make economic sense for builders and investors. Ironically, there is no shortage of Canadian investor capital seeking housing investments, particularly large pension funds – but the economics of investing in purpose-built rental in Ontario just don't make sense. So, investments get made in apartment projects in other provinces or countries, or in condo projects that have a better and safer return-on-investment. What can governments do to get that investor capital pointed in the right direction so we can create jobs and get more of the housing we need built?

Some of our earlier recommendations will help, particularly indexing the HST rebate. So will actions by government to require purpose-built rental on surplus government land that is made available for sale. ([Appendix C](#))

Municipal property taxes on purpose-built rental can be as much as 2.5 times greater than property taxes for condominium or other ownership housing.^[24] The Task Force recommends:

37. Align property taxes for purpose-built rental with those of condos and low-rise homes.

Make homeownership possible for hardworking Ontarians who want it

Home ownership has always been part of the Canadian dream. You don't have to look far back to find a time when the housing landscape was very different. The norm was for young people to rent an apartment in their twenties, work hard and save for a down payment, then buy their first home in their late twenties or early thirties. It was the same for many new Canadians: arrive, rent, work hard and buy. The house might be modest, but it brought a sense of ownership, stability and security. And after that first step onto the ownership ladder, there was always the possibility of selling and moving up. Home ownership felt like a real possibility for anyone who wanted it.

That's not how it works now. Too many young people who would like their own place are living with one or both parents well into adulthood.

The escalation of housing prices over the last decade has put the dream of homeownership out of reach of a growing number of aspiring first-time home buyers. While 73% of Canadians are homeowners, that drops to 48% for Black people, 47% for LGBTQ people^[25] (StatsCan is studying rates for other populations, including Indigenous People who are severely underhoused). This is also an issue for younger adults: a 2021 study showed only 24% of Torontonians aged 30 to 39 are homeowners.^[25]

In Canada, responsibility for Indigenous housing programs has historically been a shared between the federal and provincial governments. The federal government works closely with its provincial and territorial counterparts to improve access to housing for Indigenous peoples both on and off reserve. More than 85% of Indigenous people live in urban and rural areas, are 11 times more likely to experience homelessness and have incidence of housing need that is 52% greater than all Canadians. The Murdered and Missing Indigenous Women and Girls report mentions housing 299 times – the lack of which being a significant, contributing cause to violence and the provision of which as a significant, contributing solution. The Province of Ontario has made significant investments in Urban Indigenous Housing, but we need the Federal Government to re-engage as an active partner.

While measures to address supply will have an impact on housing prices, many aspiring homeowners will continue to face a gap that is simply too great to bridge through traditional methods.

The Task Force recognizes the need for caution about measures that would spur demand for housing before the supply bottleneck is fixed. At the same time, a growing number of organizations – both non-profit and for-profit are proposing a range of unique home equity models. Some of these organizations are aiming at households who have sufficient income to pay the mortgage but lack a sufficient down payment. Others are aiming at households who fall short in both income and down payment requirements for current market housing.

The Task Force heard about a range of models to help aspiring first-time home buyers, including:

- Shared equity models with a government, non-profit or for-profit lender holding a second “shared equity mortgage” payable at time of sale of the home
- Land lease models that allow residents to own their home but lease the land, reducing costs
- Rent-to-own approaches in which a portion of an occupant’s rent is used to build equity, which can be used as a down payment on their current unit or another market unit in the future
- Models where the equity gain is shared between the homeowner and the non-profit provider, such that the non-profit will always be able to buy the home back and sell it to another qualified buyer, thus retaining the home’s affordability from one homeowner to the next.

Proponents of these models identified barriers that thwart progress in implementing new solutions.

- The Planning Act limits land leases to a maximum of 21 years. This provision prevents home buyers from accessing the same type of mortgages from a bank or credit union that are available to them when they buy through traditional homeownership.
- The Perpetuities Act has a similar 21-year limit on any options placed on land. This limits innovative non-profit models from using equity formulas for re-sale and repurchase of homes.
- Land Transfer Tax (LTT) is charged each time a home is sold and is collected by the province; and in Toronto, this tax is also collected by the City. This creates a double-tax in rent-to-own/equity building models where LTT ends up being paid first by the home equity organization and then by the occupant when they are able to buy the unit.
- HST is charged based on the market value of the home. In shared equity models where the homeowner neither owns nor gains from the shared equity portion of their home, HST on the shared equity portion of the home simply reduces affordability.
- Residential mortgages are highly regulated by the federal government and reflective of traditional homeownership. Modifications in regulations may be required to adapt to new co-ownership and other models.

The Task Force encourages the Ontario government to devote further attention to avenues to support new homeownership options. As a starting point, the Task Force offers the following recommendations:

- 38. Amend the Planning Act and Perpetuities Act to extend the maximum period for land leases and restrictive covenants on land to 40 or more years.**
- 39. Eliminate or reduce tax disincentives to housing growth.**
- 40. Call on the Federal Government to implement an Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy.**
- 41. Funding for pilot projects that create innovative pathways to homeownership, for Black, Indigenous, and marginalized people and first-generation homeowners.**
- 42. Provide provincial and federal loan guarantees for purpose-built rental, affordable rental and affordable ownership projects.**

Support and incentivize scaling up housing supply

Our goal of building 1.5 million homes in ten years means doubling how many homes Ontario creates each year. As much as the Task Force's recommendations will remove barriers to realizing this ambitious goal, we also need to ensure we have the capacity across Ontario's communities to deliver this new housing supply. This includes capacity of our housing infrastructure, capacity within our municipal planning teams, and boots on the ground with the skills to build new homes.

There is much to be done and the price of failure for the people of Ontario is high. This is why the provincial government must make an unwavering commitment to keeping the spotlight on housing supply. This is also why the province must be dogged in its determination to galvanize and align efforts and incentives across all levels of government so that working together, we all can get the job done.

Our final set of recommendations turns to these issues of capacity to deliver, and the role the provincial government can play in putting the incentives and alignment in place to achieve the 1.5 million home goal.

Invest in municipal infrastructure

Housing can't get built without water, sewage, and other infrastructure

When the Task Force met with municipal leaders, they emphasized how much future housing supply relies on having the water, storm water and wastewater systems, roads, sidewalks, fire stations, and all the other parts of community infrastructure to support new homes and new residents.

Infrastructure is essential where housing is being built for the first time. And, it can be a factor in intensification when added density exceeds the capacity of existing infrastructure, one of the reasons we urge new infrastructure in new developments to be designed for future capacity. In Ontario, there are multiple municipalities where the number one barrier to approving new housing projects is a lack of infrastructure to support them.

Municipalities face a myriad of challenges in getting this infrastructure in place. Often, infrastructure investments are required long before new projects are approved and funding must be secured. Notwithstanding the burden development charges place on the price of new housing, most municipalities report that development charges are still not enough to fully cover the costs of building new infrastructure and retrofitting existing infrastructure in neighbourhoods that are intensifying. Often infrastructure crosses municipal boundaries creating complicated and time-consuming "who pays?" questions. Municipal leaders also shared their frustrations with situations where new housing projects are approved and water, sewage and other infrastructure capacity is allocated to the project – only to have the developer land bank the project and put off building. Environmental considerations with new infrastructure add further cost and complexity. The Task Force recommends:

- 43. Enable municipalities, subject to adverse external economic events, to withdraw infrastructure allocations from any permitted projects where construction has not been initiated within three years of build permits being issued.**
- 44. Work with municipalities to develop and implement a municipal services corporation utility model for water and wastewater under which the municipal corporation would borrow and amortize costs among customers instead of using development charges.**

Create the Labour Force to meet the housing supply need

The labour force is shrinking in many segments of the market

You can't start to build housing without infrastructure. You can't build it without people – skilled trades people in every community who can build the homes we need.

The concern that we are already facing a shortage in skilled trades came through loud and clear in our consultations. We heard from many sources that our education system funnels young people to university rather than colleges or apprenticeships and creates the perception that careers in the skilled trades are of less value. Unions and builders are working to fill the pipeline domestically and recruit internationally, but mass retirements are making it challenging to maintain the workforce at its current level, let alone increase it.

Increased economic immigration could ease this bottleneck, but it appears difficult for a skilled labourer with no Canadian work experience to qualify under Ontario's rules. Moreover, Canada's immigration policies also favour university education over skills our economy and society desperately need. We ought to be welcoming immigrants with the skills needed to build roads and houses that will accommodate our growing population.

The shortage may be less acute, however, among smaller developers and contractors that could renovate and build new "missing middle" homes arising from the changes in neighbourhood zoning described earlier. These smaller companies tap into a different workforce from the one needed to build high rises and new subdivisions. Nonetheless, 1.5 million more homes will require a major investment in attracting and developing the skilled trades workforce to deliver this critically needed housing supply. We recommend:

- 45.** Improve funding for colleges, trade schools, and apprenticeships; encourage and incentivize municipalities, unions and employers to provide more on-the-job training.
- 46.** Undertake multi-stakeholder education program to promote skilled trades.
- 47.** Recommend that the federal and provincial government prioritize skilled trades and adjust the immigration points system to strongly favour needed trades and expedite immigration status for these workers, and encourage the federal government to increase from 9,000 to 20,000 the number of immigrants admitted through Ontario's program.

Create a large Ontario Housing Delivery Fund to align efforts and incent new housing supply

Build alignment between governments to enable builders to deliver more homes than ever before

All levels of government play a role in housing.

The federal government sets immigration policy, which has a major impact on population growth and many tax policies. The province sets the framework for planning, approvals, and growth that municipalities rely upon, and is responsible for many other areas that touch on housing supply, like investing in highways and transit, training workers, the building code and protecting the environment. Municipalities are on the front lines, expected to translate the impacts of federal immigration policy, provincial guidance and other factors, some very localized, into official plans and the overall process through which homes are approved to be built.

The efficiency with which home builders can build, whether for-profit or non-profit, is influenced by policies and decisions at every level of government. In turn, how many home developers can deliver, and at what cost, translates directly into the availability of homes that Ontarians can afford.

Collectively, governments have not been sufficiently aligned in their efforts to provide the frameworks and incentives that meet the broad spectrum of housing needs in Ontario. Much action, though, has been taken in recent years.

- The Ontario government has taken several steps to make it easier to build additional suites in your own home: reduced disincentives to building rental housing, improved the appeal process, focused on density around transit stations, made upfront development charges more predictable, and provided options for municipalities to create community benefits through development.
- The federal government has launched the National Housing Strategy and committed over \$70 billion in funding.^[26] Most recently, it has announced a \$4 billion Housing Accelerator Fund aimed at helping municipalities remove barriers to building housing more quickly.^[27]
- Municipalities have been looking at ways to change outdated processes, rules, and ways of thinking that create delays and increases costs of delivering homes. Several municipalities have taken initial steps towards eliminating exclusionary zoning and addressing other barriers described in this report.

All governments agree that we are facing a housing crisis. Now we must turn the sense of urgency into action and alignment across governments.

Mirror policy changes with financial incentives aligned across governments

The policy recommendations in this report will go a long way to align efforts and position builders to deliver more homes.

Having the capacity in our communities to build these homes will take more than policy. It will take money. Rewarding municipalities that meet housing growth and approval timelines will help them to invest in system upgrades, hire additional staff, and invest in their communities. Similarly, municipalities that resist new housing, succumb to NIMBY pressure, and close off their neighbourhoods should see funding reductions. Fixing the housing crisis is a societal responsibility, and our limited tax dollars should be directed to those municipalities making the difficult but necessary choices to grow housing supply.

In late January 2022, the provincial government announced \$45 million for a new *Streamline Development Approval Fund* to “unlock housing supply by cutting red tape and improving processes for residential and industrial developments”.^[28] This is encouraging. More is needed.

Ontario should also receive its fair share of federal funding but today faces a shortfall of almost \$500 million,^[29] despite two thirds of the Canadian housing shortage being in Ontario. We call on the federal government to address this funding gap.

48. The Ontario government should establish a large “Ontario Housing Delivery Fund” and encourage the federal government to match funding. This fund should reward:

- a) Annual housing growth that meets or exceeds provincial targets
- b) Reductions in total approval times for new housing
- c) The speedy removal of exclusionary zoning practices

49. Reductions in funding to municipalities that fail to meet provincial housing growth and approval timeline targets.

We believe that the province should consider partial grants to subsidize municipalities that waive development charges for affordable housing and for purpose-built rental.

Sustain focus, measure, monitor, improve

Digitize and modernize the approvals and planning process

Some large municipalities have moved to electronic tracking of development applications and/or electronic building permits (“e-permits”) and report promising results, but there is no consistency and many smaller places don’t have the capacity to make the change.

Municipalities, the provincial government and agencies use different systems to collect data and information relevant to housing approvals, which slows down processes and leaves much of the “big picture” blank. This could be addressed by ensuring uniform data architecture standards.

Improve the quality of our housing data to inform decision making

Having accurate data is key to understanding any challenge and making the best decisions in response. The Task Force heard from multiple housing experts that we are not always using the best data, and we do not always have the data we need.

Having good population forecasts is essential in each municipality as they develop plans to meet future land and housing needs. Yet, we heard many concerns about inconsistent approaches to population forecasts. In the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the forecast provided to municipalities by the province is updated only when the Growth Plan is updated, generally every seven years; but federal immigration policy, which is a key driver of growth, changes much more frequently. The provincial Ministry of Finance produces a population forecast on a more regular basis than the Growth Plan, but these are not used consistently across municipalities or even by other provincial ministries.

Population forecasts get translated into housing need in different ways across the province, and there is a lack of data about how (or whether) the need will be met. Others pointed to the inconsistent availability of land inventories. Another challenge is the lack of information on how much land is permitted and how much housing is actually getting built once permitted, and how fast. The Task Force also heard that, although the Provincial Policy Statement requires municipalities to maintain a three-year supply of short-term (build-ready) land and report it each year to the province, many municipalities are not meeting that requirement.^[30]

At a provincial and municipal level, we need better data on the housing we have today, housing needed to close the gap, consistent projections of what we need in the future, and data on how we are doing at keeping up. Improved data will help anticipate local and provincial supply bottlenecks and constraints, making it easier to determine the appropriate level and degree of response.

It will also be important to have better data to assess how much new housing stock is becoming available to groups that have been disproportionately excluded from home ownership and rental housing.

Put eyes on the crisis and change the conversation around housing

Ours is not the first attempt to “fix the housing system”. There have been efforts for years to tackle increasing housing prices and find solutions so everyone in Ontario can find and afford the housing they need. This time must be different.

The recommendations in this report must receive sustained attention, results must be monitored, significant financial investment by all levels of government must be made. And, the people of Ontario must embrace a housing landscape in which the housing needs of tomorrow’s citizens and those who have been left behind are given equal weight to the housing advantages of those who are already well established in homes that they own.

- 50. Fund the adoption of consistent municipal e-permitting systems and encourage the federal government to match funding. Fund the development of common data architecture standards across municipalities and provincial agencies and require municipalities to provide their zoning bylaws with open data standards. Set an implementation goal of 2025 and make funding conditional on established targets.**
- 51. Require municipalities and the provincial government to use the Ministry of Finance population projections as the basis for housing need analysis and related land use requirements.**
- 52. Resume reporting on housing data and require consistent municipal reporting, enforcing compliance as a requirement for accessing programs under the Ontario Housing Delivery Fund.**
- 53. Report each year at the municipal and provincial level on any gap between demand and supply by housing type and location, and make underlying data freely available to the public.**
- 54. Empower the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to lead an all-of-government committee, including key provincial ministries and agencies, that meets weekly to ensure our remaining recommendations and any other productive ideas are implemented.**
- 55. Commit to evaluate these recommendations for the next three years with public reporting on progress.**

Conclusion

We have set a bold goal for Ontario: building 1.5 million homes in the next 10 years.

We believe this can be done. What struck us was that everyone we talked to – builders, housing advocates, elected officials, planners – understands the need to act now. As one long-time industry participant said, “for the first time in memory, everyone is aligned, and we need to take advantage of that.”

Such unity of purpose is rare, but powerful.

To leverage that power, we offer solutions that are bold but workable, backed by evidence, and that position Ontario for the future.

Our recommendations focus on ramping up the supply of housing. Measures are already in place to try to cool demand, but they will not fill Ontario’s housing need. More supply is key. Building more homes will reduce the competition for our scarce supply of homes and will give Ontarians more housing choices. It will improve housing affordability across the board.

Everyone wants more Ontarians to have housing. So let’s get to work to build more housing in Ontario.

APPENDIX A:

Biographies of Task Force Members

Lalit Aggarwal is President of Manor Park Holdings, a real estate development and operating company active in Eastern Ontario. Previously, Lalit was an investor for institutional fund management firms, such as H.I.G. European Capital Partners, Soros Fund Management, and Goldman Sachs. He is a past fellow of the C.D. Howe Institute and a former Director of both Bridgepoint Health and the Centre for the Commercialization of Regenerative Medicine. Lalit holds degrees from the University of Oxford and the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a current Director of the Hospital for Sick Children Foundation, the Sterling Hall School and the Chair of the Alcohol & Gaming Commission of Ontario.

David Amborski is a professional Urban Planner, Professor at Ryerson University's School of Urban and Regional Planning and the founding Director of the Centre for Urban Research and Land Development (CUR). His research and consulting work explore topics where urban planning interfaces with economics, including land and housing markets. He is an academic advisor to the National Executive Forum on Public Property, and he is a member of Lambda Alpha (Honorary Land Economics Society). He has undertaken consulting for the Federal, Provincial and a range of municipal governments. Internationally, he has undertaken work for the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, and several other organizations in Eastern Europe, Latin America, South Africa, and Asia. He also serves on the editorial boards of several international academic journals.

Andrew Garrett is a real estate executive responsible for growing IMCO's \$11+ Billion Global Real Estate portfolio to secure public pensions and insurance for Ontario families. IMCO is the only Ontario fund manager purpose built to onboard public clients such as pensions, insurance, municipal reserve funds, and endowments. Andrew has significant non-profit sector experience founding a B Corp certified social enterprise called WeBuild to help incubate social purpose real estate projects. He currently volunteers on non-profit boards supporting social purpose real estate projects, youth programs and the visual arts at Art Gallery

of Ontario. Andrew sits on board advisory committees for private equity firms and holds a Global Executive MBA from Kellogg School Management and a Real Estate Development Certification from MIT Centre for Real Estate.

Tim Hudak is the CEO of the Ontario Real Estate Association (OREA). With a passion and voice for championing the dream of home ownership, Tim came to OREA following a distinguished 21-year career in politics, including five years as Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario.

In his role, Tim has focused on transforming OREA into Ontario's most cutting-edge professional association at the forefront of advocacy on behalf of REALTORS® and consumers, and providing world-class conferences, standard forms, leadership training and professional guidance to its Members. As part of his work at OREA, Tim was named one of the most powerful people in North American residential real estate by Swanepoel Power 200 for the last five years. Tim is married to Deb Hutton, and together they have two daughters, Miller and Maitland. In his spare time, Tim enjoys trails less taken on his mountain bike or hiking shoes as well as grilling outdoors.

Jake Lawrence was appointed Chief Executive Officer and Group Head, Global Banking and Markets in January 2021. In this role, Jake is responsible for the Bank's Global Banking and Markets business line and strategy across its global footprint. Jake joined Scotiabank in 2002 and has held progressively senior roles in Finance, Group Treasury and Global Banking and Markets. From December 2018 to January 2021, Jake was Co-Group Head of Global Banking and Markets with specific responsibility for its Capital Markets businesses, focused on building alignment across product groups and priority markets to best serve our clients throughout our global footprint. Previously, Jake was Executive Vice President and Head of Global Banking and Markets in the U.S., providing overall strategic direction and execution of Scotiabank's U.S. businesses. Prior to moving into GBM, Jake served as Senior Vice President and Deputy Treasurer, responsible for Scotiabank's wholesale funding activities and liquidity management as well as Senior Vice President, Investor Relations.

Julie Di Lorenzo (GPLLM, University of Toronto 2020), is self-employed since 1982, operates one of the largest female-run Real Estate Development Companies in North America. She was instrumental in the Daniel Burnham award-winning Ontario Growth Management Plan (2004) as President of BILD. Julie served as the first female-owner President of GTHBA (BILD) and on the boards of the Ontario Science Centre, Harbourfront Toronto, Tarion (ONHWP), St. Michael's Hospital, NEXT36, Waterfront Toronto, Chair of IREC Committee WT, Havergal College (Co-Chair of Facilities), York School (interim Vice-Chair), and Canadian Civil Liberties Association Board. Julie has served various governments in advisory capacity on Women's issues, Economic Development, Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Awards include Lifetime Achievement BILD 2017, ICCO Business Excellence 2005 & ICCO Businesswoman of the Year 2021.

Justin Marchand (CIHCM, CPA, CMA, BComm) is Métis and was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) in 2018. Justin has over 20 years of progressive experience in a broad range of sectors, including two publicly listed corporations, a large accounting and consulting firm, and a major crown corporation, and holds numerous designations across financial, operations, and housing disciplines. He was most recently selected as Chair of the Canadian Housing and Renewal Association's (CHRA's) Indigenous Caucus Working Group and is also board member for CHRA. Justin is also an active board member for both the Coalition of Hamilton Indigenous Leadership (CHIL) as well as Shingwauk Kinnoomaage Gamig, located in Bawaating. Justin believes that Housing is a fundamental human right and that when Indigenous people have access to safe, affordable, and culture-based Housing this provides the opportunity to improve other areas of their lives.

Ene Underwood is CEO of Habitat for Humanity Greater Toronto Area), a non-profit housing developer that helps working, lower income families build strength, stability and self-reliance through affordable homeownership. Homes are delivered through a combination of volunteer builds, contractor builds, and partnerships with non-profit and for-profit developers. Ene's career began in the private sector as a strategy consultant with McKinsey & Company before transitioning to not-for-profit sector leadership. Ene holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) from the University of Waterloo and a Master of Business Administration from Ivey Business School.

Dave Wilkes is the President and CEO of the Building Industry and Land Development Association of the GTA (BILD). The Association has 1,300 members and proudly represents builders, developers, professional renovators and those who support the industry.

Dave is committed to supporting volunteer boards and organizations. He has previously served on the George Brown College Board of Directors, Ontario Curling Association, and is currently engaged with Black North Initiative (Housing Committee) and R-Labs I+T Council.

Dave received his Bachelor of Arts (Applied Geography) from Ryerson.

APPENDIX B:

Affordable Housing

Ontario's affordable housing shortfall was raised in almost every conversation. With rapidly rising prices, more lower-priced market rental units are being converted into housing far out of reach of lower-income households. In parallel, higher costs to deliver housing and limited government funding have resulted in a net decrease in the number of affordable housing units run by non-profits. The result is untenable: more people need affordable housing after being displaced from the market at the very time that affordable supply is shrinking.

Throughout our consultations, we were reminded of the housing inequities experienced by Black, Indigenous and marginalized people. We also received submissions describing the unique challenges faced by off-reserve Indigenous Peoples both in the province's urban centres and in the north.

While many of the changes that will help deliver market housing will also help make it easier to deliver affordable housing, affordable housing is a societal responsibility. We cannot rely exclusively on for-profit developers nor on increases in the supply of market housing to fully solve the problem.

The non-profit housing sector faces all the same barriers, fees, risks and complexities outlined in this report as for-profit builders. Several participants from the non-profit sector referred to current or future partnerships with for-profit developers that tap into the development and construction expertise and efficiencies of the private sector. Successful examples of leveraging such partnerships were cited with Indigenous housing, supportive housing, and affordable homeownership.

We were also reminded by program participants that, while partnerships with for-profit developers can be very impactful, non-profit providers have unique competencies in the actual delivery of affordable housing. This includes confirming eligibility of affordable housing applicants, supporting independence of occupants of affordable housing, and ensuring affordable housing units remain affordable from one occupant to the next.

One avenue for delivering more affordable housing that has received much recent attention is inclusionary zoning. In simple terms, inclusionary zoning (IZ) requires developers to deliver a share of affordable units in new

housing developments in prescribed areas. The previous Ontario government passed legislation in April 2018 providing a framework within which municipalities could enact Inclusionary Zoning bylaws.

Ontario's first inclusionary zoning policy was introduced in fall 2021 by the City of Toronto and applies to major transit station areas. Internationally, inclusionary zoning has been used successfully to incentivize developers to create new affordable housing by providing density bonuses (more units than they would normally be allowed, if some are affordable) or reductions in government fees. Unfortunately, the City's approach did not include any incentives or bonuses. Instead, Toronto requires market-rate fees and charges for below-market affordable units. This absence of incentives together with lack of clarity on the overall density that will be approved for projects has led developers and some housing advocates to claim that these projects may be uneconomic and thus will not get financed or built. Municipalities shared with us their concerns regarding the restriction in the provincial IZ legislation that prohibits "cash in lieu" payments. Municipalities advised that having the option of accepting the equivalent value of IZ units in cash from the developer would enable even greater impact in some circumstances (for example, a luxury building in an expensive neighbourhood, where the cost of living is too high for a low-income resident).

Funding for affordable housing is the responsibility of all levels of government. The federal government has committed to large funding transfers to the provinces to support affordable housing. The Task Force heard, however, that Ontario's share of this funding does not reflect our proportionate affordable housing needs. This, in turn, creates further financial pressure on both the province and municipalities, which further exacerbates the affordable housing shortages in Ontario's communities.

Finally, many participants in Task Force consultations pointed to surplus government lands as an avenue for building more affordable housing and this is discussed in [Appendix C](#).

We have made recommendations throughout the report intended to have a positive impact on new affordable housing supply. We offer these additional recommendations specific to affordable housing:

- Call upon the federal government to provide equitable affordable housing funding to Ontario.
 - Develop and legislate a clear, province-wide definition of “affordable housing” to create certainty and predictability.
 - Create an Affordable Housing Trust from a portion of Land Transfer Tax Revenue (i.e., the windfall resulting from property price appreciation) to be used in partnership with developers, non-profits, and municipalities in the creation of more affordable housing units. This Trust should create incentives for projects serving and brought forward by Black- and Indigenous-led developers and marginalized groups.
- Amend legislation to:
 - Allow cash-in-lieu payments for Inclusive Zoning units at the discretion of the municipality.
 - Require that municipalities utilize density bonusing or other incentives in all Inclusionary Zoning and Affordable Housing policies that apply to market housing.
 - Permit municipalities that have not passed Inclusionary Zoning policies to offer incentives and bonuses for affordable housing units.
 - Encourage government to closely monitor the effectiveness of Inclusionary Zoning policy in creating new affordable housing and to explore alternative funding methods that are predictable, consistent and transparent as a more viable alternative option to Inclusionary Zoning policies in the provision of affordable housing.
 - Rebate MPAC market rate property tax assessment on below-market affordable homes.

APPENDIX C:

Government Surplus Land

Surplus government lands fell outside the mandate of the Task Force. However, this question came up repeatedly as a solution to housing supply. While we take no view on the disposition of specific parcels of land, several stakeholders raised issues that we believe merit consideration:

- Review surplus lands and accelerate the sale and development through RFP of surplus government land and surrounding land by provincially pre-zoning for density, affordable housing, and mixed or residential use.
- All future government land sales, whether commercial or residential, should have an affordable housing component of at least 20%.
- Purposefully upzone underdeveloped or underutilized Crown property (e.g., LCBO).
- Sell Crown land and reoccupy as a tenant in a higher density building or relocate services outside of major population centres where land is considerably less expensive.
- The policy priority of adding to the housing supply, including affordable units, should be reflected in the way surplus land is offered for sale, allowing bidders to structure their proposals accordingly.

APPENDIX D:

Surety Bonds

Moving to surety bonds would free up billions of dollars for building

When a development proposal goes ahead, the developer typically needs to make site improvements, such as installing common services. The development agreement details how the developer must perform to the municipality's satisfaction.

Up until the 1980s, it was common practice for Ontario municipalities to accept bonds as financial security for subdivision agreements and site plans. Today, however, they almost exclusively require letters of credit from a chartered bank. The problem with letters of credit is that developers are often required to collateralize the letter of credit dollar-for-dollar against the value of the municipal works they are performing.

Often this means developers can only afford to finance one or two housing projects at a time, constraining housing supply. The Ontario Home Builders' Association estimates that across Ontario, billions of dollars are tied up in collateral or borrowing capacity that could be used to advance more projects.

Modern "pay on demand surety bonds" are proven to provide the same benefits and security as a letter of credit, while not tying up private capital the way letters of credit do. Moving to this option would give municipalities across Ontario access to all the features of a letter of credit with the added benefit of professional underwriting, carried out by licensed bonding companies, ensuring that the developer is qualified to fulfill its obligations under the municipal agreement.

Most important from a municipal perspective, the financial obligation is secured. If a problem arises, the secure bond is fully payable by the bond company on demand. Surety companies, similar to banks, are regulated by Ontario's Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions to ensure they have sufficient funds in place to pay out bond claims.

More widespread use of this instrument could unlock billions of dollars of private sector financial liquidity that could be used to build new infrastructure and housing projects, provide for more units in each development and accelerate the delivery of housing of all types.

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AMO's Response to the Province's Housing Affordability Task Force Report

A Submission to the Government of Ontario

March 1, 2022



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Preamble

AMO appreciates the province's commitment to addressing the housing affordability and supply crisis in Ontario. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the urgency of this work. In our view, the province needs a made-in-Ontario housing framework.

Meaningful results will only be achieved if the social determinants of health, poverty reduction, and climate change mitigation and adaptation, are also addressed. A new collective mindset and transformative change is required, as tinkering around the edges will not be successful. Now is the time to take bold action to address the systemic issues around housing affordability over the long-term. We need a new provincial framework for housing affordability that we can all sign on to and work together to achieve.

Municipal Housing Advocacy to Date

AMO has been actively involved in housing and homelessness work for years. Municipal governments and District Social Service Administration Boards (DSSABs) in the North, are critical players on the front lines and make a meaningful difference for our communities with support from the provincial and federal governments. We are well-positioned to provide advice going forward on what is necessary to address the housing crisis affecting our communities.

In recent years AMO has created several papers on housing that call for government action: "[Fixing the Housing Affordability Crisis: Municipal Recommendations for Housing in Ontario](#)" (August 2019), "[Ending Homelessness in Ontario](#)" (December 2021), and, "[A Blueprint for Action: An Integrated Approach to Address the Ontario Housing Crisis](#)" (February 2022).

The 2019 paper made recommendations that would have served as a foundation for ongoing conversations with both the provincial and federal governments. It called for the National Housing Strategy framework to serve as a platform for the federal, provincial, and municipal orders of government to come together to talk about how best to improve housing outcomes for the people of Ontario.

The 2021 paper reiterated that the municipal role in housing and homelessness prevention cannot be understated and provided 23 potential actions to pursue an integrated systems approach.

The 2022 AMO Blueprint advocates for bold action and leadership by all three orders of government and private, non-profit, and co-operative housing sectors (collectively referred to as "development sector") to address the housing crisis in Ontario. It provides nearly 90 recommendations that, if implemented by all parties, would improve affordability, diversify the housing mix, and increase supply.

The Province's Work on Housing Affordability

As you know, AMO was disappointed that in December 2021, the province [created a Housing Affordability Task Force \(HATF\)](#) that lacked any municipal representation. Despite this, best efforts were made to provide municipal perspectives in that process, in hopes that our members would have enough time to provide reactions to the HATF report before the government proceeded.



AMO recognized the HATF had a narrower scope for consultation, which is why we focused instead on commenting on the province's [Housing Affordability Survey](#) (January 13, 2022), and making sure there was AMO participation at the [Ontario-Municipal Housing Summit](#) (January 19, 2022), and the [Rural Housing Roundtable](#) at the Rural Ontario Municipal Association conference (January 23, 2022).

Each of these milestones provided AMO with an opportunity to illustrate how complex the crisis is and the need for an all-of-government approach to truly fix it. Those meetings made it clear that a refresh to our 2019 housing positions was needed. That is why the AMO Housing [Blueprint](#) was developed. The positions were informed by our AMO Affordable Housing and Planning Task Forces and AMO Board of Directors who met in January and February.

Then, the province's [Housing Affordability Task Force's \(HATF\) report](#) was released on February 8, 2022. AMO's Planning and Affordable Housing Task Forces and the AMO Executive met separately to discuss the HATF. In the end, significant concerns were raised that many premises and recommendations in the HATF report do not align with AMO's positions on housing. Therefore, AMO is writing to strongly encourage the Ministry to consider the comments below and recommendations made in our Housing Blueprint as it considers how to move ahead with solving these housing challenges.

AMO's Response to the Province's HATF Report

Based on conversations to date, AMO will not be providing thoughts on individual recommendations in the HATF report. Members were concerned that doing so would be given that many would require details that we do not have, and that many are based on premises that AMO cannot support.

Rather, AMO respectfully submits high-level comments on the HATF report in hopes that the province will consider them fully as it continues its work.

Underlying Premises

First, the HATF's report fails to recognize the role that all orders of government and the development industry play to meaningfully contribute to addressing the housing crisis in Ontario. The HATF recommendations on their own will not address the housing crisis that Ontario faces. Specifically, the private sector alone will not necessarily increase housing affordability without government interventions through various planning and financial instruments.

Further, it seems to have been guided by the premise that the solutions are primarily at the local level to address barriers caused by municipalities and their councils.

Finally, the scope of the report was too narrow by applying the premise that increasing any sort of supply will address affordability. AMO does not believe this will be the case. More targeted action is required to ensure the right mix of supply will meet the needs of the people of Ontario of all income levels.

Importance of Municipal Decision-Making

The report does not recognize the insight into local issues that municipal elected officials and staff have in relation to their communities, including how best to achieve housing targets and intensification. A strengthened and more centralized role for the province in local planning decisions would limit local autonomy and de-value community input.

The HATF report also focuses too much on municipal planning and development approvals. It leaves gaps in areas that were not considered such as the bottle neck at the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT) which has slowed down housing development and contributed to higher housing and municipal costs. More work is needed to determine how the approval timing creates pressures on municipal planning staff who are pulled away from approval work to focus on OLT cases. We continue to also ask that De Novo hearings be removed from the OLT process toolbox.

There is also an assumption that municipal development charges and fees unnecessarily increase housing costs, and do not respect the principle that growth must pay for growth. There is no guarantee and no mechanism identified that developers would pass on the savings to consumers to decrease the price of the home or rental unit.

Another concern is that the broader use of surety bonds has been suggested as long-term solution. The financial risk associated with accepting a different instrument of financial security rests with the municipality and ultimately, the local property taxpayer. The decision to accept the appropriateness of such an instrument should remain a local decision, informed by all available evidence.

In our view, many of the recommendations put forward were done so without sufficient municipal engagement or consideration. If implemented, they could erode local decision making and are often punitive in nature. This is not productive when only working together constructively will result in the outcomes we all seek.

Promising Policy Outcomes

The report has some promising policy outcomes for further investigation, including increasing the supply of rental housing, missing middle housing, increasing second suites and garden suites, and increasing density, particularly in Major Transit Station Areas (MTSAs). The province should consider achieving their policy objectives by establishing intensification targets and providing the necessary funding and support for municipalities as they achieve those targets through their official plan policies, based on their understanding of their communities.

It is critical that sufficient attention and action be given to regional differences across the province. In some cases, how policy outcomes can be delivered need more consideration. For example, the high cost of servicing land and staffing capacity challenges in rural and northern Ontario ought to be recognized and addressed. As well, the complexity of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) was mentioned but fell short of highlighting the need to revise the PPS to productively enhance growth and development planning beyond rural Ontario's settlement areas.

We have long advocated that with the complexity and lack of clarity between the *Planning Act*, Growth Plans, and the PPS, the province needs to take immediate steps to remove ambiguity in and between these policy instruments to assist those working with them to allow a more streamlined approach. Additionally, the province should implement an integrated One Window approach

involving all provincial line ministries which should involve reasonable timelines for the line ministries and other agencies under provincial authority.

Overall, a more comprehensive examination of the full spectrum of housing is required, including community and supportive housing. The province must also consider innovative funding options and financial tools, rental housing incentives and policies, investor speculation, and community housing.

Underutilized crown land especially in northern Ontario should also be dedicated to affordable housing options, as well as surplus public lands (such as school sites) throughout the province. We would like to see the recommendations in the HATF appendices B and C on community housing and government surplus land elevated to primary government consideration as part of the solution.

Conclusion

AMO encourages the provincial government to find ways to address the housing crisis in Ontario in a way that requires all three orders of government and private, non-profit, and co-operative housing sectors (collectively referred to as "development sector") to work collectively to improve affordability, diversify the housing mix, and increase supply.

AMO has done considerable work on housing from a broader viewpoint, including our most recent Housing Blueprint. We encourage the Ministry to carefully consider the recommendations put forward in that report as an input akin to the HATF report. Considerable work has gone into this paper and is the combined efforts of our members who are speaking with one voice on this matter.

We can provide valuable, on-the-ground expertise of our members and are available to work with the Ministry to finding areas for collaboration and action. Now is the time for bold, collaborative action on housing.

**Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks**

Drinking Water and Environmental
Compliance Division, Northern Region

933 Ramsey Lake Road
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Tel.: 705 564-3237
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**Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de
la nature et des Parcs**

Division de la conformité en matière d'eau potable
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September 7, 2023

Mr. Dave Williamson, CAO
Northeastern Manitoulin & the Islands
14 Water Street East
P. O. Box 608
Little Current, ON P0P 1K0

Re: Sheguiandah Drinking Water System Inspection Report 2023-24

Dear Mr. Williamson:

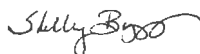
Please find attached the annual Sheguiandah Drinking Water System inspection report for the year 2023-24. There were no non-compliance issues identified during the current inspection period. However, in the interest of continuous improvement, a number of best practice issues have been noted.

You will notice that our reports, again, have a changed format. If you have any questions with regards to the presentation of the current inspection report, please contact the inspector directly. Please note that we are once again able to include the Inspection Rating Record (IRR) for the current inspection in the appendices of the report. Please ensure that this information in the IRR is shared with the town council

A copy of this inspection report has been provided to Public Health Sudbury and Districts, as per the Ministry's Drinking Water Inspection Protocol.

Should you have any questions regarding the attached document or your obligations under Ontario's drinking water legislation, please feel free to contact me at 705-665-0892.

Sincerely,



Shelley Baggio
Water Inspector
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
Drinking Water and Environmental Compliance Division
Sudbury District Office

cc: Keith Stringer, Operations Manager, OCWA
Sarah Beaulieu, Process and Compliance Technician, OCWA Espanola Hub
Natalie Wagar, Process and Compliance Technician, OCWA Espanola Hub
Leslie Campbell, Process and Compliance Technician, OWCA Espanola Hub
Burgess Hawkins, Manager-Health Protection Division, Public Health Sudbury & District



SHEGUIANDAH DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
48 LIMIT ST, NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE
ISLANDS, ON, P0P 1W0
INSPECTION REPORT

System Number: 220009112
Entity: THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWN OF NORTHEASTERN
MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS
ONTARIO CLEAN WATER
AGENCY
Inspection Start Date: June 29, 2023
Inspection End Date: September 06, 2023
Inspected By: Shelley Baggio
Badge #: 928
Inspected By: Marnie Managhan
Badge #: 718


(signature)

NON-COMPLIANCE

This should not be construed as a confirmation of full compliance with all potential applicable legal requirements. These inspection findings are limited to the components and/or activities that were assessed, and the legislative framework(s) that were applied. It remains the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements.

If you have any questions related to this inspection, please contact the signed Provincial Officer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following item(s) have been identified as non-conformance, based on a "No" response captured for a best management practice (BMP) question(s). For additional information on each question see the Inspection Details section of the report.

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

Item	Question	Recommendation(s)
R-1	<p>Question ID: DWMR1116000</p> <p>Were the inspection questions sufficient to address other identified best practice issues?</p>	<p>The following issues were also noted during the inspection:</p> <p>1. The UV sensors are checked monthly against a reference UV sensor (Radiometer). This scheduled verification is included in the electronic maintenance management system and work orders are issued monthly. The reference Radiometer is sent for verification as per the manufacturer's specifications. Further, the duty sensors and the back up sensors are switched out every six months, with the removed sensors sent for verification against a Master Reference assembly. New sensors are purchased as necessary.</p> <p>The reference Radiometer was shipped to Germany for verification on March 27, 2023, as per normal practice. In the past, the device has been verified and returned within six weeks to two months. However, in the past two years the device has been delayed, which resulted in missed verifications (6 months in 2022 and one month in 2023). Once received, the UV sensors were immediately verified and were within the specified range. It was also noted that, although the UV sensors were not calibrated each month, as required by the MDWL, neither sensor exceeded the operation hours recommended by the manufacturer for verification.</p> <p>2. The SCADA CT calculation program in use and relied upon at this plant requires manual input of some of the important variables (i.e. temperature). It is important that any manual input requirements are reviewed regularly by the operator to ensure they are valid.</p>

INSPECTION DETAILS

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

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

Question ID	DWMR1001000	Question Type	Information
Legislative Requirement(s): Not Applicable Question: What was the scope of this inspection? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The primary focus of this inspection is to confirm compliance with Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) legislation as well as evaluating conformance with ministry drinking water policies and guidelines during the inspection period. The ministry utilizes a comprehensive, multi-barrier approach in the inspection of water systems that focuses on the source, treatment, and distribution components as well as management practices. This drinking water system is subject to the legislative requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (SDWA) and regulations made therein, including Ontario Regulation 170/03, "Drinking Water Systems" (O. Reg. 170/03). This inspection has been conducted pursuant to Section 81 of the SDWA. This inspection report does not suggest that all applicable legislation and regulations were evaluated. It remains the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements. This inspection was an announced and focused inspection. The data and information reviewed during this inspection covers the period from October, 2022 to June, 2023. The Small Residential Drinking Water System is owned by the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands, and operated under contract by the Ontario Clean Water Agency (OCWA). The treatment is a Class 2 Water Treatment Subsystem and the distribution is a Class 1 Water Distribution Subsystem.			

Question ID	DWMR1000000	Question Type	Information
Legislative Requirement(s): Not Applicable Question: Does this drinking water system provide primary disinfection? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): This drinking water system provides for both primary and secondary disinfection and distribution			

of water.

Primary disinfection at this treatment plant is comprised of chlorination and ultraviolet irradiation.

Question ID	DWMR1012000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Does the owner have a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place that meets the requirements of the MDWL?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The owner had a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place.			
The operator visually checks the area of the intake at least once weekly for evidence of a harmful algal bloom (HAB). In the past, weekly raw and treated samples are collected for microcystin analysis. However, since there have not been any HABs observed and the microcystin results were consistently less than the method detection limit, the operating authority suspended the weekly sampling. Appropriate sampling kits are maintained on site from May until October to be able to quickly collect a sample should an algal bloom be observed.			

Question ID	DWMR1014000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Is there sufficient monitoring of flow as required by the MDWL or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): There was sufficient monitoring of flow as required by the Municipal Drinking Water Licence or Drinking Water Works Permit issued under Part V of the SDWA.			

Question ID	DWMR1016000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Is the owner in compliance with the conditions associated with maximum flow rate or the rated capacity conditions in the MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The owner was in compliance with the conditions associated with maximum flow rate or the			

rated capacity conditions in the Municipal Drinking Water Licence issued under Part V of the SDWA.

The Municipal Drinking Water License (MDWL) for this facility identifies a rated capacity of 546 cubic meters per day of treated water from the treatment system in to the distribution system. No capacity exceedances were identified during the current inspection period.

The Permit to Take Water (0233-AJ8PD5) allows a maximum instantaneous flow rate of 455 liters per minute and a maximum daily flow rate of 654,624 liters per day. There were no water taking exceedances during the inspection period.

Question ID	DWMR1018000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Has the owner ensured that all equipment is installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The owner had ensured that all equipment was installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit.			
The Sheguiandah Drinking Water System operates under Drinking Water Works Permit #197-201. The equipment as identified in the permit was reviewed at the time of the inspection and found to be in order.			

Question ID	DWMR1020000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Is the owner/operating authority able to demonstrate that, when required during the inspection period, Form 1 documents were prepared in accordance with their Drinking Water Works Permit?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The owner/operating authority was in compliance with the requirement to prepare Form 1 documents as required by their Drinking Water Works Permit during the inspection period.			

Question ID	DWMR1021000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			

Question:

Is the owner/operating authority able to demonstrate that, when required during the inspection period, Form 2 documents were prepared in accordance with their Drinking Water Works Permit?

Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):

The owner/operating authority was in compliance with the requirement to prepare Form 2 documents as required by their Drinking Water Works Permit during the inspection period.

Question ID	DWMR1025000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Were all parts of the drinking water system that came in contact with drinking water (added, modified, replaced or extended) disinfected in accordance with a procedure listed in Schedule B of the Drinking Water Works Permit?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All parts of the drinking water system were disinfected in accordance with a procedure listed in Schedule B of the Drinking Water Works Permit.			
Operators are aware of the requirements and will document the steps taken to comply with the conditions in the MDWL in the logbook.			

Question ID	DWMR1023000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2);			
Question: Do records indicate that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities required under Ontario Regulation 170/03 or a DWWP and/or MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA at all times that water was being supplied to consumers?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Records indicated that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities required under O. Reg. 170/03 or a Drinking Water Works Permit and/or Municipal Drinking Water Licence issued under Part V of the SDWA at all times that water was being supplied to consumers.			
The original plant design for this system cited high turbidity in the source water as the rationale for increasing the value of log removal credits to be achieved by the plant for Giardia from 3, as per the Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario, to 4. Therefore, for this treatment plant Required Removal/Inactivation is 2 log for Cryptosporidium, 4 log for Giardia and			

4 log for Viruses. UV is especially effective on cryptosporidium and giardia but not all viruses. Chlorine is effective on viruses but not as effective on cryptosporidium and giardia. As such, it was determined that a combination of direct filtration, UV disinfection, and chlorination would be used in order to sufficiently meet the log removal/inactivation credits needed for primary disinfection. As such, the design totals for log removal/inactivation at this plant are 4 log for Cryptosporidium (through filtration and UV disinfection), 5 log for Giardia (through filtration and UV disinfection) and 4 log for Viruses (through filtration, UV disinfection and chlorination).

DIRECT FILTRATION

In order to apply the noted credits for the filtration portion of the treatment process, the following criteria must be met:

- Use a chemical coagulant at all times;
- Monitor and adjust chemical dosages in response to variation in raw water quality;
- Maintain effective backwash procedures, including filter to waste or an equivalent procedure during filter ripening to ensure effluent turbidity requirements are achieved at all times;
- Continuously monitor filtrate turbidity;
- Meet the performance criterion for filtered water turbidity of less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements each month;

The information reviewed indicates that this system consistently met the criteria necessary to achieve the log removal credits assigned to filtration. Two coagulant pumps are in place to continuously feed coagulant into the raw water, just prior to the flocculation tank and, necessary adjustments are made by the operator to chemical dosages based on variations in the raw water quality. There are also effective backwash procedures in place and the turbidity of the filter effluent is continuously monitored. Daily process summary reports are printed to confirm filter efficiency and no filter efficiency issues were identified for the inspection period.

CHLORINATION

The chlorine disinfection accounts for at least 1 log removal/inactivation of viruses. To ensure this log removal/inactivation is consistently achieved, operators calculate CT values based on actual operating conditions when free chlorine residual values drop below 0.7 mg/L in the treated water, as confirmed in the logbook.

UV DISINFECTION

The Municipal Drinking Water Licence requires UV disinfection equipment be operated to as to ensure a minimum pass through UV dose of 40mJ/cm². As per the Ultraviolet Disinfection Technical Bulletin, dated July 2010, the Ministry has adopted the following:

- Testing frequency must be five minutes or less and recording of test data cannot exceed 4 hours;
- All off specification alarms need to be recorded at a minimum of 5 minute intervals;
- If the UV system does not correct itself within 2 consecutive alarms (10 minute period) the event is considered an adverse condition.

To ensure the UV disinfection system operates as per the requirements, off specification events are recorded and any events that last longer than 5 minutes result in an alarm and the plant will shut down. Further, a Ministry Approvals Branch engineer has reviewed the validation papers for the unit and confirmed that an intensity of 65W/m² is greater than the required minimum of 40mJ/cm², when flow is less than 6.3L/sec.

Question ID	DWMR1026000	Question Type	Legislative
<p>Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-6 (1);</p> <p>Question: If primary disinfection equipment that does not use chlorination or chloramination is provided, is the equipment equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfy the standards described in Section 1-6 (1) of Schedule 1 of Ontario Regulation 170/03?</p> <p>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The primary disinfection equipment was equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfied the standards described in Section 1-6 (1) of Schedule 1 of O. Reg. 170/03.</p> <p>There are two UV units available for use at the plant. If the duty unit fails, there is an automatic switch over to the standby unit. Should both units fail, there is a lowlift pump lockout and alarm. The operator would have to attend the site to acknowledge the alarm and to restart the plant production.</p>			

Question ID	DWMR1024000	Question Type	Legislative
<p>Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2);</p> <p>Question: Do records confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated as required?</p> <p>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Records confirmed that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined.</p> <p>The lowest distribution chlorine residual measured during the inspection period was 0.79 mg/L on October 11, 2022 at 10993 Hwy. 6.</p>			

Question ID	DWMR1034000	Question Type	Legislative
<p>Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (6);</p> <p>Question: Is the secondary disinfectant residual measured as required for the small municipal residential distribution system?</p> <p>Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The secondary disinfectant residual was measured as required for the small municipal</p>			

residential distribution system.

At least two samples are taken each week, at least 48 hours apart.

Question ID	DWMR1030000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (2);			
Question: Is primary disinfection chlorine monitoring being conducted at a location approved by MDWL and/or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA, or at/near a location where the intended CT has just been achieved?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Primary disinfection chlorine monitoring was conducted at a location approved by Municipal Drinking Water Licence and/or Drinking Water Works Permit issued under Part V of the SDWA, or at/near a location where the intended CT has just been achieved.			

Question ID	DWMR1032000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-3 (2);			
Question: If the drinking water system obtains water from a surface water source and provides filtration, is continuous monitoring of each filter effluent line being performed for turbidity?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Continuous monitoring of each filter effluent line was being performed for turbidity.			

Question ID	DWMR1035000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10;			
Question: Are operators examining continuous monitoring test results and are they examining the results within 72 hours of the test?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Operators were examining continuous monitoring test results and they were examining the results within 72 hours of the test.			

Question ID	DWMR1038000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s):			

SDWA | O. Reg. 170/03 | 6-5 | (1)1-4;

Question:

Is continuous monitoring equipment that is being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency specified in the Table in Schedule 6 of O. Reg. 170/03 and recording data with the prescribed format?

Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):

Continuous monitoring equipment that was being utilized to fulfill O. Reg. 170/03 requirements was performing tests for the parameters with at least the minimum frequency specified in the Table in Schedule 6 of O. Reg. 170/03 and recording data with the prescribed format.

Question ID	DWMR1037000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1.1);			
Question: Are all continuous monitoring equipment utilized for sampling and testing required by O. Reg. 170/03, or MDWL or DWWP or order, equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfy the standards described in Schedule 6?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All continuous monitoring equipment utilized for sampling and testing required by O. Reg. 170/03, or Municipal Drinking Water Licence or Drinking Water Works Permit or order, were equipped with alarms or shut-off mechanisms that satisfy the standards described in Schedule 6.			
Turbidity levels are alarmed at 0.3 NTU after a set delay of 10 minutes. This alarm will also result in an associated low lift pump lockout.			
Chlorine residual in treated water is alarmed at 0.75 mg/L with no delay. This alarm will also result in an associated low lift pump lockout.			
These alarm set points meet the minimum requirements specified by subsection 6-5 of Schedule 6 of O. Reg.170/03.			
The UV system will alarm after 5 minutes of off specification operation. This alarm will also result in an associated low lift pump lockout. Any off specification operation lasting less than 5 minutes is documented.			

Question ID	DWMR1040000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10;			

Question:

Are all continuous analysers calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation?

Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):

All continuous analysers were calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation.

OCWA has an electronic maintenance management system in place that generates work orders based on manufacturer specifications and pre-set schedules (i.e. weekly, monthly, annually). Regular calibration and maintenance of continuous analyzers is included in the maintenance management system.

Question ID	DWMR1108000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1.1);			
Question: Where continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of free chlorine residual, total chlorine residual, combined chlorine residual or turbidity, required by O. Reg. 170/03, an Order, MDWL, or DWWP issued under Part V, SDWA, has triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, did a qualified person respond in a timely manner and take appropriate actions?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Where required continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of chlorine residual and/or turbidity triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, a qualified person responded in a timely manner and took appropriate actions.			
When an alarm at the water treatment plant is received the operator on call is paged. When an operator is called to respond to an alarm, the response, actions and/or other relevant information relating to the incident is documented in the logbook. A review of the Call Back Summary Report and the facility logbook, specifically entries relating to alarm call outs, indicated that the operators are responding to alarms in a timely manner.			

Question ID	DWMR1039000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-6 (3);			
Question: If primary disinfection equipment that does not use chlorination or chloramination is provided, has the owner and operating authority ensured that the equipment has a recording device that continuously records the performance of the disinfection equipment?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):			

The owner and operating authority ensured that the primary disinfection equipment had a recording device that continuously recorded the performance of the disinfection equipment.

A UV disinfection system comprises part of the primary disinfection at this plant. There are 2 units in place and are configured to alarm upon failure and the standby unit will automatically start up. The UV system is continuously monitored by the SCADA system with any off specification incidents manually documented.

Question ID	DWMR1109000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-6 (1);			
Question: If the system uses equipment for primary disinfection other than chlorination or chloramination and the equipment has malfunctioned, lost power or ceased to provide the appropriate level of disinfection, causing an alarm or an automatic shut-off, did a qualified person respond in a timely manner and take appropriate actions?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): When failure(s) of primary disinfection equipment, other than that used for chlorination or chloramination, caused an alarm to sound or an automatic shut-off to occur, a certified operator responded in a timely manner and took appropriate actions.			
A UV disinfection system comprises part of the primary disinfection at this plant. There are 2 units in place and are configured to alarm upon failure and the standby unit will automatically start up. If both units fail, there is a low lift pump lockout and alarm. The valves shutting off flow to the clear well will close within 12 seconds of the UV unit shutting down, and this is regularly tested/confirmed by operator.			
Following a UV failure alarm, an operator must attend the site to re-start the plant.			

Question ID	DWMR1042000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: If UV disinfection is used were duty sensors and reference UV sensors checked and calibrated as per the requirements of Schedule E of the MDWL or at a frequency as otherwise recommended by the UV equipment manufacturer?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All UV sensors were checked and calibrated as required.			
The UV sensors are checked monthly against a reference UV sensor (Radiometer). This			

scheduled verification is included in the electronic maintenance management system and work orders are issued monthly. The reference Radiometer is sent for verification as per the manufacturer's specifications. Further, the duty sensors and the back up sensors are switched out every six months, with the removed sensors sent for verification against a Master Reference assembly. New sensors are purchased as necessary.

The reference Radiometer was shipped to Germany for verification on March 27, 2023, as per normal practice. In the past, the device has been verified and returned within six weeks to two months. However, in the past two years the device has been delayed, which resulted in missed verifications (6 months in 2022 and one month in 2023). Once received, the UV sensors were immediately verified and were within the specified range. It was also noted that, although the UV sensors were not calibrated each month, as required by the MDWL, neither sensor exceeded the operation hours recommended by the manufacturer for verification.

The owner and their operating authority should explore options to ensure that a Radiometer is available to meet the verification requirements of the MDWL at all times. This issue will be reviewed again during the next inspection.

Question ID	DWMR1099000	Question Type	Information
Legislative Requirement(s): Not Applicable			
Question: Do records show that all water sample results taken during the inspection review period did not exceed the values of tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (O. Reg. 169/03)?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Records showed that all water sample results taken during the inspection review period did not exceed the values of tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (O. Reg. 169/03).			

Question ID	DWMR1082000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 11-2 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 11-2 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 11-2 (6);			
Question: For SMR systems, are all microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for distribution samples prescribed by legislation being met?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All microbiological water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation for distribution samples in a small municipal residential system were being met.			

Sampling in the distribution system is required once every two weeks with testing for E.coli, total coliforms and heterotrophic plate count.

Question ID	DWMR1096000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-3 (1);			
Question: Do records confirm that chlorine residual tests are being conducted at the same time and at the same location that microbiological samples are obtained?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Records confirmed that chlorine residual tests were being conducted at the same time and at the same location that microbiological samples were obtained.			

Question ID	DWMR1084000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-2;			
Question: Are all inorganic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All inorganic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency.			
The requirement is to sample and analyze for the inorganic parameters specified in Schedule 23 O. Reg. 170/03 every 60 months. Sampling for these parameters was completed on January 13, 2020. All results were within the limits defined by the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (ODWQS). Sampling for the inorganic parameters must be completed again in January, 2025.			

Question ID	DWMR1085000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (3);			
Question: Are all organic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All organic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted			

within the required frequency.

The requirement is to sample and analyze for the organic parameters specified in Schedule 24 O. Reg. 170/03 every 60 months. Sampling for these parameters was completed on January 13, 2020. All results were within the limits defined by the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (ODWQS). Sampling for the inorganic parameters must be completed again in January, 2025.

Question ID	DWMR1086000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (6);			
Question: Are all haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency and at the required location.			
All drinking water systems that provide chlorination or chloramination, for either primary or secondary disinfection, must sample for haloacetic acid every three months. This requirement came into effect January 1, 2017.			
The standard for Haloacetic Acids came into effect on January 1, 2020. It is expressed as a Running Annual Average (RAA), where the RAA is defined as the average for quarterly HAA results for a drinking water system. HAAs generally form at the beginning of the distribution system and sampling should be completed accordingly. Since the previous inspection sampling for HAAs was completed on the following dates with the results as noted:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - July 11, 2022 - 14.5 ug/L - October 3, 2022 - 22.1 ug/L - January 9, 2023 - 14.2 ug/L - April 3, 2023 - 14.7 ug/L 			
The running average based on the last four sample results, is 16.38 ug/L.			

Question ID	DWMR1087000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (6);			
Question:			

Have all trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation been conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?

Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):

All trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency and at the required location.

The requirement is to sample for trihalomethanes (THMs) at a point in the distribution system expected to have the highest levels, every three months. Since the previous inspection, THM samples have been collected on the following dates with the following results:

- July 11, 2022 - 27 ug/L
- October 3, 2022 - 43 ug/L
- January 9, 2023 - 24 ug/L
- April 3, 2023 - 25 ug/L

The running average based on the last four sample results, is 29.5 ug/L. This is below the ODWQS limit of 100 ug/L (running average).

Question ID	DWMR1088000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-7;			
Question: Are all nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency for the DWS?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency.			
The requirement is to sample and test for nitrate and nitrite in the treated water every three months. Sampling for these parameters was completed as required and all results were well below the limits identified by the ODWQS.			

Question ID	DWMR1089000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-8;			
Question: Are all sodium water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All sodium water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted			

within the required frequency.

The requirement is for one sample to be collected every 60 months and tested for sodium. Sampling for this parameter was last completed on January 10, 2022 and the result was 6.15 mg/L.

Question ID	DWMR1090000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-9;			
Question: Where fluoridation is not practiced, are all fluoride water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All fluoride water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency.			
The requirement is for one sample to be collected every 60 months and tested for fluoride. Sampling for this parameter was last completed on January 10, 2022 and the result was 0.06 mg/L.			

Question ID	DWMR1094000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Are all water quality monitoring requirements imposed by the MDWL and DWWP being met?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All water quality monitoring requirements imposed by the MDWL or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA were being met.			
Quarterly composite samples at the point of discharge to the North Channel are collected and tested for total suspended solids (TSS). The annual average concentration must not exceed 25 mg/L.			
All required sampling was completed and the annual average concentration was well below 25 mg/L.			

Question ID	DWMR1113000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10.1 (3);			

Question:

Have all changes to the system registration information been provided to the Ministry within ten (10) days of the change?

Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s):

All changes to the system registration information were provided within ten (10) days of the change.

Question ID	DWMR1060000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA 31 (1);			
Question: Do the operations and maintenance manuals meet the requirements of the DWWP and MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The operations and maintenance manuals met the requirements of the Drinking Water Works Permit and Municipal Drinking Water Licence issued under Part V of the SDWA.			

Question ID	DWMR1062000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-5;			
Question: Do records or other record keeping mechanisms confirm that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment is being done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who meets the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03 7-5?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Records or other record keeping mechanisms confirmed that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment was being done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who suffices the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03 7-5.			

Question ID	DWMR1071000	Question Type	BMP
Legislative Requirement(s): Not Applicable			
Question: Has the owner provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system?			
Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The owner had provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system.			

It is suggested that signage be place on the exterior of the building to indicate authorized personal only and/or no trespassing.

Question ID	DWMR1073000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 23 (1); Question: Has the overall responsible operator been designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The overall responsible operator had been designated for each subsystem. OCWA employs a number of operators out of the Espanola Hub office that are appropriately licensed to act as the overall responsible operator (ORO) for the Sheguiandah drinking water system (Class 2 water treatment subsystem, Class 1 water distribution subsystem). The ORO is identified in the logbook daily and is usually the operator that is on-call for the week.			

Question ID	DWMR1074000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 25 (1); Question: Have operators-in-charge been designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Operators-in-charge had been designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system. The operator in charge (OIC) is identified in the logbook daily and is normally the operator onsite undertaking the necessary operational duties.			

Question ID	DWMR1075000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 22; Question: Do all operators possess the required certification? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): All operators possessed the required certification.			

Question ID	DWMR1076000	Question Type	Legislative
Legislative Requirement(s): SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2); Question: Do only certified operators make adjustments to the treatment equipment? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): Only certified operators made adjustments to the treatment equipment.			

Question ID	DWMR1116000	Question Type	BMP
Legislative Requirement(s): Not Applicable Question: Were the inspection questions sufficient to address other identified best practice issues? Compliance Response(s)/Corrective Action(s)/Observation(s): The following issues were also noted during the inspection: 1. The UV sensors are checked monthly against a reference UV sensor (Radiometer). This scheduled verification is included in the electronic maintenance management system and work orders are issued monthly. The reference Radiometer is sent for verification as per the manufacturer's specifications. Further, the duty sensors and the back up sensors are switched out every six months, with the removed sensors sent for verification against a Master Reference assembly. New sensors are purchased as necessary. The reference Radiometer was shipped to Germany for verification on March 27, 2023, as per normal practice. In the past, the device has been verified and returned within six weeks to two months. However, in the past two years the device has been delayed, which resulted in missed verifications (6 months in 2022 and one month in 2023). Once received, the UV sensors were immediately verified and were within the specified range. It was also noted that, although the UV sensors were not calibrated each month, as required by the MDWL, neither sensor exceeded the operation hours recommended by the manufacturer for verification. 2. The SCADA CT calculation program in use and relied upon at this plant requires manual input of some of the important variables (i.e. temperature). It is important that any manual input requirements are reviewed regularly by the operator to ensure they are valid. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: 1. The owner and their operating authority should explore options to ensure that a Radiometer is available to meet the verification requirements of the MDWL at all times. This issue will be reviewed again during the next inspection.			

2. It is recommended that any CT variables that have to be manually input into the SCADA program to ensure accuracy are regularly reviewed by the operator, possible as part of the daily rounds at the plant.

APPENDIX A

DRINKING WATER COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

SHEGUIANDAH WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CLASSIFICATION

This small, municipal, residential drinking water system is owned by the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin & the Islands with a serviced population of approximately 187 amounting to approximately 87 connections. It is currently operated by the Ontario Clean Water Agency (OCWA).

This Water Treatment Plant is classified as a Class 2 water treatment subsystem (certificate #1987, issued November 14, 2005).

This distribution system is classified as a Class 1 distribution subsystem (certificate #1988, issued November 14, 2005).

RAW WATER SOURCE: SURFACE WATER

The Sheguiandah Water Treatment System draws raw water from Sheguiandah Bay in Lake Huron. The 150 mm intake line runs 650 m out from the low lift well. The intake is approximately 2 m below the water's surface. Chlorine is added seasonally at the intake crib for zebra mussel control, when temperature exceeds 8 degrees Celcius. The low lift pumping station pumps raw water approximately 200 m to the treatment plant. A crayfish stilling tank in the low lift well is required to keep crayfish from fouling the pumps.

TREATED WATER

The treatment plant, constructed in 1994, is a package direct filtration treatment unit with UV and chlorination, both for primary disinfection. Water is metered as it enters the plant with coagulant added just prior to entrance to the flocculation tank. A sodium carbonate system is in place for pH adjustment, when necessary, but has never been used. Water is then directed to the filtration unit, which consists of two parallel multi-media filter beds, each with a surface area of 1.85 m² and a filter rate of 6.1 m/hr at a flow of 546 m³/d. The filter beds contain anthracite, silica sand and gravel which are supported by an underdrain system. Filtered water passes through UV units with discharge to clearwell #1 and then to clearwell #2, and on to the high lift pump well. Chlorine is injected after UV reactor and before clearwell #1, to provide additional CT and log removal/inactivation for viruses. There is also a manually triggered trim chlorine system with an injection point just prior to water entering the distribution system. However, there is rarely a need to use this system.

Two vertical high lift turbine pumps are located at the end of clear well #2, and one is located in the high lift well. The fire pump is also located in the high lift well. Two hydropneumatic pressure tanks are used to maintain pressure at the higher elevations within the distribution system.

Filter backwash water is discharged to a surge tank where it is then pumped to a settling tank. Supernatant flows from the settling tank to a ditch flowing into Sheguiandah Bay. Sludge from the settling tank is removed by pumper truck and disposed of at the sewage lagoon.

Instrumentation for the treatment plant includes a raw water flowmeter, a raw water turbidimeter and pH meter, two filter effluent turbidimeters, one chlorine residual analyzer and a flow meter on the distribution discharge line.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The distribution system extends from Orr's Side Road in the north to approximately Green Acres gas station in the south, and from the Smith vent in the west to Sheguiandah Bay in the east. The length and

varying elevation of the distribution system creates a significant difference in water pressure throughout the system. There are three blow off vents which allow water to continuously drain from the system and provide protection from low chlorine residual levels due to stagnant water in dead ends as well as pressure relief should a system failure occur.

Treated water is available to cottagers at the front door of the plant by using a coin operated system. A backflow prevention device is in place ahead of the coin operated system.

APPENDIX B

MUNICIPAL DRINKING WATER LICENCE DRINKING WATER WORKS PERMIT



MUNICIPAL DRINKING WATER LICENCE

Licence Number: 197-101

Issue Number: 4

Pursuant to the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 32, and the regulations made thereunder and subject to the limitations thereof, I hereby issue this municipal drinking water licence under Part V of the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 32 to:

The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands

**15 Manitowaning Road
Little Current, ON
P0P 1K0**

For the following municipal residential drinking water system:

Sheguiandah Drinking Water System

This municipal drinking water licence includes the following:

Schedule	Description
Schedule A	Drinking Water System Information
Schedule B	General Conditions
Schedule C	System-Specific Conditions
Schedule D	Conditions for Relief from Regulatory Requirements
Schedule E	Pathogen Log Removal/Inactivation Credits

Upon the effective date of this drinking water licence # 197-101, all previously issued versions of licence # 197-101 are revoked and replaced by this licence.

DATED at TORONTO this 25th day of February, 2021

Signature

Aziz Ahmed, P.Eng.
Director
Part V, *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002

Schedule A: Drinking Water System Information

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Licence Number	197-101
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Licence Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 Licence Information

Licence Issue Date	February 25, 2021
Licence Effective Date	February 25, 2021
Licence Expiry Date	February 24, 2026
Application for Licence Renewal Date	August 25, 2025

2.0 Incorporated Documents

The following documents are applicable to the above drinking water system and form part of this licence:

2.1 Drinking Water Works Permit

Drinking Water System Name	Permit Number	Issue Date
Sheguiandah Drinking Water System	197-201	February 25, 2021

2.2 Permits to Take Water

Water Taking Location	Permit Number	Issue Date
Lake Huron (Sheguiandah Bay)	0233-AJ8PD5	February 06, 2017

2.3 Other Documents

Document Title	Version Number	Version Date

3.0 Financial Plans

The Financial Plan Number for the Financial Plan required to be developed for this drinking water system in accordance with O. Reg. 453/07 shall be:	197-301
Alternately, if one Financial Plan is developed for all drinking water systems owned by the owner, the Financial Plan Number shall be:	197-301A

4.0 Accredited Operating Authority

Drinking Water System or Operational Subsystems	Accredited Operating Authority	Operational Plan No.	Operating Authority No.
Sheluiandah Drinking Water System	Ontario Clean Water Agency	197-401	197-OA1

Schedule B: General Conditions

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Licence Number	197-101
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Licence Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 Definitions

1.1 Words and phrases not defined in this licence and the associated drinking water works permit shall be given the same meaning as those set out in the SDWA and any regulations made in accordance with that act, unless the context requires otherwise.

1.2 In this licence and the associated drinking water works permit:

"adverse effect", "contaminant" and "natural environment" shall have the same meanings as in the EPA;

"alteration" may include the following in respect of this drinking water system:

- (a) An addition to the system,
- (b) A modification of the system,
- (c) A replacement of part of the system, and
- (d) An extension of the system;

"compound of concern" means a contaminant described in paragraph 4 subsection 26 (1) of O. Reg. 419/05, namely, a contaminant that is discharged to the air from a component of the drinking water system in an amount that is not negligible;

"CT" means the CT Disinfection Concept, as described in subsection 3.1.1 of the Ministry's Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario, dated July 29 2016.

"Director" means a Director appointed pursuant to section 6 of the SDWA for the purposes of Part V of the SDWA;

"drinking water works permit" means the drinking water works permit for the drinking water system, as identified in Schedule A of this licence and as amended from time to time;

"emission summary table" means a table described in paragraph 14 of subsection 26 (1) of O. Reg. 419/05;

"EPA" means the *Environmental Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.19;

"financial plan" means the financial plan required by O. Reg. 453/07;

"Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)" means an overgrowth of aquatic algal bacteria that produce or have the potential to produce toxins in the surrounding water, when the algal cells are damaged or die. Such bacteria are harmful to people and animals and include microcystins produced by cyanobacterial blooms.

"licence" means this municipal drinking water licence for the municipal drinking water system identified in Schedule A of this licence;

"Ministry" means the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks;

"operational plan" means an operational plan developed in accordance with the Director's Directions – Minimum Requirements for Operational Plans made under the authority of subsection 15(1) of the SDWA;

"owner" means the owner of the drinking water system as identified in Schedule A of this licence;

"OWRA" means the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.40;

"permit to take water" means the permit to take water that is associated with the taking of water for purposes of the operation of the drinking water system, as identified in Schedule A of this licence and as amended from time to time;

"point of impingement" has the same meaning as in section 2 of O. Reg. 419/05 under the EPA;

"point of impingement limit" means the appropriate standard from Schedule 2 or 3 of O. Reg. 419/05 under the EPA and if a standard is not provided for a compound of concern, the concentration set out for the compound of concern in the document titled "Air Contaminants Benchmarks (ACB) List: Standards, guidelines and screening levels for assessing point of impingement concentrations of air contaminants", as amended from time to time and published by the Ministry and available on a government of Ontario website;

"licensed engineering practitioner" means a person who holds a licence, limited licence or temporary licence under the Professional Engineers Act;

"provincial officer" means a provincial officer designated pursuant to section 8 of the SDWA;

"publication NPC-300" means the Ministry publication titled "Environmental Noise Guideline: Stationary and Transportation Sources – Approval and Planning" dated August 2013, as amended;

"SCADA system" means a supervisory control and data acquisition system used for process monitoring, automation, recording and/or reporting within the drinking water system;

"SDWA" means the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 32;

"sensitive receptor" means any location where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience adverse effect(s) from a discharge to air from an emergency generator that is a component of the drinking water system, including one or a combination of:

- (a) private residences or public facilities where people sleep (e.g.: single and multi-unit dwellings, nursing homes, hospitals, trailer parks, camping grounds, etc.),
- (b) institutional facilities (e.g.: schools, churches, community centres, day care centres, recreational centres, etc.),
- (c) outdoor public recreational areas (e.g.: trailer parks, play grounds, picnic areas, etc.), and
- (d) other outdoor public areas where there are continuous human activities (e.g.: commercial plazas and office buildings).

"sub-system" has the same meaning as in Ontario Regulation 128/04 (Certification of Drinking Water System Operators and Water Quality Analysts) under the SDWA;

"surface water" means water bodies (lakes, wetlands, ponds - including dug-outs), water courses (rivers, streams, water-filled drainage ditches), infiltration trenches, and areas of seasonal wetlands;

"UV" means ultraviolet, as in ultraviolet light produced from an ultraviolet reactor.

2.0 Applicability

- 2.1 In addition to any other applicable legal requirements, the drinking water system identified above shall be established, altered and operated in accordance with the conditions of the drinking water works permit and this licence.

3.0 Licence Expiry

- 3.1 This licence expires on the date identified as the licence expiry date in Schedule A of this licence.

4.0 Licence Renewal

- 4.1 Any application to renew this licence shall be made on or before the date identified as the application for licence renewal date set out in Schedule A of this licence.

5.0 Compliance

- 5.1 The owner and operating authority shall ensure that any person authorized to carry out work on or to operate any aspect of the drinking water system has been informed of the SDWA, all applicable regulations made in accordance with that act, the drinking water works permit and this licence and shall take all reasonable measures to ensure any such person complies with the same.

6.0 Licence and Drinking Water Works Permit Availability

- 6.1** At least one copy of this licence and the drinking water works permit shall be stored in such a manner that they are readily viewable by all persons involved in the operation of the drinking water system.

7.0 Permit to Take Water and Drinking Water Works Permit

- 7.1** A permit to take water identified in Schedule A of this licence is the applicable permit on the date identified as the Effective Date of this licence.
- 7.2** A drinking water works permit identified in Schedule A of this licence is the applicable permit on the date identified as the Effective Date of this licence.

8.0 Financial Plan

- 8.1** For every financial plan prepared in accordance with subsections 2(1) and 3(1) of O. Reg. 453/07, the owner of the drinking water system shall:
- 8.1.1** Ensure that the financial plan contains on the front page of the financial plan, the appropriate financial plan number as set out in Schedule A of this licence; and
- 8.1.2** Submit a copy of the financial plan to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing within three (3) months of receiving approval by a resolution of municipal council or the governing body of the owner.

9.0 Interpretation

- 9.1** Where there is a conflict between the provisions of this licence and any other document, the following hierarchy shall be used to determine the provision that takes precedence:
- 9.1.1** The SDWA;
- 9.1.2** A condition imposed in this licence that explicitly overrides a prescribed regulatory requirement;
- 9.1.3** A condition imposed in the drinking water works permit that explicitly overrides a prescribed regulatory requirement;
- 9.1.4** Any regulation made under the SDWA;
- 9.1.5** Any provision of this licence that does not explicitly override a prescribed regulatory requirement;
- 9.1.6** Any provision of the drinking water works permit that does not explicitly override a prescribed regulatory requirement;
- 9.1.7** Any application documents listed in this licence, or the drinking water works permit from the most recent to the earliest; and

- 9.1.8 All other documents listed in this licence, or the drinking water works permit from the most recent to the earliest.
- 9.1.9 Any other technical bulletin or procedure issued by the Ministry from the most recent to the earliest.
- 9.2 If any requirement of this licence or the drinking water works permit is found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining requirements of this licence and the drinking water works permit shall continue to apply.
- 9.3 The issuance of and compliance with the conditions of this licence and the drinking water works permit does not:
 - 9.3.1 Relieve any person of any obligation to comply with any provision of any applicable statute, regulation or other legal requirement, including the *Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18; and
 - 9.3.2 Limit in any way the authority of the appointed Directors and provincial officers of the Ministry to require certain steps be taken or to require the owner to furnish any further information related to compliance with the conditions of this licence or the drinking water works permit.
- 9.4 For greater certainty, nothing in this licence or the drinking water works permit shall be read to provide relief from regulatory requirements in accordance with section 46 of the SDWA, except as expressly provided in the licence or the drinking water works permit.

10.0 Adverse Effects

- 10.1 Nothing in this licence or the drinking water works permit shall be read as to permit:
 - 10.1.1 The discharge of a contaminant into the natural environment that causes or is likely to cause an adverse effect; or
 - 10.1.2 The discharge of any material of any kind into or in any waters or on any shore or bank thereof or into or in any place that may impair the quality of the water of any waters.
- 10.2 All reasonable steps shall be taken to minimize and ameliorate any adverse effect on the natural environment or impairment of the quality of water of any waters resulting from the operation of the drinking water system including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and extent of the effect or impairment.
- 10.3 Fulfillment of one or more conditions imposed by this licence or the drinking water works permit does not eliminate the requirement to fulfill any other condition of this licence or the drinking water works permit.

11.0 Change of Owner or Operating Authority

- 11.1** This licence is not transferable without the prior written consent of the Director.
- 11.2** The owner shall notify the Director in writing at least 30 days prior to a change of any operating authority identified in Schedule A of this licence.
 - 11.2.1** Where the change of operating authority is the result of an emergency situation, the owner shall notify the Director in writing of the change as soon as practicable.

12.0 Information to be Provided

- 12.1** Any information requested by a Director or a provincial officer concerning the drinking water system and its operation, including but not limited to any records required to be kept by this licence or the drinking water works permit, shall be provided upon request.

13.0 Records Retention

- 13.1** Except as otherwise required in this licence or the drinking water works permit, any records required by or created in accordance with this licence or the drinking water works permit, other than the records specifically referenced in section 12 or section 13 of O. Reg. 170/03, shall be retained for at least 5 years and made available for inspection by a provincial officer, upon request.

14.0 Chemicals and Materials

- 14.1** All chemicals and materials used in the alteration or operation of the drinking water system that come into contact with water within the system shall meet all applicable standards set by both the American Water Works Association ("AWWA") and the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI") safety criteria standards NSF/60, NSF/61 and NSF/372.
 - 14.1.1** In the event that the standards are updated, the owner may request authorization from the Director to use any on hand chemicals and materials that previously met the applicable standards.
- 14.2** The most current chemical and material product registration documentation from a testing institution accredited by either the Standards Council of Canada or by the American National Standards Institution ("ANSI") shall be available at all times for each chemical and material used in the operation of the drinking water system that comes into contact with water within the system.
- 14.3** Conditions 14.1 and 14.2 do not apply in the case of the following:
 - 14.3.1** Water pipe and pipe fittings meeting AWWA specifications made from ductile iron, cast iron, PVC, fibre and/or steel wire reinforced cement pipe or high density polyethylene (HDPE);
 - 14.3.2** Articles made from stainless steel, glass, HDPE or Teflon®;

- 14.3.3 Cement mortar for watermain lining and for water contacting surfaces of concrete structures made from washed aggregates and Portland cement;
- 14.3.4 Gaskets that are made from NSF approved materials;
- 14.3.5 Food grade oils and lubricants, food grade anti-freeze, and other food grade chemicals and materials that are compatible for drinking water use that may come into contact with drinking water, but are not added directly to the drinking water; or
- 14.3.6 Any particular chemical or material where the owner has written documentation signed by the Director that indicates that the Ministry is satisfied that the chemical or material is acceptable for use within the drinking water system and the chemical or material is only used as permitted by the documentation.

15.0 Drawings

- 15.1 All drawings and diagrams in the possession of the owner that show any treatment subsystem as constructed shall be retained by the owner unless the drawings and diagrams are replaced by a revised or updated version showing the subsystem as constructed subsequent to the alteration.
- 15.2 Any alteration to any treatment subsystem shall be incorporated into process flow diagrams, process and instrumentation diagrams, and record drawings and diagrams within one year of the alteration being completed or placed into service.
- 15.3 Process flow diagrams and process and instrumentation diagrams for any treatment subsystem shall be kept in a place, or made available in such a manner, that they may be readily viewed by all persons responsible for all or part of the operation of the drinking water system.

16.0 Operations and Maintenance Manual

- 16.1 An up-to-date operations and maintenance manual or manuals shall be maintained and applicable parts of the manual or manuals shall be made available for reference to all persons responsible for all or part of the operation or maintenance of the drinking water system.
- 16.2 The operations and maintenance manual or manuals, shall include at a minimum:
 - 16.2.1 The requirements of this licence and associated procedures;
 - 16.2.2 The requirements of the drinking water works permit for the drinking water system;
 - 16.2.3 A description of the processes used to achieve primary and secondary disinfection within the drinking water system including where applicable:
 - a) A copy of the CT calculations that were used as the basis for primary disinfection under worst case operating conditions and other operating conditions, if applicable; and

- b) The validated operating conditions for UV disinfection equipment, including a copy of the validation certificate;
- 16.2.4 Procedures for monitoring and recording the in-process parameters necessary for the control of any treatment subsystem and for assessing the performance of the drinking water system;
- 16.2.5 Procedures for the operation and maintenance of monitoring equipment;
- 16.2.6 Contingency plans and procedures for the provision of adequate equipment and material to deal with emergencies, upset conditions and equipment breakdown;
- 16.2.7 Procedures for dealing with complaints related to the drinking water system, including the recording of the nature of the complaint and any investigation and corrective action taken in respect of the complaint;
- 16.3** Procedures necessary for the operation and maintenance of any alterations to the drinking water system shall be incorporated into the operations and maintenance manual or manuals prior to those alterations coming into operation.
- 16.4** All of the procedures included or referenced within the operations and maintenance manual must be implemented.

Schedule C: System-Specific Conditions

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Licence Number	197-101
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Licence Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 System Performance

Rated Capacity

- 1.1 For each treatment subsystem listed in column 1 of Table 1, the maximum daily volume of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system shall not exceed the value identified as the rated capacity in column 2 of the same row.

Table 1: Rated Capacity	
Column 1 Treatment Subsystem Name	Column 2 Rated Capacity (m ³ /day)
Sheguiandah Water Treatment Plant	546

Maximum Flow Rates

- 1.2 For each treatment subsystem listed in column 1 of Table 2, the maximum flow rate of water that flows into a treatment subsystem component listed in column 2 shall not exceed the value listed in column 3 of the same row.

Table 2: Maximum Flow Rates		
Column 1 Treatment Subsystem Name	Column 2 Treatment Subsystem Component	Column 3 Maximum Flow Rate (L/s)
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

- 1.3 Despite conditions 1.1 and 1.2, a treatment subsystem may be operated temporarily at a maximum daily volume and/or a maximum flow rate above the values set out in column 2 of Table 1 and column 3 of Table 2 respectively for the purposes of fighting a large fire or for the maintenance of the drinking water system.
- 1.4 Condition 1.3 does not authorize the discharge into the distribution system of any water that does not meet all of the requirements of this licence and all other regulatory requirements, including compliance with the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards.

Residuals Management

- 1.5** In respect of an effluent discharged into the natural environment from a treatment subsystem or treatment subsystem component listed in column 1 of Table 3:
- 1.5.1 The annual average concentration of a test parameter identified in column 2 shall not exceed the value in column 3 of the same row; and
 - 1.5.2 The maximum concentration of a test parameter identified in column 2 shall not exceed the value in column 4 of the same row.
 - 1.5.3 The test parameters listed in column 2 of Table 3 shall be sampled in accordance with conditions 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 of this Licence.

Table 3: Residuals Management			
Column 1 Treatment Subsystem or Treatment Subsystem Component Name	Column 2 Test Parameter	Column 3 Annual Average Concentration (mg/L)	Column 4 Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Residue Management	Total Suspended Solids	25	Not Applicable

UV Disinfection Equipment Performance

- 1.6** For each treatment subsystem or treatment subsystem component listed in column 1 of Table 4, and while directing water to the distribution system and being used to meet pathogen log removal/inactivation credits specified in Schedule E:
- 1.6.1 The UV disinfection equipment shall be operated within the validated limits for the equipment at all times such that a continuous pass-through UV dose is maintained throughout the life time of the UV lamp(s) that is at least the minimum continuous pass-through UV dose set out in column 2 of the same row
 - 1.6.2 In addition to any other sampling, analysis and recording that may be required, the ultraviolet light disinfection equipment shall test for the test parameters set out in column 4 of the same row at a testing frequency of once every five (5) minutes or less and record the test data at a recording frequency of once every four (4) hours or less;
 - 1.6.3 If there is a UV disinfection equipment alarm signaling that the disinfection equipment is malfunctioning, has lost power, or is not providing the appropriate level of disinfection the test parameters set out in column 4 of the same row shall be recorded at a recording frequency of once every five minutes or less until the alarm condition has been corrected;

- 1.6.4 A monthly summary report shall be prepared at the end of each calendar month which sets out the time, date and duration of each UV equipment alarm described in condition 1.6.3, the volume of water treated during each alarm period and the actions taken by the operating authority to correct the alarm situation;

Table 4: UV Disinfection Equipment			
Column 1 Treatment Subsystem or Treatment Subsystem Component Name	Column 2 Minimum Continuous Pass-Through UV Dose (mJ/cm ²)	Column 3 Control Strategy	Column 4 Test Parameter
UV System	40	UV Intensity Set Point	Flow Rate
			UV Intensity
			UV Lamp Status
			UV Transmittance*

- UV Transmittance to be tested monthly for a minimum UVT of 93%

2.0 Flow Measurement and Recording Requirements

- 2.1 For each treatment subsystem identified in column 1 of Table 1 and in addition to any other flow measurement and recording that may be required, continuous flow measurement and recording shall be undertaken for:
- 2.1.1 The flow rate (L/s) and daily volume (m³/day) of treated water that flows from the treatment subsystem to the distribution system.
- 2.1.2 The flow rate (L/s) and daily volume (m³/day) of water that flows into the treatment subsystem.
- 2.2 For each treatment subsystem component identified in column 2 of Table 2 and in addition to any other flow measurement and recording that may be required, continuous flow measurement and recording shall be undertaken for the flow rate and daily volume of water that flows into the treatment subsystem component.
- 2.3 Where a rated capacity from Table 1 or a maximum flow rate from Table 2 is exceeded, the following shall be recorded:
- 2.3.1 The difference between the measured amount and the applicable rated capacity or maximum flow rate specified in Table 1 or Table 2;
- 2.3.2 The time and date of the measurement;
- 2.3.3 The reason for the exceedance; and

- 2.3.4 The duration of time that lapses between the applicable rated capacity or maximum flow rate first being exceeded and the next measurement where the applicable rated capacity or maximum flow rate is no longer exceeded.

3.0 Calibration of Flow Measuring Devices

- 3.1 All flow measuring devices that are required by regulation, by a condition in the drinking water works permit #197-201, or by a condition otherwise imposed by the Ministry, shall be checked and where necessary calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 3.2 If the manufacturer's instructions do not indicate how often to check and calibrate a flow measuring device, the equipment shall be checked and where necessary calibrated at least once every 12 months during which the drinking water system is in operation.
- 3.2.1 For greater certainty, if condition 3.2 applies, the equipment shall be checked and where necessary calibrated not more than 30 days after the first anniversary of the day the equipment was checked and calibrated in the previous 12-month period.

4.0 Calibration of CT Monitoring System

- 4.1 Any measuring instrumentation that forms part of the monitoring system for CT shall be checked and where necessary calibrated at least once every 12 months during which the drinking water system is in operation, or more frequently in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 4.1.1 For greater certainty, if condition 4.1 applies, the instrumentation shall be checked and where necessary calibrated not more than 30 days after the first anniversary of the day the equipment was checked and calibrated in the previous 12-month period.

5.0 Additional Sampling, Testing and Monitoring

Drinking Water Health and Non-Health Related Parameters

- 5.1 For each treatment subsystem or treatment subsystem component identified in column 1 of Tables 5 and 6 and in addition to any other sampling, testing and monitoring that may be required, sampling, testing and monitoring shall be undertaken for a test parameter listed in column 2 at the sampling frequency listed in column 3 and at the monitoring location listed in column 4 of the same row.

Table 5: Drinking Water Health Related Parameters			
Column 1 Treatment Subsystem or Treatment Subsystem Component Name	Column 2 Test Parameter	Column 3 Sampling Frequency	Column 4 Monitoring Location
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 6: Drinking Water Non-Health Related Parameters

Column 1 Treatment Subsystem or Treatment Subsystem Component Name	Column 2 Test Parameter	Column 3 Sampling Frequency	Column 4 Monitoring Location
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Environmental Discharge Parameters

- 5.2** For each treatment subsystem or treatment subsystem component identified in column 1 of Table 7 and in addition to any other sampling, testing and monitoring that may be required, sampling, testing and monitoring shall be undertaken for a test parameter listed in column 2 using the sample type identified in column 3 at the sampling frequency listed in column 4 and at the monitoring location listed in column 5 of the same row.
- 5.3** For the purposes of Table 7:
- 5.3.1** Manual Composite means the mean of at least three grab samples taken during a discharge event, with one sample being taken immediately following the commencement of the discharge event, one sample being taken approximately at the mid-point of the discharge event and one sample being taken immediately before the end of the discharge event; and
- 5.3.2** Automated Composite means samples must be taken during a discharge event by an automated sampler at a minimum sampling frequency of once per hour.
- 5.4** Any sampling, testing and monitoring for the test parameter Total Suspended Solids shall be performed in accordance with the requirements set out in the publication "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 23rd Edition, 2017, or as amended from time to time by more recently published editions.

Table 7: Environmental Discharge Parameters

Column 1 Treatment Subsystem or Treatment Subsystem Component Name	Column 2 Test Parameter	Column 3 Sample Type	Column 4 Sampling Frequency	Column 5 Monitoring Location
Residue Management	Total Suspended Solids	Manual Composite	Quarterly	Point of discharge to Lake Huron

- 5.5** Pursuant to Condition 10 of Schedule B of this licence, the owner may undertake the following environmental discharges associated with the maintenance and/or repair of the drinking water system:
- 5.5.1** The discharge of potable water from a watermain to a road or storm sewer;
- 5.5.2** The discharge of potable water from a water storage facility or pumping station:

- 5.5.2.1 To a road or storm sewer; or
- 5.5.2.2 To a watercourse where the discharge has been dechlorinated and if necessary, sediment and erosion control measures have been implemented.
- 5.5.3 The discharge of dechlorinated non-potable water from a watermain, water storage facility or pumping station to a road or storm sewer;
- 5.5.4 The discharge of raw water from a groundwater well to the environment where if necessary, sediment and erosion control measures have been implemented; and
- 5.5.5 The discharge of raw water, potable water or non-potable water from a treatment subsystem to the environment where if necessary, the discharge has been dechlorinated and sediment and erosion control measures have been implemented.
- 5.5.6 The discharge of any excess water to a road, storm sewer or the environment, associated with the management of materials excavated as part of watermain construction or repair, where necessary sediment, erosion and environmental control measures have been implemented.

6.0 Studies Required

Harmful Algal Blooms

- 6.1 The owner shall develop and keep up to date a Harmful Algal Bloom monitoring, reporting and sampling plan, herein known as the "Plan", to be implemented when a potential harmful algal bloom is suspected or present. The owner shall have the Plan in place on or before **August 25, 2021**.
 - 6.1.1 The owner must have a copy of the Plan available onsite at the drinking water system, for inspection upon request by Ministry staff.
 - 6.1.2 The owner must implement the Plan annually during the harmful algal bloom season, during but not limited to the warm seasonal period between June 1 and October 31 each year, or as otherwise directed by the Ministry or the Medical Officer of Health.
 - 6.1.3 The owner must train all relevant drinking water system staff on the Plan prior to the beginning of each warm season, as described in Condition 6.1.2.
- 6.2 For clarity, a Harmful Algal Bloom is considered suspected or occurring when:
 - 6.2.1 the owner or operating authority has observed an algal bloom:
 - 6.2.1.1 near the shoreline at or near the source water intake(s) described in drinking water works permit #197-201, or
 - 6.2.1.2 where the intake has an Intake Protection Zone in a source protection plan, within IPZ-1, or

- 6.2.1.3 within a circle that has a radius, measured from the intake, equal to the distance from the intake to the farthest edge of IPZ-2.
 - 6.2.2 microcystin has been detected in a raw or treated water sample; and/or,
 - 6.2.3 the owner has received any form of notification related to an algal bloom from the Ministry, a Medical Officer of Health, or the public; or,
 - 6.2.4 the presence of or identification of cyanobacteria has been determined through optical probes or other analytic techniques used by the drinking water system.
- 6.3** The Plan described in condition 6.1 must include, at a minimum:
- 6.3.1 details relating to visual monitoring for harmful algal blooms at or near the drinking water system intake(s),
 - 6.3.1.1 as described in drinking water works permit #197-201, or
 - 6.3.1.2 where the intake has an Intake Protection Zone in a source protection plan, within IPZ-1, or
 - 6.3.1.3 within a circle that has a radius, measured from the intake, equal to the distance from the intake to the farthest edge of IPZ-2.
 - 6.3.2 details relating to visual monitoring of shoreline; this is applicable to drinking water systems where the proximity of the intake(s) may be of concern.
 - 6.3.3 details relating to reporting the observed or suspected harmful algal bloom, as described in section 6.2:
 - 6.3.3.1 to the Overall Responsible Operator(s) and/or Operator(s)-in-Charge if the blooms have been observed or suspected by a duty operator; the Plan shall include wording that directs relevant drinking water staff to follow the instructions provided by the Overall Responsible Operator(s) or the Operator(s)-in-Charge;
 - 6.3.3.2 to the medical officer of health; and
 - 6.3.3.3 to the local MECP representative and the Ministry's Spills Action Centre.,
 - 6.3.4 a sampling plan, including the identification of sample location(s) and frequencies that at a minimum match those described in condition 6.4.
 - 6.3.5 triggers that may increase the required sampling frequency;
 - 6.3.6 up-to-date records that document staff training on the harmful algal bloom monitoring, reporting, and sampling procedures.
- 6.4** Any water samples collected under Condition 6.3.4 must be:
- 6.4.1 collected, at a minimum, once per week, or as otherwise directed by the Ministry or the medical officer of health;

- 6.4.2 collected prior to any treatment, if the sample is taken from raw water;
- 6.4.3 collected at the point of entry into the distribution system, if the sample is taken from treated water;
- 6.4.4 collected from the shoreline by the drinking water system, if applicable based on Condition 6.3.1;
- 6.4.5 submitted to a laboratory licensed to perform ELISA testing for total microcystin;
- 6.4.6 repeatedly collected until 3 consecutive samples have shown non-detection of microcystin and the algal bloom is no longer suspected or visually observed.

7.0 Source Protection

- 7.1 The owner of the drinking water system shall implement risk management measures, as appropriate, to manage any potential threat to drinking water that results from the operation of the drinking water system.
- 7.2 The owner of the system shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days of any approved changes to an applicable source protection plan that impact the assessed threat level of a fuel oil system identified in Schedule A of drinking water works permit.
- 7.3 The notification required in condition 7.2 shall include:
 - 7.3.1 A description of the changes and their impact on the assessed threat level of the fuel oil system(s); and,
 - 7.3.2 A timeline for re-assessing the threat level and providing the results of the assessment to the Director.

Schedule D: Conditions for Relief from Regulatory Requirements

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Licence Number	197-101
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Licence Effective Date	February 25, 2021

As of the effective date of this drinking water licence, no relief from regulatory requirements is authorized by the Director under section 46 of the SDWA in respect of the drinking water system.

Schedule E: Pathogen Log Removal/Inactivation Credits

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Licence Number	197-101
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Licence Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 Primary Disinfection Pathogen Log Removal/Inactivation Credits

Sheguiandah Water Treatment Plant

Sheguiandah Bay [SURFACE WATER]

Minimum Log Removal/ Inactivation Required	Cryptosporidium Oocysts	Giardia Cysts ^a	Viruses ^b
Sheguiandah Water Treatment Plant	2	4	4

- ^a At least 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia shall be achieved by the disinfection portion of the overall water treatment process.
^b At least 2 log inactivation of viruses shall be achieved by disinfection.

Log Removal/Inactivation Credits Assigned ^c	Cryptosporidium Oocysts	Giardia Cysts	Viruses
Direct Filtration	2	2	1
UV Disinfection [40 mJ/cm ²]	2	3	2
Chlorination [CT: Clearwell]	-	-	1+

- ^c Log removal/inactivation credit assignment is based on each treatment process being fully operational and the applicable log removal/inactivation credit assignment criteria being met.

Treatment Component	Log Removal/Inactivation Credit Assignment Criteria
Direct Filtration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A chemical coagulant shall be used at all times when the treatment plant is in operation; 2. Chemical dosages shall be monitored and adjusted in response to variations in raw water quality; 3. Effective backwash procedures shall be maintained including filter-to-waste or an equivalent procedure during filter ripening to ensure that effluent turbidity requirements are met at all times; 4. Filtrate turbidity shall be continuously monitored from each filter; and 5. Performance criterion for filtered water turbidity of less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements each month shall be met for each filter.
UV Disinfection	<p>Duty UV Sensor Checks and Calibration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duty UV sensors shall be checked on at least a monthly basis against a reference UV sensor; 2. When comparing a duty UV sensor to a reference UV sensor, the calibration ratio (intensity measured with the duty UV sensor/intensity measured with the reference UV sensor) shall be less than or equal to 1.2; 3. If the calibration ratio is greater than 1.2, the duty UV sensor shall be replaced with a calibrated UV sensor or a UV sensor correction factor shall be applied while the problem with the UV sensor is being resolved; 4. Reference UV sensors shall be checked against a Master Reference Assembly at a minimum frequency of once every three years or on a more frequent basis depending upon the recommendations of the equipment manufacturer; <p>Operational Requirements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Ultraviolet light disinfection equipment shall have a feature that ensures that no water is directed to users of water treated by the equipment or that causes an alarm to sound in the event that the equipment malfunctions, loses power or ceases to provide the appropriate level of disinfection; 6. Water shall not flow through a UV reactor when the reactor's UV lights are off or not fully energized; 7. UV lamp status shall indicate whether each UV lamp is on or off; 8. All UV sensors shall operate within their calibration range or corrective measures shall be taken; and 9. Installed or replaced UV equipment components shall be equal or better than the components used during validation testing unless the UV equipment was revalidated.
Chlorination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sampling and testing for free chlorine residual shall be carried out by continuous monitoring equipment in the treatment process at or near a location where the intended contact time has just been completed in accordance with the Ministry's Procedure for Disinfection of Drinking Water in Ontario; and 2. At all times, CT provided shall be greater than or equal to the CT required to achieve the log removal credits assigned.
Primary Disinfection Notes	



DRINKING WATER WORKS PERMIT

Permit Number: 197-201

Issue Number: 3

Pursuant to the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 32, and the regulations made thereunder and subject to the limitations thereof, I hereby issue this drinking water works permit under Part V of the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 32 to:

The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands

**15 Manitowaning Road
Little Current, ON
P0P 1K0**

For the following municipal residential drinking water system:

Sheguiandah Drinking Water System

This drinking water works permit includes the following:

Schedule	Description
Schedule A	Drinking Water System Description
Schedule B	General
Schedule C	All documents issued as Schedule C to this drinking water works permit which authorize alterations to the drinking water system
Schedule D	Process Flow Diagrams

Upon the effective date of this drinking water works permit # 197-201, all previously issued versions of permit # 197-201 are revoked and replaced by this permit.

DATED at TORONTO this 25th day of February, 2021

Signature

Aziz Ahmed, P.Eng.
Director
Part V, *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002

Schedule A: Drinking Water System Description

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Permit Number	197-201
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Permit Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 System Description

- 1.1 The following is a summary description of the works comprising the above drinking water system:

Overview

The **Sheguiandah Drinking Water System** consists of an intake in Sheguiandah Bay, low lift pumping station, one direct filtration drinking water treatment plant, chemical feed, clearwell storage, high lift pumping and approximately 4.8 kilometers of distribution watermain.

Sheguiandah Water Treatment Plant

Treatment Plant

Name	Sheguiandah Water Treatment Plant
Street Address	48 Limit Street
UTM Coordinates	NAD 83: UTM Zone 17: 428534.00 m E., 5082430.00 m N.
System Type	Direct Filtration Plant
Notes	Source of water is Sheguiandah Bay, Lake Huron

Surface Water Supply

Intake Pipe

Description	Intake pipe with intake structure located at the bottom of Sheguiandah Bay
Dimensions	A 650 m long, 150 mm diameter raw water intake pipe
Notes	A 100 mm diameter intake pipe flush line connected from the high lift pumps discharge header to the raw watermain

Chemical Feed and Raw Water Sample Lines

Description	Zebra Mussel Control
Dimensions	Two 13 mm diameter HDP lines encased inside a 50 mm diameter polyethylene protective pipe supplying sodium hypochlorite solution from the low lift pumping station to the diffuser located inside the intake crib
Notes	

Low Lift Works

Low Lift Pumps

Description	Low lift dry well pumping station with three submersible pumps
UTM Coordinates	NAD 83: UTM Zone 17: 428734.00 m E., 5082430.00 m N.
Capacity	One (1) low lift submersible vertical turbine pump rated at 2,756.5 m ³ /d at a TDH of 19.0 m Two (2) low lift submersible vertical turbine electric pumps, each rated at 535.7 m ³ /d at a TDH of 19.0 m that are manually throttled to operate at 362 m ³ /d with a 65 mm diameter discharge raw water main Approximately 200 m of 150 mm diameter raw water main connecting the low lift pumping station to the water treatment plant
Notes	A 0.25 m ³ capacity crayfish stilling tank divided into two compartments by a stainless steel screen with 4.75 mm clear openings between the inlet side and outlet side of the tank

Flocculation

Flocculation Tanks

Description	One flocculation tank equipped with a motor driven flocculator
Dimensions	A 1.6 m x 1.6 m x 2.44 m high tank with a retention volume of 6.2 m ³ and a retention time of 16.5 minutes at the design flow of 546 m ³ /d
Notes	

Filtration

Filters

Description	Two (2) multi-media filters installed in parallel
Dimensions	Each filter with a surface area of 1.85 m ² , having a filtration rate of 6.1 m/hr at a flow of 546 m ³ /d 450 mm anthracite, 300 mm silica sand and 450 mm gravel supporting media
Notes	Filtered water discharged to clearwell No. 1 through a 200 mm diameter treated water header

Backwash Pumps

Description	Two (2) duty backwash pumps, one designated to each filter
Capacity	Each having a rated capacity of 22.7 L/s at a TDH of 19.0 m – one drawing water from the Pump Well and the other drawing water from Clearwell No. 2
Notes	Filter backwash wastewater discharged to the surge tank

Ultra Violet**UV System**

Description	Two (2) low pressure UV irradiation units
Dimensions	Each UV unit rated for a peak flow of 6.3 L/s with a minimum dose of 40 mJ/cm ²
Notes	Complete with automatic cleaning system and automatic switchover on lamp failure

Waste Residual Management**Surge Tank**

Description	One (1) surge tank equipped with a submersible pump
Capacity	Pump rated at 1.0 L/s at a TDH of 3.6 m
Notes	Discharging backwash water to the settling tank

Backwash wastewater Settling tank

Description	One (1) settling tank equipped with a submersible pump
Capacity	Pump rated at 5.8 L/s at a TDH of 6.25 m to transfer backwash sludge to a tank truck
Notes	Supernatant discharged to a ditch flowing into Sheguiandah Bay

High Lift Works

High Lift Pumps

Description	Three high lift pumps, (one duty and two standby) and one fire pump
Capacity	Three (3) vertical high lift turbine pumps (two duty and one standby), two located at the end of Clearwell No. 2 and one located in the High Lift Pump Well, each having a rated capacity of 4.98 L/s at a TDH of 86.75 m
	One (1) fire pump located in the pump well having a rated capacity of 23 L/s at a TDH of 120 m
Notes	Two (2) diaphragm type hydropneumatic pressure tanks connected to the high lift pump discharge header

On-Site Storage

Reservoir

Description	Two (2) Clearwells and one High Lift Pump Well
Dimensions	Clearwell No. 1 - 6.15 m x 7.5 m x 3.1 m SWD underground reservoir with a capacity of 142 m ³
	Clearwell No. 2 – two celled reservoir (5.25 m x 6.25 m x 3.1m) and (5.25 m x 3.0 m x 4.75 m) with a capacity of 176 m ³
	High Lift Pump Well – 4.8 m x 5.25 m x 4.75 m SWD with a capacity of 119.7 m ³ connected to Clearwell No. 2
Notes	

Emergency Power

Backup Power Supply

Description	Standby diesel generator rated at 150 kW
Notes	Generator is located indoors with the exhaust released outside the west face of the WTP building.

Chemical Addition

Aluminum Chloride Hydroxide Sulphate (SternPac)

Description	Coagulant system
Feed Point	Downstream of raw flowmeter and upstream of floc tank
Equipment	Two (alternating duty operation) pumps
	One (1) solution tanks
Notes	

Soda Ash (sodium carbonate)

Description	Soda ash system
Feed Point	Filtered water line leading to the clearwell
Equipment	One (1) metering pump
	One (1) chemical storage tank with mixer
Notes	

Sodium Hypochlorite

Description	Disinfection System for zebra mussel control, pre and post-chlorination and secondary disinfection
Feed Point	Zebra Mussel Control – intake crib
	Pre-chlorination – raw water main at locations between the 75 mm diameter flow meter and the floc tank
	Post-chlorination – treated water header downstream of the UV reactors, prior to entering the clearwell.
	Secondary disinfection – high lift pump header
Equipment	Zebra mussel control – located in low lift pumping station and consisting of one (1) solution tanks and one (1) metering pump
	Pre-chlorination – consisting of one (1) solution tank and two (2) metering pumps (one duty and standby common to pre-chlorination and post-chlorination).
	Post chlorination – consisting of one (1) solution tank and two (2) metering pump (one duty and one common standby).
	Secondary disinfection – two (2) (duty and standby) metering pumps complete with automatic switchover on pump failure
Notes	

Instrumentation and Control

SCADA System

Description	Process control and monitoring equipment
Notes	System control with data acquisition including various on-line analyzers and monitors, including the following regulatory equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flow meter – Raw Water - UV intensity sensor – Each UV unit - Turbidity Analyzer – Filtered water of each filter - Level sensor - Clearwell #2 - Chlorine analyzer – HLP discharge - pressure transmitter - plant discharge

Fuel Oil Systems

Fuel Storage Locations

Location	NAD 83: UTM Zone 17: 428734.00 m E., 5082430.00 m N.
Description	One (1) 1,100 L steel tanks in concrete containment
Fuel Type	Diesel
Source Protection Area	Not applicable
Notes	

Watermains

1.2 Watermains within the distribution system comprise:

1.2.1 Watermains that have been set out in each document or file identified in column 1 of Table 1.

Table 1: Watermains	
Column 1 Document or File Name	Column 2 Date
Sheguiandah Distribution 1.pdf Sheguiandah Distribution 2.pdf	November 5, 2009

1.2.2 Watermains that have been added, modified, replaced or extended further to the provisions of Schedule C of this drinking water works permit on or after the date identified in column 2 of Table 1 for each document or file identified in column 1.

1.2.3 Watermains that have been added, modified, replaced or extended further to an authorization by the Director on or after the date identified in column 2 of Table 1 for each document or file identified in column 1.

Schedule B: General

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Permit Number	197-201
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Permit Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 Applicability

- 1.1 In addition to any other applicable legal requirements, the drinking water system identified above shall be altered and operated in accordance with the conditions of this drinking water works permit and the licence #197-101.
- 1.2 The definitions and conditions of licence #197-101 are incorporated into this permit and also apply to this drinking water system.

2.0 Alterations to the Drinking Water System

- 2.1 Any document issued by the Director to be incorporated into Schedule C to this drinking water works permit shall provide authority to alter the drinking water system in accordance with the applicable conditions of this drinking water works permit and licence #197-101.
 - 2.2 All documents issued by the Director as described in condition 2.1 shall form part of this drinking water works permit.
 - 2.3 All parts of the drinking water system in contact with drinking water that are added, modified, replaced, extended shall be disinfected in accordance with a procedure approved by the Director or in accordance with the applicable provisions of the following documents:
 - a) Until **August 24, 2021**, the ministry's Watermain Disinfection Procedure, dated November 2015. As of **August 25, 2021**, the ministry's Watermain Disinfection Procedure, dated August 1, 2020
 - b) Subject to condition 2.3.2, any updated version of the ministry's Watermain Disinfection Procedure;
 - c) AWWA C652 – Standard for Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities;
 - d) AWWA C653 – Standard for Disinfection of Water Treatment Plants; and
 - e) AWWA C654 – Standard for Disinfection of Wells.
-
- 1.0 For greater clarity, where an activity has occurred that could introduce contamination, including but not limited to repair, maintenance, or physical / video inspection, all equipment that may come in contact with the drinking water system shall be disinfected in accordance with the requirements of condition 2.3. above.
 - 2.3.2 Updated requirements described in condition 2.3 b) are effective six months from the date of publication of the updated Watermain Disinfection Procedure.

- 2.4 The owner shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days of the placing into service or the completion of any addition, modification, replacement, removal or extension of the drinking water system which had been authorized through:
- 2.4.1 Schedule B to this drinking water works permit which would require an alteration of the description of a drinking water system component described in Schedule A of this drinking water works permit;
 - 2.4.2 Any document to be incorporated in Schedule C to this drinking water works permit respecting works other than watermains; or
 - 2.4.3 Any approval issued prior to the issue date of the first drinking water works permit respecting works other than watermains which were not in service at the time of the issuance of the first drinking water works permit.
- 2.5 The notification required in condition 2.4 shall be submitted using the "Director Notification Form" published by the Ministry.
- 2.6 For greater certainty, the notification requirements set out in condition 2.4 do not apply to any addition, modification, replacement, removal or extension in respect of the drinking water system which:
- 2.6.1 Is exempt from subsection 31(1) of the SDWA by subsection 9.(2) of O. Reg. 170/03;
 - 2.6.2 Constitutes maintenance or repair of the drinking water system; or
 - 2.6.3 Is a watermain authorized by condition 3.1 of Schedule B of this drinking water works permit.
- 2.7 The owner shall notify the legal owner of any part of the drinking water system that is prescribed as a municipal drinking water system by section 2 of O. Reg. 172/03 of the requirements of the licence and this drinking water works permit as applicable to the prescribed system.
- 2.8 For greater certainty, the owner may only carry out alterations to the drinking water system in accordance with this drinking water works permit after having satisfied other applicable legal obligations, including those arising from the *Environmental Assessment Act*, *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act*, *Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001* and *Greenbelt Act, 2005*.

3.0 Watermain Additions, Modifications, Replacements and Extensions

- 3.1 The owner may alter the drinking water system, or permit it to be altered by a person acting on the owner's behalf, by adding, modifying, replacing or extending a watermain within the distribution system subject to the following conditions:
- 3.1.1 The design of the watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension:
 - a) Has been prepared by a licensed engineering practitioner;
 - b) Has been designed only to transmit water and has not been designed to treat water;

- c) Satisfies the design criteria set out in the Ministry publication "Watermain Design Criteria for Future Alterations Authorized under a Drinking Water Works Permit – June 2012", as amended from time to time; and
 - d) Is consistent with or otherwise addresses the design objectives contained within the Ministry publication "Design Guidelines for Drinking Water Systems, 2008", as amended from time to time.
- 3.1.2 The maximum demand for water exerted by consumers who are serviced by the addition, modification, replacement or extension of the watermain will not result in an exceedance of the rated capacity of a treatment subsystem or the maximum flow rate for a treatment subsystem component as specified in the licence, or the creation of adverse conditions within the drinking water system.
- 3.1.3 The watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension will not adversely affect the distribution system's ability to maintain a minimum pressure of 140 kPa at ground level at all points in the distribution system under maximum day demand plus fire flow conditions.
- 3.1.4 Secondary disinfection will be provided to water within the added, modified, replaced or extended watermain to meet the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03.
- 3.1.5 The watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension is wholly located within the municipal boundary over which the owner has jurisdiction.
- 3.1.6 The owner of the drinking water system consents in writing to the watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension.
- 3.1.7 A licensed engineering practitioner has verified in writing that the watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension meets the requirements of condition 3.1.1.
- 3.1.8 The owner of the drinking water system has verified in writing that the watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension meets the requirements of conditions 3.1.2 to 3.1.6.
- 3.2 The authorization for the addition, modification, replacement or extension of a watermain provided for in condition 3.1 does not include the addition, modification, replacement or extension of a watermain that:
 - 3.2.1 Passes under or through a body of surface water, unless trenchless construction methods are used;
 - 3.2.2 Has a nominal diameter greater than 750 mm;
 - 3.2.3 Results in the fragmentation of the drinking water system; or
 - 3.2.4 Connects to another drinking water system, unless:
 - a) Prior to construction, the owner of the drinking water system seeking the connection obtains written consent from the owner or owner's delegate of the drinking water system being connected to; and

- b) The owner of the drinking water system seeking the connection retains a copy of the written consent from the owner or owner's delegate of the drinking water system being connected to as part of the record that is recorded and retained under condition 3.3.
- 3.3 The verifications required in conditions 3.1.7 and 3.1.8 shall be:
- 3.3.1 Recorded on "Form 1 – Record of Watermains Authorized as a Future Alteration", as published by the Ministry, prior to the watermain addition, modification, replacement or extension being placed into service; and
- 3.3.2 Retained for a period of ten (10) years by the owner.
- 3.4 For greater certainty, the verification requirements set out in condition 3.3 do not apply to any addition, modification, replacement or extension in respect of the drinking water system which:
- 3.4.1 Is exempt from subsection 31(1) of the SDWA by subsection 9.(2) of O. Reg. 170/03; or
- 3.4.2 Constitutes maintenance or repair of the drinking water system.
- 3.5 The document or file referenced in Column 1 of Table 1 of Schedule A of this drinking water works permit that sets out watermains shall be retained by the owner and shall be updated to include watermain additions, modifications, replacements and extensions within 12 months of the addition, modification, replacement or extension.
- 3.6 The updates required by condition 3.5 shall include watermain location relative to named streets or easements and watermain diameter.
- 3.7 Despite clause (a) of condition 3.1.1 and condition 3.1.7, with respect to the replacement of an existing watermain or section of watermain that is 6.1 meters in length or less, if a licensed engineering practitioner has:
- 3.7.1 inspected the replacement prior to it being put into service;
- 3.7.2 prepared a report confirming that the replacement satisfies clauses (b), (c) and (d) of condition 3.1.1 (i.e. "Form 1 – Record of Watermains Authorized by a Future Alteration" (Form 1), Part 3, items No. 2, 3 and 4); and
- 3.7.3 appended the report referred to in condition 3.7.2 to the completed Form 1,
- the replacement is exempt from the requirements that the design of the replacement be prepared by a licensed engineering practitioner and that a licensed engineering practitioner verify on Form 1, Part 3, item No. 1 that a licensed engineering practitioner prepared the design of the replacement.
- 3.8 For greater certainty, the exemption in condition 3.7 does not apply to the replacement of an existing watermain or section of watermain if two or more sections of pipe, each of which is 6.1 meters in length or less, are joined together, if the total length of replacement pipes joined together is greater than 6.1 meters.

4.0 Minor Modifications to the Drinking Water System

- 4.1 The drinking water system may be altered by adding, modifying or replacing the following components in the drinking water system:
- 4.1.1 Coagulant feed systems in the treatment system, including the location and number of dosing points:
 - a) Prior to making any alteration to the drinking water system under condition 4.1.1, the owner shall undertake a review of the impacts that the alteration might have on corrosion control or other treatment processes; and
 - b) The owner shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days of any alteration made under condition 4.1.1 and shall provide the Director with a copy of the review.
 - c) The notification required in condition 4.1.1 b) shall be submitted using the "Director Notification Form" published by the Ministry
 - 4.1.2 Instrumentation and controls, including new SCADA systems and upgrades to SCADA system hardware;
 - 4.1.3 SCADA system software or programming that:
 - a) Measures, monitors or reports on a regulated parameter;
 - b) Measures, monitor or reports on a parameter that is used to calculate CT; or,
 - c) Calculates CT for the system or is part of the process algorithm that calculates log removal, where the impacts of addition, modification or replacement have been reviewed by a licensed engineering practitioner;
 - 4.1.4 Filter media, backwashing equipment, filter troughs, and under-drains and associated equipment in the treatment system;
 - 4.1.5 Spill containment works; or,
 - 4.1.6 Coarse screens and fine screens
- 4.2 The drinking water system may be altered by adding, modifying, replacing or removing the following components in the drinking water system:
- 4.2.1 Treated water pumps, pressure tanks, and associated equipment;
 - 4.2.2 Raw water pumps and process pumps in the treatment system;
 - 4.2.3 Inline booster pumping stations that are not associated with distribution system storage facilities and are on a watermain with a nominal diameter not exceeding 200 mm;
 - 4.2.4 Re-circulation devices within distribution system storage facilities;
 - 4.2.5 In-line mixing equipment;

- 4.2.6 Chemical metering pumps and chemical handling pumps;
 - 4.2.7 Chemical storage tanks (excluding fuel storage tanks) and associated equipment; or,
 - 4.2.8 Measuring and monitoring devices that are not required by regulation, by a condition in the Drinking Water Works Permit, or by a condition otherwise imposed by the Ministry.
 - 4.2.9 Chemical injection points.
 - 4.2.10 Valves;
- 4.3 The drinking water system may be altered by replacing the following:
- 4.3.1 Raw water piping, treatment process piping or treated water piping within the treatment subsystem;
 - 4.3.2 Measuring and monitoring devices that are required by regulation, by a condition in the Drinking Water Works Permit or by a condition otherwise imposed by the Ministry.
 - 4.3.3 Coagulants and pH adjustment chemicals, where the replacement chemicals perform the same function;
 - a) Prior to making any alteration to the drinking water system under condition 4.3.3, the owner shall undertake a review of the impacts that the alteration might have on corrosion control or other treatment processes; and
 - b) The owner shall notify the Director in writing within thirty (30) days of any alteration made under condition 4.3.3 and shall provide the Director with a copy of the review.
 - c) The notification required in condition 4.3.3 b) shall be submitted using the "Director Notification Form" published by the Ministry
- 4.4 Any alteration of the drinking water system made under conditions 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3 shall not result in:
- 4.4.1 An exceedance of a treatment subsystem rated capacity or a treatment subsystem component maximum flow rate as specified in the licence;
 - 4.4.2 The bypassing or removal of any unit process within a treatment subsystem;
 - 4.4.3 The addition of any new unit process other than coagulation within a treatment subsystem;
 - 4.4.4 A deterioration in the quality of drinking water provided to consumers;

- 4.4.5 A reduction in the reliability or redundancy of any component of the drinking water system;
 - 4.4.6 A negative impact on the ability to undertake compliance and other monitoring necessary for the operation of the drinking water system; or
 - 4.4.7 An adverse effect on the environment.
- 4.5 The owner shall verify in writing that any addition, modification, replacement or removal of drinking water system components in accordance with conditions 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3 has met the requirements of the conditions listed in condition 4.4.
- 4.6 The verifications and documentation required in condition 4.5 shall be:
- 4.6.1 Recorded on "Form 2 – Record of Minor Modifications or Replacements to the Drinking Water System" published by the Ministry, prior to the modified or replaced components being placed into service; and
 - 4.6.2 Retained for a period of ten (10) years by the owner.
- 4.7 For greater certainty, the verification requirements set out in conditions 4.5 and 4.6 do not apply to any addition, modification, replacement or removal in respect of the drinking water system which:
- 4.7.1 Is exempt from subsection 31(1) of the SDWA by subsection 9.(2) of O. Reg. 170/03; or
 - 4.7.2 Constitutes maintenance or repair of the drinking water system, including software changes to a SCADA system that are not listed in condition 4.1.3
- 4.8 The owner shall update any drawings maintained for the drinking water system to reflect the modification or replacement of the works, where applicable.

5.0 Equipment with Emissions to the Air

- 5.1 The drinking water system may be altered by adding, modifying or replacing any of the following drinking water system components that may discharge or alter the rate or manner of a discharge of a compound of concern to the air:
- 5.1.1 Any equipment, apparatus, mechanism or thing that is used for the transfer of outdoor air into a building or structure that is not a cooling tower;
 - 5.1.2 Any equipment, apparatus, mechanism or thing that is used for the transfer of indoor air out of a space used for the production, processing, repair, maintenance or storage of goods or materials, including chemical storage;
 - 5.1.3 Laboratory fume hoods used for drinking water testing, quality control and quality assurance purposes;
 - 5.1.4 Low temperature handling of compounds with a vapor pressure of less than 1 kilopascal;

- 5.1.5 Maintenance welding stations;
 - 5.1.6 Minor painting operations used for maintenance purposes;
 - 5.1.7 Parts washers for maintenance shops;
 - 5.1.8 Emergency chlorine and ammonia gas scrubbers and absorbers;
 - 5.1.9 Venting for activated carbon units for drinking water taste and odour control;
 - 5.1.10 Venting for a stripping unit for methane removal from a groundwater supply;
 - 5.1.11 Venting for an ozone treatment unit;
 - 5.1.12 Natural gas or propane fired boilers, water heaters, space heaters and make-up air units with a total facility-wide heat input rating of less than 20 million kilojoules per hour, and with an individual fuel energy input of less than or equal to 10.5 gigajoules per hour; or
 - 5.1.13 Emergency generators that fire No. 2 fuel oil (diesel fuel) with a sulphur content of 0.5 per cent or less measured by weight, natural gas, propane, gasoline or biofuel, and that are used for emergency duty only with periodic testing.
- 5.2 The owner shall not make an addition, modification, or replacement described in condition 5.1 in relation to an activity that is not related to the treatment and/or distribution of drinking water.
- 5.3 The emergency generators identified in condition 5.1.13 shall not be used for non-emergency purposes including the generation of electricity for sale or for peak shaving purposes.
- 5.4 The owner shall prepare an emission summary table for nitrogen oxides emissions only, for each addition, modification or replacement of emergency generators identified in condition 5.1.13.

Performance Limits

- 5.5 The owner shall ensure that a drinking water system component identified in conditions 5.1.1 to 5.1.13 is operated at all times to comply with the following limits:
- 5.5.1 For equipment other than emergency generators, the maximum concentration of any compound of concern at a point of impingement shall not exceed the corresponding point of impingement limit;
 - 5.5.2 For emergency generators, the maximum concentration of nitrogen oxides at sensitive receptors shall not exceed the applicable point of impingement limit, and at non-sensitive receptors shall not exceed the Ministry half-hourly screening level of 1880 ug/m³ as amended; and
 - 5.5.3 The noise emissions comply at all times with the limits set out in publication NPC-300, as applicable.

- 5.6 The owner shall verify in writing that any addition, modification or replacement of works in accordance with condition 5.1 has met the requirements of the conditions listed in condition 5.5.
- 5.7 The owner shall document how compliance with the performance limits outlined in condition 5.5.3 is being achieved, through noise abatement equipment and/or operational procedures.
- 5.8 The verifications and documentation required in conditions 5.6 and 5.7 shall be:
- 5.8.1 Recorded on "Form 3 – Record of Addition, Modification or Replacement of Equipment Discharging a Contaminant of Concern to the Atmosphere", as published by the Ministry, prior to the additional, modified or replacement equipment being placed into service; and
- 5.8.2 Retained for a period of ten (10) years by the owner.
- 5.9 For greater certainty, the verification and documentation requirements set out in conditions 5.6 and 5.8 do not apply to any addition, modification or replacement in respect of the drinking water system which:
- 5.9.1 Is exempt from subsection 31(1) of the SDWA by subsection 9.(2) of O. Reg. 170/03; or
- 5.9.2 Constitutes maintenance or repair of the drinking water system.
- 5.10 The owner shall update any drawings maintained for the works to reflect the addition, modification or replacement of the works, where applicable.

6.0 Previously Approved Works

- 6.1 The owner may add, modify, replace or extend, and operate part of a municipal drinking water system if:
- 6.1.1 An approval was issued after January 1, 2004 under section 36 of the SDWA in respect of the addition, modification, replacement or extension and operation of that part of the municipal drinking water system;
- 6.1.2 The approval expired by virtue of subsection 36(4) of the SDWA; and
- 6.1.3 The addition, modification, replacement or extension commenced within five years of the date that activity was approved by the expired approval.

7.0 System-Specific Conditions

- 7.1 Not applicable.

8.0 Source Protection

- 8.1 Not applicable.

Schedule C: Authorization to Alter the Drinking Water System

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Permit Number	197-201
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Permit Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 General

- 1.1 Table 2 provides a reference list of all documents to be incorporated into Schedule C that have been issued as of the date that this permit was issued.

- 1.1.1 Table 2 is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all documents that are part of Schedule C. For clarity, any document issued by the Director to be incorporated into Schedule C after this permit has been issued is considered part of this drinking water works permit.

Table 2: Schedule C Documents				
Column 1 Issue #	Column 2 Issued Date	Column 3 Description	Column 4 Status	Column 5 DN#
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

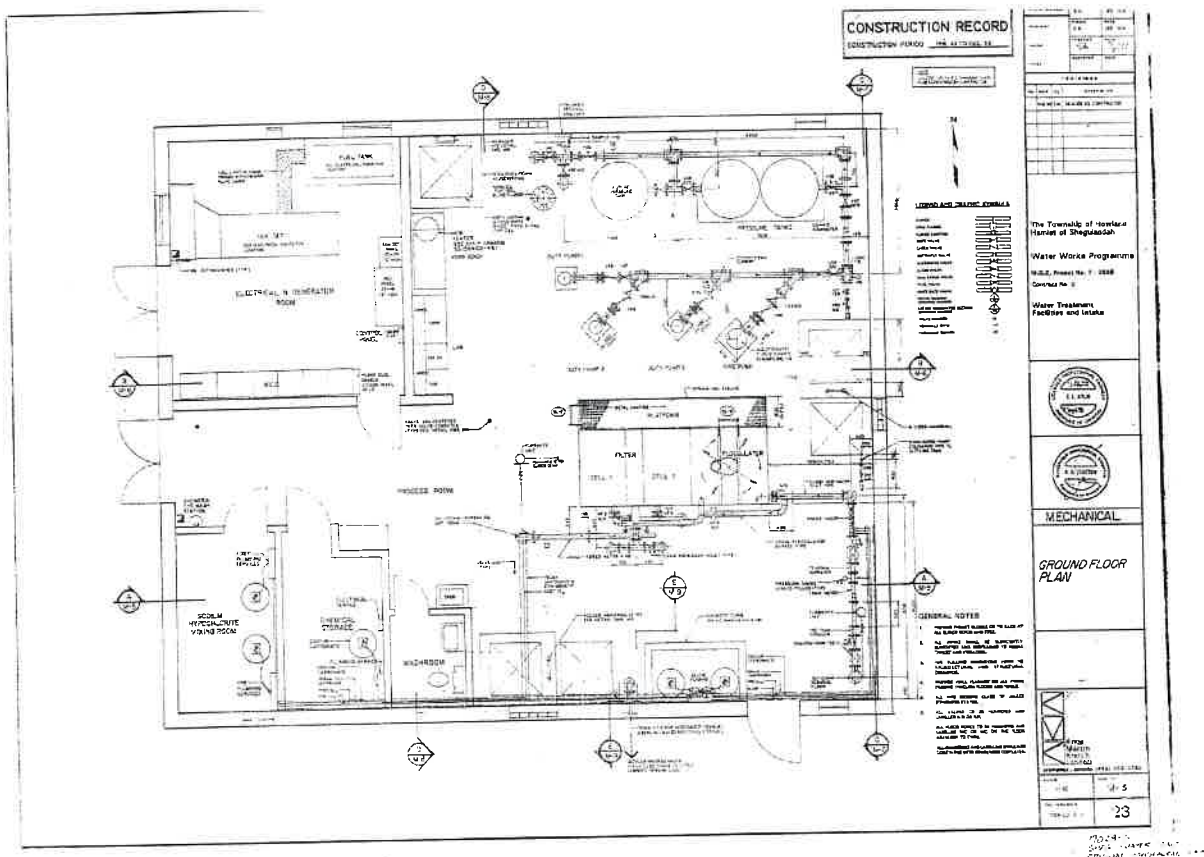
- 1.2 For each document described in columns 1, 2 and 3 of Table 2, the status of the document is indicated in column 4. Where this status is listed as 'Archived', the approved alterations have been completed and relevant portions of this permit have been updated to reflect the altered works. These 'Archived' Schedule C documents remain as a record of the alterations.

Schedule D: Process Flow Diagrams

System Owner	The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
Permit Number	197-201
Drinking Water System Name	Sheguiandah Drinking Water System
Permit Effective Date	February 25, 2021

1.0 Process Flow Diagrams

Sheguiandah Water Treatment Plant



[Source: Operational Plan For the Little Current and Sheguiandah Water Treatment Facilities and Distribution Systems, Revision 0, 1 December 2009]

Note: this process flow diagram is for reference only, and represents a high level overview of the system as of December 1, 2009.

APPENDIX C

PERMIT TO TAKE WATER

PERMIT TO TAKE WATERSurface Water
NUMBER 0233-AJ8PD5

Pursuant to Section 34.1 of the Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990 this Permit To Take Water is hereby issued to:

The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and The Islands
14 Water St E
Little Current, Ontario, P0P 1K0
Canada

For the water taking from: Lake Huron

Located at: North side of Metcalf Street St Original Geographic Township of Howland
Northeastern Manitoulin and The Islands, District of Manitoulin

For the purposes of this Permit, and the terms and conditions specified below, the following definitions apply:

DEFINITIONS

- (a) "Director" means any person appointed in writing as a Director pursuant to section 5 of the OWRA for the purposes of section 34.1, OWRA.
- (b) "Provincial Officer" means any person designated in writing by the Minister as a Provincial Officer pursuant to section 5 of the OWRA.
- (c) "Ministry" means Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.
- (d) "District Office" means the Sudbury District Office.
- (e) "Permit" means this Permit to Take Water No. 0233-AJ8PD5 including its Schedules, if any, issued in accordance with Section 34.1 of the OWRA.
- (f) "Permit Holder" means The Corporation of the Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and The Islands.
- (g) "OWRA " means the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O. 40, as amended.

You are hereby notified that this Permit is issued subject to the terms and conditions outlined below:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Compliance with Permit

- 1.1 Except where modified by this Permit, the water taking shall be in accordance with the application for this Permit To Take Water, dated December 9, 2016 and signed by David Williams, and all Schedules included in this Permit.
- 1.2 The Permit Holder shall ensure that any person authorized by the Permit Holder to take water under this Permit is provided with a copy of this Permit and shall take all reasonable measures to ensure that any such person complies with the conditions of this Permit.
- 1.3 Any person authorized by the Permit Holder to take water under this Permit shall comply with the conditions of this Permit.
- 1.4 This Permit is not transferable to another person.
- 1.5 This Permit provides the Permit Holder with permission to take water in accordance with the conditions of this Permit, up to the date of the expiry of this Permit. This Permit does not constitute a legal right, vested or otherwise, to a water allocation, and the issuance of this Permit does not guarantee that, upon its expiry, it will be renewed.
- 1.6 The Permit Holder shall keep this Permit available at all times at or near the site of the taking, and shall produce this Permit immediately for inspection by a Provincial Officer upon his or her request.
- 1.7 The Permit Holder shall report any changes of address to the Director within thirty days of any such change. The Permit Holder shall report any change of ownership of the property for which this Permit is issued within thirty days of any such change. A change in ownership in the property shall cause this Permit to be cancelled.

2. General Conditions and Interpretation

- 2.1 Inspections
The Permit Holder must forthwith, upon presentation of credentials, permit a Provincial Officer to carry out any and all inspections authorized by the OWRA, the *Environmental Protection Act*, R.S.O. 1990, the *Pesticides Act*, R.S.O. 1990, or the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, S. O. 2002.
- 2.2 Other Approvals
The issuance of, and compliance with this Permit, does not:
 - (a) relieve the Permit Holder or any other person from any obligation to comply with any other applicable legal requirements, including the provisions of the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, and

the *Environmental Protection Act* , and any regulations made thereunder; or

(b) limit in any way any authority of the Ministry, a Director, or a Provincial Officer, including the authority to require certain steps be taken or to require the Permit Holder to furnish any further information related to this Permit.

- 2.2.1 Prior to the taking of any water under the authorization of the Permit to Take Water, the Permit Holder shall ensure full compliance with the *Safe Drinking Water Act* , 2002 and its regulations. At no time does this permit authorize the taking of water when out of compliance with the *Safe Drinking Water Act* , 2002 and its regulations.

2.3 Information

The receipt of any information by the Ministry, the failure of the Ministry to take any action or require any person to take any action in relation to the information, or the failure of a Provincial Officer to prosecute any person in relation to the information, shall not be construed as:

(a) an approval, waiver or justification by the Ministry of any act or omission of any person that contravenes this Permit or other legal requirement; or

(b) acceptance by the Ministry of the information's completeness or accuracy.

2.4 Rights of Action

The issuance of, and compliance with this Permit shall not be construed as precluding or limiting any legal claims or rights of action that any person, including the Crown in right of Ontario or any agency thereof, has or may have against the Permit Holder, its officers, employees, agents, and contractors.

2.5 Severability

The requirements of this Permit are severable. If any requirements of this Permit, or the application of any requirements of this Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid or unenforceable, the application of such requirements to other circumstances and the remainder of this Permit shall not be affected thereby.

2.6 Conflicts

Where there is a conflict between a provision of any submitted document referred to in this Permit, including its Schedules, and the conditions of this Permit, the conditions in this Permit shall take precedence.

3. Water Takings Authorized by This Permit

3.1 Expiry

This Permit expires on **February 6, 2027**. No water shall be taken under authority of this Permit after the expiry date.

3.2 Amounts of Taking Permitted

The Permit Holder shall only take water from the source, during the periods and at the rates and amounts of taking specified in Table A. Water takings are authorized only for the purposes

specified in Table A.

Table A

	Source Name / Description:	Source Type:	Taking Specific Purpose:	Taking Major Category:	Max. Taken per Minute (litres):	Max. Num. of Hrs Taken per Day:	Max. Taken per Day (litres):	Max. Num. of Days Taken per Year:	Zone/ Easting/ Northing:
1	Lake Huron	Lake	Other - Water Supply	Water Supply	455	24	654,624	365	17 428770 5082486
						Total Taking:	654,624		

4. Monitoring

- 4.1 The Permit Holder shall, on each day water is taken under the authorization of this Permit, record the date, the volume of water taken on that date and the rate at which it was taken. The daily volume of water taken shall be measured by a flow meter or calculated in accordance with the method described in the application for this Permit or as otherwise accepted by the Director. A separate record shall be maintained for each source. The Permit Holder shall keep all records required by this condition current and available at or near the site of the taking and shall produce the records immediately for inspection by a Provincial Officer upon his or her request. The Permit Holder, unless otherwise required by the Director, shall submit, on or before March 31st in every year, the daily water taking data collected and recorded for the previous year to the ministry's Water Taking Reporting System.

5. Impacts of the Water Taking

- 5.1 Notification
The Permit Holder shall immediately notify the local District Office of any complaint arising from the taking of water authorized under this Permit and shall report any action which has been taken or is proposed with regard to such complaint. The Permit Holder shall immediately notify the local District Office if the taking of water is observed to have any significant impact on the surrounding waters. After hours, calls shall be directed to the Ministry's Spills Action Centre at 1-800-268-6060.
- 5.2 For Surface-Water Takings
The taking of water (including the taking of water into storage and the subsequent or simultaneous withdrawal from storage) shall be carried out in such a manner that streamflow is not stopped and is not reduced to a rate that will cause interference with downstream uses of water or with the natural functions of the stream.

6. Director May Amend Permit

The Director may amend this Permit by letter requiring the Permit Holder to suspend or reduce the taking to an amount or threshold specified by the Director in the letter. The suspension or reduction in taking shall be effective immediately and may be revoked at any time upon notification by the Director. This condition does not affect your right to appeal the suspension or reduction in taking to the Environmental Review Tribunal under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, Section 100 (4).

The reasons for the imposition of these terms and conditions are as follows:

1. Condition 1 is included to ensure that the conditions in this Permit are complied with and can be enforced.
2. Condition 2 is included to clarify the legal interpretation of aspects of this Permit.
3. Conditions 3 through 6 are included to protect the quality of the natural environment so as to safeguard the ecosystem and human health and foster efficient use and conservation of waters. These conditions allow for the beneficial use of waters while ensuring the fair sharing, conservation and sustainable use of the waters of Ontario. The conditions also specify the water takings that are authorized by this Permit and the scope of this Permit.

In accordance with Section 100 of the Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, you may by written Notice served upon me and the Environmental Review Tribunal within 15 days after receipt of this Notice, require a hearing by the Tribunal. Section 101 of the Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, as amended, provides that the Notice requiring the hearing shall state:

1. The portions of the Permit or each term or condition in the Permit in respect of which the hearing is required, and;
2. The grounds on which you intend to rely at the hearing in relation to each portion appealed.

In addition to these legal requirements, the Notice should also include:

- a. The name of the appellant;
- b. The address of the appellant;
- c. The Permit to Take Water number;
- d. The date of the Permit to Take Water;
- e. The name of the Director;
- f. The municipality within which the works are located;

This notice must be served upon:

*The Secretary
Environmental Review Tribunal
655 Bay Street, 15th Floor
Toronto ON
M5G 1E5
Fax: (416) 326-5370
Email: ERTTribunalsecretary@ontario.ca*

AND

*The Director, Section 34.1, Ministry of the
Environment and Climate Change
331-435 James St S
Thunder Bay ON P7E 6S7
Fax: (807) 475-1754*

Further information on the Environmental Review Tribunal's requirements for an appeal can be obtained directly from the Tribunal:

by Telephone at
(416) 212-6349
Toll Free 1(866) 448-2248

by Fax at
(416) 326-5370
Toll Free 1(844) 213-3474

by e-mail at
www.ert.gov.on.ca

This Permit cancels and replaces Permit Number 2241-734NNL, issued on 2007/05/11.

Dated at Toronto this 6th day of February, 2017.



Carrie Hutchison
Director, Section 34.1
Ontario Water Resources Act , R.S.O. 1990

Schedule A

This Schedule "A" forms part of Permit To Take Water 0233-AJ8PD5, dated February 6, 2017.

Permit To Take Water 2241-734NNL, dated May 11, 2007.

APPENDIX D

INSPECTION RATING RECORD

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Inspection Summary Rating Record (Reporting Year - 2023-24)

DWS Name: SHEGUIANDAH DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

DWS Number: 220009112

DWS Owner: THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS

Municipal Location: NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS

Regulation: O.REG. 170/03

DWS Category: DW Municipal Residential

Type of Inspection: Focused

Inspection Date: Jun-29-2023

Ministry Office: Sudbury District Office

Maximum Risk Rating: 494

Inspection Module	Non Compliance Risk (X out of Y)
Capacity Assessment	0/30
Certification and Training	0/42
Logbooks	0/14
Operations Manuals	0/14
Reporting & Corrective Actions	0/46
Source	0/0
Treatment Processes	0/257
Water Quality Monitoring	0/91
Overall - Calculated	0/494

Inspection Risk Rating: 0.00%

Final Inspection Rating: 100.00%

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks - Detailed Inspection Rating Record (Reporting Year - 2023-24)

DWS Name: SHEGUIANDAH DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
DWS Number: 220009112
DWS Owner Name: THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS
Municipal Location: NORTHEASTERN MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS

Regulation: O.REG. 170/03
DWS Category: DW Municipal Residential
Type of Inspection: Focused
Inspection Date: Jun-29-2023
Ministry Office: Sudbury District Office

All legislative requirements were met. No detailed rating scores.

Maximum Question Rating: 494

Inspection Risk Rating: 0.00%

FINAL INSPECTION RATING: 100.00%

APPENDIX E

KEY REFERENCE AND GUIDANCE MATERIAL FOR MUNICIPAL RESIDENTIAL DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

Key Reference and Guidance Material for Municipal Residential Drinking Water Systems

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

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

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



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

Principaux guides et documents de référence sur les réseaux résidentiels municipaux d'eau potable

De nombreux documents utiles peuvent vous aider à exploiter votre réseau d'eau potable. Vous trouverez ci-après une liste de documents que les propriétaires et exploitants de réseaux résidentiels municipaux d'eau potable utilisent fréquemment. Pour accéder à ces documents en ligne, cliquez sur leur titre dans le tableau ci-dessous ou faites une recherche à l'aide de votre navigateur Web. Communiquez avec le ministère au 1-866-793-2588, ou encore à waterforms@ontario.ca si vous avez des questions ou besoin d'aide.



Pour plus de renseignements sur l'eau potable en Ontario, consultez le site www.ontario.ca/eaupotable

TITRE DE LA PUBLICATION	NUMÉRO DE PUBLICATION
Renseignements sur le profil du réseau d'eau potable	012-2149F
Avis de demande de services de laboratoire	012-2148F
Avis de résultats d'analyse insatisfaisants et de règlement des problèmes	012-4444F
Prendre soin de votre eau potable - Un guide destiné aux membres des conseils municipaux	Site Web
Marche à suivre pour désinfecter l'eau potable en Ontario	Site Web
Stratégies pour minimiser les trihalométhanes et les acides haloacétiques de sous-produits de désinfection	Site Web
Filtration Processes Technical Bulletin (en anglais seulement)	Site Web
Ultraviolet Disinfection Technical Bulletin (en anglais seulement)	Site Web
Guide de présentation d'une demande de modification du permis d'aménagement de station de production d'eau potable	Site Web
Guide sur l'accréditation des exploitants de réseaux d'eau potable et des analystes de la qualité de l'eau de réseaux d'eau potable	Site Web
Guide sur les exigences relatives à la formation des exploitants de réseaux d'eau potable	9802F
Échantillonnage et analyse du plomb dans les collectivités : échantillonnage normalisé ou réduit et admissibilité à l'exemption	Site Web
Liste des personnes-ressources du réseau d'eau potable	Site Web
L'eau potable en Ontario - Norme de gestion de la qualité - Guide de poche	Site Web
Procédure de désinfection des conduites principales	Site Web
Laboratoires autorisés	Site Web



Catherine Fife

MPP Waterloo

Alan MacNevin
Mayor of Municipality of Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands
P.O. Box 608, 14 Water Street East Little Current, ON P0P 1K0

RE: Requesting your support for Bill 21, Fixing Long-Term Care Amendment Act (Till Death Do Us Part), 2022

September 25, 2023

Dear Mayor MacNevin,

I am writing to you today to share an update on Bill 21, Fixing Long-Term Care Amendment Act (Till Death Do Us Part), 2022, and to request your support for this important legislation.

Bill 21 amends the Residents' Bill of Rights set out in section 3 of Fixing Long-Term Care Act, 2021 by adding the right of residents not to be separated from their spouse upon admission but to have accommodation made available for both spouses so they may continue to live together.

The Act was inspired by Cambridge resident Jim McLeod, who will have been separated from his wife of 65 years Joan, on September 17, 2023. Nearly 6 years later, Jim continues to champion spousal reunification. He often says that he will talk to anyone and has two giant binders full of his advocacy work on the Bill. Last week, he told me that his heart is breaking because of his separation from Joan. He has brought other seniors who are separated from their spouses into the advocacy – you cannot sit with these folks for any amount of time and not care deeply about this legislation.

I know that you value the many contributions that older adults have made to Waterloo Region, and care deeply that they can live their final years with dignity and love. **I am hoping you will consider bringing a motion forward to your Council, in support of the Till Death Do Us Part Act.** Your support will help us to keep attention on this important legislation, so that it can finally be called to the Standing Committee on Social Policy – one step closer to Royal Assent.

I would be happy to discuss the Bill with you further, via phone call or an in-person meeting at your convenience. Thanks in advance for considering my request.

Sincerely,

Catherine Fife, Waterloo MPP
Finance & Treasury Board Critic

Constituency Office
100 Regina St. S., Suite 220
Waterloo, ON N2J 4A8
Ph: 519-725-3477 | Fax: 519-725-3667
Email: cfife-co@ndp.on.ca

Queen's Park Office
Room 154, Main Legislative Bldg.
Queen's Park, Toronto ON M7A 1A5
Ph: 416-325-6913 | Fax: 416-325-6942
Email: cfife-qp@ndp.on.ca

BACKGROUND:

On November 15, 2022, the Till Death Do Us Part Act, passed second reading in the Ontario legislature after being introduced for the third time in September 2022. The bill was then referred to the Ontario Legislature's Social Policy Committee. You can view highlights of the second reading debate here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYRlRgQqDe2k>

I have been pushing for the Standing Committee on Social Policy to schedule a time to begin the work of reviewing Bill 21 since November 2022. Today marks 286 days since the Act passed second reading at the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Unfortunately, the Bill has yet to be called to committee.

Bill 21, which was formerly Bill 153 and 95, respectively, had passed second reading and was sent to the Justice Committee in December 2019, but was wiped off the order paper when Premier Ford prorogued the house in 2021. It was reintroduced early 2022 but did not have time to progress before the election.

Since I first introduced this Bill in 2019, the number of people who've reached out to my offices with heartbreaking stories of couples entering long-term care who are torn apart has skyrocketed. Simply put, Ontario seniors deserve dignity in care and should have the right to live with their partner as they age. Of note, Nova Scotia passed similar legislation, titled the Life Partners in Long-Term Care Act in 2021.

Following many meetings with stakeholders, it's clear that "care campuses" which offer different levels of care (independent, assisted living and long-term care) are the progressive model for investing in quality care for Ontario's aging population. Care campuses are an essential element to keeping couples together as they often age at different rates. This level of choice has been brought to my attention as especially important to rural and northern municipal leaders across Ontario. The care campus model for seniors housing that builds different levels of care has unique financial savings that will be critical as we grapple with a rapidly aging province.

We need the Bill to be called to the Standing Committee on Social Policy as soon as possible. We know that couples who are separated across Ontario cannot wait any longer for this legislative change to be made.

Here are the links to recent media coverage of the Till Death Do Us Part Act, which provide more specific insights into the lived experiences of older adults who are separated from their spouses:

- CTV News Kitchen: Ontario seniors separated in long-term care pushing for the right to remain together
- CityNews Kitchen: Waterloo MPP appeals for seniors bill to be brought forward
- Waterloo Region Record: Cambridge senior calls for end to separating couples in long-term care

Constituency Office
100 Regina St. S., Suite 220
Waterloo, ON N2J 4A8
Ph: 519-725-3477 | Fax: 519-725-3667
Email: chfe-co@ndp.on.ca

Queen's Park Office
Room 154, Main Legislative Bldg.
Queen's Park, Toronto ON M7A 1A5
Ph: 416-325-6913 | Fax: 416-325-6942
Email: chfe-gp@ndp.on.ca

MINUTES
COMMUNITY POLICING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
Wednesday 13 September 2023
CENTRAL MANITOULIN COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MUNICIPAL OFFICE, MINDEMOYA ON
7:00 P.M.

PRESENT: A /Insp. Robert WALSH – OPP
Al BOYD – NEMI
Kelly CHAYTOR – GORE BAY
Jack BOULD – GORDON / BARRIE ISLAND
Frank KLODNICKI – ASSIGINACK
Steve SHAFFER – CENTRAL MANITOULIN
Steve WOOD – TEHKUMMAH
Kim MIDDLETOWN – BURPEE/MILLS
Bryan BARKER - BILLINGS

PUBLIC: Tom SASVARI – Manitoulin Expositor
Minutes Taken by Kelly CHAYTOR – Gore Bay

CALL MEETING TO ORDER

Al BOYD, called a meeting to order at 6:58 pm and welcomed all in attendance.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Al BOYD asked if any changes or additions to the agenda. None were presented.

Moved by Steven WOOD and seconded by Frank KLODNICKI that the agenda be adopted.
CARRIED.

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Al BOYD asked for any additions, corrections, or changes to the last meeting 10 May 2023 minutes.

None were presented.

Moved by Steve WOOD and seconded by Steve SHAFFER that the agenda be adopted.
CARRIED.

BUSSINESS ARISING

WELCOME

Al BOYD welcomed all members to the meeting and congratulated Inspector R. WALSH and his promotion to Det. Commander for Manitoulin. All committee members went around the table to introduce their names and municipalities they represent.

SUMMER OPP & MARINE OVERVIEW

Det. Commander R. WALSH advised the Opp Marine team was made of five officers.

Over the summer the Manitoulin detachment has increased in staff and in the process of increasing assets (vehicles).

TRAFFIC STATS TO RMS REPORTS

Traffic reports were provided to each committee member for their Manitoulin community. Along with Highway Traffic Act Charges Manitoulin detachment (Island Only) April 2023 to August 2023. Infraction report was explained by columns – Warnings number does not match number of stops, PART III number of charges with court dates where fines will be determined in court.

Offence Notices – number of traffic tickets that were issued.

NEW BUSINESS

OPP DETACHMENT COMMANDER COMMENTS

Det. Commander R. WALSH advised there is a Bail Support Team being created. The members of this team will be following up on warrants provincially wide. This program is happening thanks to the OPP commissioner calling for changes to repeat offenders.

As of August 2023, the number of calls attended has already surpassed 2022 total numbers.

Commander R. WALSH noted this is due to more officers on staff.

There have been many mental health calls to where they currently have two mental health officers (specialist) with a third being hired to assist on those calls. Domestic abuse has also taken a rise on Manitoulin Island.

POLICE SERVICES BOARD LETTER

Letter was circulated. The new Board has been approved by the ministry. There will be one board for Manitoulin and one board for Espanola. Each board will have six council seats, 2 community representative seats and two provincial appointed seats totaling ten seats. Currently the Community Policing Advisory Committee is made up of eight seats of either council or community representatives.

Currently there are still a lot of unknown details of this new board. How will the members be representing the communities, training required and who covers expenses? This board set up has been started in 2019 and current letter from ministry states will take place in 2024. If any committee member hears any update or information, it has been asked to share with everyone. For now, the CPAC will continue as it is until we are all notified of the new board start date.

ROUND TABLE

Steve SHAFFER – Central Manitoulin – Presented councils concerns as to patrol within town and along school zone. Also noted the request for a satellite office within Central Manitoulin area.

Kelly CHAYTOR - Gore Bay – Community has a concern of speeding on Gore Street, Main Street and Water Street, asked what Commander WALSH recommends for town to do about speeding. Commander WALSH advised three options 1. Use of the OPP radar machine 2. Speed Spy Machine 3. Call non-emergency number 800-310-1122 to create analytical records to assist the OPP's service delivery model which will signal the need for police presence within the area.

Jack GOULD – Gordon/Barrie Island – No community concerns brought forward.

Frank KLODNICKI – Assiginack – Suggested the slow sign to be moved further down Cardwell Street and turned to face the opposite direction. Also advised the S.S. Norisle will be leaving town between Sept 25th –30th and there could be a crowd present when the ship is moved.

Bryan BARKER – Billings - Noted the presence of the OPP Marine force in Kagawong was great this summer.

Kim MIDDLETOWN – Burpee/Mills Twp - Some community members have concern of theft, or suspicious people in town. Commander WALSH recommended calling the non-emergency number to report anything suspicious. 800-310-1122

Steve WOOD – Tehkummah – No community concerns, noted that there has been more police present in community.

Al BOYD – NEMI – Very pleased with the traffic infraction reports provided. Noted traffic numbers were hugely increased over the summer and this happening could be reason for height of traffic infractions in NEMI. Ie. Bridge light running

FINAL REMARKS

Al BOYD Thanked everyone for attending and commented it was great to have more police officers in the Manitoulin detachment.

MEETING AJOURNED

Meeting was adjourned at 8:18 pm

DATE and TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

Wednesday November 8th, 2023 – 7 p.m., Central Manitoulin Council Chambers Mindemoya

Manitoulin Island Highway Traffic Act Infractions

April 2023 - August 2023

Duty - Municipality	Occurrences	Total Charges	Offence Notices	Part I Summons	Part III Summons	Warnings
ASSIGINACK TWP	256	164	122	0	42	175
CAMPBELL TWP	13	5	5	0	0	13
CARNARVON TWP	131	82	45	2	35	97
LITTLE CURRENT	3	2	2	0	0	1
MANITOULIN AND THE ISLANDS	1274	713	591	3	119	944
SANDFIELD TWP	17	7	7	0	0	19
TEHKUMMAH TWP	22	13	11	0	2	21
BARRIE ISLAND	2	2	2	0	0	
BILLINGS TWP	253	138	125	0	13	176
BURPEE TWP	7	7	5	0	2	3
DAWSON TWP	1	0		0	0	1
GORDON TWP	77	38	30	0	8	70
GORE BAY	12	7	7	0	0	10
MILLS TWP	3	1	1	0	0	5
ROBINSON TWP	3	5	1	0	4	2
UNSPECIFIED	1	3		0	3	
TOTAL	2075	1187	954	5	228	1537



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is April - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		April	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	April	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Violent Criminal Code	Sexual Assault	1	3	15.8	47.4	0	0		0.0
	Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm-Level 2	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Assault-Level 1	1	6	15.8	94.8	0	3	15.8	47.4
	Criminal Harassment	0	0		0.0	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Indecent/Harassing Communications	1	2	15.8	31.6	0	0		0.0
	Utter Threats to Person	3	3	15.8	47.4	1	1	15.8	15.8
	Total	6	15	15.8	237.0	1	6	15.8	94.8
Property Crime Violations	Break & Enter	1	4	6.4	25.6	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft Under -master code	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft under - Other Theft	0	1	6.4	6.4	1	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft FROM Motor Vehicle Under \$5,000	0	4	6.4	25.6	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft Under \$5,000 [SHOPLIFTING]	1	2	6.4	12.8	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud -Master code	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/security <= \$5,000	1	4	6.4	25.6	0	0		0.0
	Fraud - Other	1	1	6.4	6.4	1	3	6.4	19.2
	Mischief - master code	2	3	6.4	19.2	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	7	21	6.4	134.4	5	13	6.4	83.2
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Offensive Weapons-Possession of Weapons	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Offensive Weapons-Prohibited	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	0	2	7.5	15.0	0	2	7.5	15.0
	Bail Violations - Others	3	3	7.5	22.5	0	0		0.0
	Trespass at Night	1	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Breach of Probation	0	0		0.0	2	3	7.5	22.5
	Animals - Cruelty **INACTIVE**	0	0		0.0	1	1	7.5	7.5
	Total	4	7	7.5	52.5	3	7	7.5	52.5
Drug Possession	Possession Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is April - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		April	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	April	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Drug Possession	Drug related occurrence	1	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Total	1	2	7.1	14.2	0	0		0.0
Statutes & Acts	Landlord/Tenant	4	5	3.4	17.0	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act	1	4	3.4	13.6	1	3	3.4	10.2
	Mental Health Act - No contact with Police	3	3	3.4	10.2	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	1	1	3.4	3.4	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	0	1	3.4	3.4	1	4	3.4	13.6
	Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	0	2	3.4	6.8	0	1	3.4	3.4
	Mental Health Act - Apprehension	0	3	3.4	10.2	0	1	3.4	3.4
	Custody Dispute	1	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Trespass To Property Act	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.4	3.4
	Family Law Act -Custody/ Access order	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	10	21	3.4	71.4	2	16	3.4	54.4
Operational	Animal Injured	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Domestic Disturbance	7	10	3.8	38.0	2	5	3.8	19.0
	Suspicious Person	1	3	3.8	11.4	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Phone -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Insecure Condition -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person 12 & older	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Missing Person Located 12 & older	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	3	3.8	11.4
	Noise Complaint -Master code	0	0		0.0	2	3	3.8	11.4
	Noise Complaint - Others	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Found Property -Master code	0	3	3.8	11.4	0	0		0.0
	Found-Personal Accessories	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Found-Household Property	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Lost Property -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Lost-Personal Accessories	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Sudden Death - Natural Causes	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Suspicious Vehicle	0	3	3.8	11.4	1	4	3.8	15.2
	Trouble with Youth	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is April - 2023

Billing Categories (Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)		2023				2022			
		April	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	April	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational	Medical Assistance -Other	2	3	3.8	11.4	0	0		0.0
	Unwanted Persons	3	8	3.8	30.4	1	3	3.8	11.4
	Neighbour Dispute	2	4	3.8	15.2	0	4	3.8	15.2
	Other Municipal By-Laws	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Assist Public	0	11	3.8	41.8	3	8	3.8	30.4
	Distressed/Overdue Motorist	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Family Dispute	0	5	3.8	19.0	1	8	3.8	30.4
	Suspicious Package	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Protest - Demonstration	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	21	64	3.8	243.2	11	46	3.8	174.8
Operational2	False Holdup Alarm-Accidental Trip	0	0		0.0	0	2	1.4	2.8
	False Alarm -Others	6	10	1.4	14.0	1	8	1.4	11.2
	False Alarm -Cancelled	0	0		0.0	0	2	1.4	2.8
	Keep the Peace	4	6	1.4	8.4	0	1	1.4	1.4
	911 call / 911 hang up	1	7	1.4	9.8	2	3	1.4	4.2
	911 call - Dropped Cell	0	2	1.4	2.8	1	6	1.4	8.4
	Total	11	25	1.4	35.0	4	22	1.4	30.8
Traffic	MVC - Personal Injury (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	0	2	3.7	7.4
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Non Reportable	0	5	3.7	18.5	1	10	3.7	37.0
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Reportable (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	3	13	3.7	48.1	3	19	3.7	70.3
	Total	3	18	3.7	66.6	4	31	3.7	114.7
Total		63	173		854.3	30	141		605.2

Note to Detachment Commanders:

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- The Traffic category includes motor vehicle collision (MVC) occurrences entered into Niche (UCR code 8521). MVCs are NOT sourced from the eCRS application for this report.
- Only the primary violation is counted within an occurrence.
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Note to Municipalities:

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Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is April - 2023

- Data groupings within this report do not match traditional crime groupings seen in other public reports such as the OPP Police Services Board reports or Statistics Canada reporting.



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is May - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		May	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	May	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Violent Criminal Code	Sexual Assault	0	3	15.8	47.4	0	0		0.0
	Sexual Interference	1	1	15.8	15.8	0	0		0.0
	Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm-Level 2	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Assault-Level 1	4	10	15.8	158.0	1	4	15.8	63.2
	Criminal Harassment	1	1	15.8	15.8	1	2	15.8	31.6
	Indecent/Harassing Communications	0	2	15.8	31.6	0	0		0.0
	Utter Threats to Person	1	4	15.8	63.2	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Mischief - Cause Danger to Life	1	1	15.8	15.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	8	23	15.8	363.4	2	8	15.8	126.4
Property Crime Violations	Break & Enter	0	4	6.4	25.6	2	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft Under -master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft under - Other Theft	1	2	6.4	12.8	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft FROM Motor Vehicle Under \$5,000	0	4	6.4	25.6	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft Under \$5,000 [SHOPLIFTING]	0	2	6.4	12.8	1	2	6.4	12.8
	Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security > \$5,000	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security <= \$5,000	4	8	6.4	51.2	0	0		0.0
	Fraud - Other	1	2	6.4	12.8	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Mischief - master code	0	3	6.4	19.2	1	2	6.4	12.8
	Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	8	29	6.4	185.6	4	17	6.4	108.8
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Offensive Weapons-Possession of Weapons	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Offensive Weapons-Prohibited	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	3	5	7.5	37.5	1	3	7.5	22.5
	Bail Violations - Others	0	3	7.5	22.5	0	0		0.0
	Disturb the Peace	0	0		0.0	1	1	7.5	7.5
	Trespass at Night	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Breach of Probation	2	2	7.5	15.0	0	3	7.5	22.5



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is May - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		May	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	May	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Animals - Cruelty **INACTIVE**	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Total	5	12	7.5	90.0	2	9	7.5	67.5
Drug Possession	Possession Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	1	7.1	7.1	1	1	7.1	7.1
	Drug related occurrence	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Total	0	2	7.1	14.2	1	1	7.1	7.1
Statutes & Acts	Landlord/Tenant	0	5	3.4	17.0	1	3	3.4	10.2
	Mental Health Act	0	4	3.4	13.6	2	5	3.4	17.0
	Mental Health Act - No contact with Police	0	3	3.4	10.2	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	3	4	3.4	13.6	1	3	3.4	10.2
	Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	0	1	3.4	3.4	1	5	3.4	17.0
	Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	0	2	3.4	6.8	0	1	3.4	3.4
	Mental Health Act - Apprehension	0	3	3.4	10.2	1	2	3.4	6.8
	Custody Dispute	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Trespass To Property Act	0	0		0.0	2	3	3.4	10.2
	Family Law Act -Custody/ Access order	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	3	24	3.4	81.6	8	24	3.4	81.6
Operational	Animal Injured	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Domestic Disturbance	2	12	3.8	45.6	0	5	3.8	19.0
	Suspicious Person	5	8	3.8	30.4	3	5	3.8	19.0
	Phone -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Phone -Nuisance - No Charges Laid	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Insecure Condition -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person under 12	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person 12 & older	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Missing Person Located 12 & older	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	3	3.8	11.4
	Noise Complaint -Master code	1	1	3.8	3.8	1	4	3.8	15.2
	Noise Complaint - Others	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Found Property -Master code	1	4	3.8	15.2	1	1	3.8	3.8



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is May - 2023

Billing Categories (Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)		2023				2022			
		May	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	May	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational	Found-Personal Accessories	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Found-Household Property	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Lost Property -Master code	1	1	3.8	3.8	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Lost-Personal Accessories	2	3	3.8	11.4	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Sudden Death - Natural Causes	0	1	3.8	3.8	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Suspicious Vehicle	0	3	3.8	11.4	1	5	3.8	19.0
	Trouble with Youth	2	3	3.8	11.4	0	0		0.0
	Medical Assistance -Other	2	5	3.8	19.0	0	0		0.0
	Unwanted Persons	4	12	3.8	45.6	0	3	3.8	11.4
	Neighbour Dispute	3	7	3.8	26.6	0	4	3.8	15.2
	Other Municipal By-Laws	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Assist Public	0	11	3.8	41.8	0	8	3.8	30.4
	Distressed/Overdue Motorist	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Family Dispute	1	6	3.8	22.8	0	8	3.8	30.4
	Suspicious Package	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Protest - Demonstration	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	26	90	3.8	342.0	10	56	3.8	212.8
Operational2	False Holdup Alarm- Accidental Trip	1	1	1.4	1.4	1	3	1.4	4.2
	False Alarm -Others	5	15	1.4	21.0	6	14	1.4	19.6
	False Alarm -Cancelled	0	0		0.0	0	2	1.4	2.8
	Keep the Peace	4	10	1.4	14.0	1	2	1.4	2.8
	911 call / 911 hang up	2	9	1.4	12.6	0	3	1.4	4.2
	911 call - Dropped Cell	2	4	1.4	5.6	0	6	1.4	8.4
	Total	14	39	1.4	54.6	8	30	1.4	42.0
Traffic	MVC - Personal Injury (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	0	2	3.7	7.4
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Non Reportable	0	5	3.7	18.5	1	11	3.7	40.7
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Reportable (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	3	16	3.7	59.2	4	23	3.7	85.1
	Total	3	21	3.7	77.7	5	36	3.7	133.2
Total		67	240		1,209.1	40	181		779.4

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Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is May - 2023

- The Traffic category includes motor vehicle collision (MVC) occurrences entered into Niche (UCR code 8521). MVCs are NOT sourced from the eCRS application for this report.
- Only the primary violation is counted within an occurrence.
- Time standards displayed are for the 2023 billing period.

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Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is June - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Violent Criminal Code	Sexual Assault	2	5	15.8	79.0	1	1	15.8	15.8
	Sexual Interference	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	0		0.0
	Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm-Level 2	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Assault-Level 1	3	13	15.8	205.4	0	4	15.8	63.2
	Criminal Harassment	2	3	15.8	47.4	0	2	15.8	31.6
	Indecent/Harassing Communications	0	2	15.8	31.6	2	2	15.8	31.6
	Utter Threats to Person	1	5	15.8	79.0	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Mischief - Cause Danger to Life	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	8	31	15.8	489.8	3	11	15.8	173.8
Property Crime Violations	Break & Enter	0	4	6.4	25.6	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft of - Automobile	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Theft Under -master code	0	0		0.0	1	2	6.4	12.8
	Theft under - Bicycles	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft under - Other Theft	1	3	6.4	19.2	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft FROM Motor Vehicle Under \$5,000	1	5	6.4	32.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft Under \$5,000 [SHOPLIFTING]	0	2	6.4	12.8	1	3	6.4	19.2
	Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000	1	2	6.4	12.8	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security > \$5,000	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security <= \$5,000	0	8	6.4	51.2	0	0		0.0
	Fraud - Other	1	3	6.4	19.2	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Mischief - master code	0	3	6.4	19.2	1	3	6.4	19.2
	Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	5	34	6.4	217.6	4	21	6.4	134.4
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Offensive Weapons-Possession of Weapons	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Offensive Weapons-Prohibited	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	6	11	7.5	82.5	1	4	7.5	30.0
	Bail Violations - Others	0	3	7.5	22.5	0	0		0.0
	Disturb the Peace	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is June - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Obstruct Public Peace Officer	1	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Trespass at Night	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Breach of Probation	0	2	7.5	15.0	1	4	7.5	30.0
	Animals - Cruelty **INACTIVE**	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Total	7	19	7.5	142.5	2	11	7.5	82.5
Drug Possession	Possession Heroin	1	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Possession Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	1	7.1	7.1
	Possession of Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0		0.0	1	1	7.1	7.1
	DRUG Operation - Master Code	0	0		0.0	1	1	7.1	7.1
	Drug related occurrence	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Total	1	3	7.1	21.3	2	3	7.1	21.3
Statutes & Acts	Landlord/Tenant	1	6	3.4	20.4	0	3	3.4	10.2
	Mental Health Act	1	5	3.4	17.0	1	6	3.4	20.4
	Mental Health Act - No contact with Police	2	5	3.4	17.0	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	0	4	3.4	13.6	0	3	3.4	10.2
	Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	5	3.4	17.0
	Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	0	2	3.4	6.8	0	1	3.4	3.4
	Mental Health Act - Apprehension	0	3	3.4	10.2	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Custody Dispute	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Trespass To Property Act	3	3	3.4	10.2	1	4	3.4	13.6
	Family Law Act -Custody/ Access order	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	7	31	3.4	105.4	2	26	3.4	88.4
Operational	Animal Stray	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Animal Injured	1	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act	1	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Domestic Disturbance	3	15	3.8	57.0	5	10	3.8	38.0
	Suspicious Person	6	14	3.8	53.2	3	8	3.8	30.4
	Phone -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Phone -Nuisance - No Charges Laid	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Insecure Condition -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is June - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational	Missing Person -Master code	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Missing Person under 12	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person 12 & older	0	0		0.0	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Missing Person Located 12 & older	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	3	3.8	11.4
	Noise Complaint -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	4	3.8	15.2
	Noise Complaint - Business	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Noise Complaint - Others	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Found Property -Master code	2	6	3.8	22.8	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Found-Personal Accessories	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Found-Household Property	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Lost Property -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	2	3.8	7.6
	Lost - Vehicle Accessories	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Lost-Personal Accessories	0	3	3.8	11.4	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Lost-Radio,TV,Sound-Reprod. Equip.	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Sudden Death - Natural Causes	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Suspicious Vehicle	2	5	3.8	19.0	0	5	3.8	19.0
	Trouble with Youth	2	5	3.8	19.0	3	3	3.8	11.4
	Medical Assistance -Master code	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Medical Assistance -Other	1	6	3.8	22.8	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Unwanted Persons	4	16	3.8	60.8	2	5	3.8	19.0
	Neighbour Dispute	5	12	3.8	45.6	1	5	3.8	19.0
	Other Municipal By-Laws	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Assist Public	6	17	3.8	64.6	5	13	3.8	49.4
	Distressed/Overdue Motorist	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Family Dispute	5	11	3.8	41.8	3	11	3.8	41.8
	Suspicious Package	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Protest - Demonstration	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	41	131	3.8	497.8	28	84	3.8	319.2
Operational2	False Holdup Alarm-Accidental Trip	2	3	1.4	4.2	0	3	1.4	4.2
	False Alarm -Others	11	26	1.4	36.4	2	16	1.4	22.4
	False Alarm -Cancelled	0	0		0.0	0	2	1.4	2.8
	Keep the Peace	3	13	1.4	18.2	1	3	1.4	4.2
	911 call / 911 hang up	1	10	1.4	14.0	3	6	1.4	8.4



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is June - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	June	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational2	911 call - Dropped Cell	2	6	1.4	8.4	1	7	1.4	9.8
	Total	19	58	1.4	81.2	7	37	1.4	51.8
Traffic	MVC (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION) -Master code	1	1	3.7	3.7	0	0		0.0
	MVC - Personal Injury (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	0	2	3.7	7.4
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Non Reportable	0	5	3.7	18.5	3	14	3.7	51.8
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Reportable (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	1	17	3.7	62.9	10	33	3.7	122.1
	Total	2	23	3.7	85.1	13	49	3.7	181.3
Total		90	330		1,640.7	61	242		1,052.7

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Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is July - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Violent Criminal Code	Sexual Assault	0	5	15.8	79.0	1	2	15.8	31.6
	Sexual Interference	1	2	15.8	31.6	0	0		0.0
	Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm-Level 2	0	1	15.8	15.8	1	2	15.8	31.6
	Assault-Level 1	3	16	15.8	252.8	1	5	15.8	79.0
	Criminal Harassment	0	3	15.8	47.4	0	2	15.8	31.6
	Indecent/Harassing Communications	0	2	15.8	31.6	0	2	15.8	31.6
	Utter Threats to Person	3	8	15.8	126.4	0	1	15.8	15.8
	Mischief - Cause Danager to Life	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	7	38	15.8	600.4	3	14	15.8	221.2
Property Crime Violations	Break & Enter	0	4	6.4	25.6	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft of - Automobile	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Theft Under -master code	0	0		0.0	2	4	6.4	25.6
	Theft under - Bicycles	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft under - Other Theft	1	4	6.4	25.6	1	4	6.4	25.6
	Theft under - Boat (Vessel)	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft Under - Gasoline Drive- off	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Theft FROM Motor Vehicle Under \$5,000	0	5	6.4	32.0	1	2	6.4	12.8
	Theft Under \$5,000 [SHOPLIFTING]	0	2	6.4	12.8	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000	0	2	6.4	12.8	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security > \$5,000	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security <= \$5,000	0	8	6.4	51.2	0	0		0.0
	Fraud - Other	2	5	6.4	32.0	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Fraud - False Pretence > \$5,000	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Mischief - master code	2	5	6.4	32.0	4	7	6.4	44.8
	Mischief [Graffiti - Non Gang Related]	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	6	40	6.4	256.0	11	32	6.4	204.8



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is July - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Offensive Weapons-Possession of Weapons	0	1	7.5	7.5	1	1	7.5	7.5
	Offensive Weapons-Prohibited	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	3	14	7.5	105.0	3	7	7.5	52.5
	Bail Violations - Others	0	3	7.5	22.5	0	0		0.0
	Disturb the Peace	1	1	7.5	7.5	3	4	7.5	30.0
	Obstruct Public Peace Officer	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Trespass at Night	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Breach of Probation	0	2	7.5	15.0	0	4	7.5	30.0
	Animals - Cruelty **INACTIVE**	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Total	4	23	7.5	172.5	7	18	7.5	135.0
Drug Possession	Possession Heroin	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Possession Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	1	7.1	7.1	1	2	7.1	14.2
	Possession of Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.1	7.1
	DRUG Operation - Master Code	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.1	7.1
	Drug related occurrence	0	1	7.1	7.1	1	1	7.1	7.1
	Total	0	3	7.1	21.3	2	5	7.1	35.5
Drugs	Trafficking Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	1	1	68.0	68.0	0	0		0.0
	Total	1	1	68.0	68.0	0	0		0.0
Statutes & Acts	Landlord/Tenant	0	6	3.4	20.4	1	4	3.4	13.6
	Mental Health Act	0	5	3.4	17.0	0	6	3.4	20.4
	Mental Health Act - No contact with Police	2	7	3.4	23.8	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	0	4	3.4	13.6	1	4	3.4	13.6
	Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	5	3.4	17.0
	Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	0	2	3.4	6.8	0	1	3.4	3.4
	Mental Health Act - Apprehension	0	3	3.4	10.2	1	3	3.4	10.2
	Custody Dispute	1	2	3.4	6.8	0	0		0.0
	Trespass To Property Act	1	4	3.4	13.6	3	7	3.4	23.8
	Family Law Act -Custody/ Access order	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	4	35	3.4	119.0	6	32	3.4	108.8
Operational	Animal Stray	0	1	3.8	3.8	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Animal Injured	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is July - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational	Animal - Other	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Domestic Disturbance	5	20	3.8	76.0	2	12	3.8	45.6
	Suspicious Person	7	21	3.8	79.8	2	10	3.8	38.0
	Phone -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Phone -Nuisance - No Charges Laid	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Insecure Condition -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Missing Person under 12	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person 12 & older	0	0		0.0	0	2	3.8	7.6
	Missing Person Located 12 & older	2	4	3.8	15.2	0	3	3.8	11.4
	Noise Complaint -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	6	10	3.8	38.0
	Noise Complaint - Business	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Noise Complaint - Others	1	2	3.8	7.6	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Found Property -Master code	1	7	3.8	26.6	3	5	3.8	19.0
	Found-Personal Accessories	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Found-Household Property	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Found-Machinery & Tools	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Lost Property -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	3	5	3.8	19.0
	Lost - Vehicle Accessories	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Lost-Personal Accessories	0	3	3.8	11.4	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Lost-Radio,TV,Sound-Reprod. Equip.	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Lost-Sporting Goods, Hobby Equip.	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Sudden Death - Natural Causes	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Suspicious Vehicle	0	5	3.8	19.0	0	5	3.8	19.0
	Trouble with Youth	0	5	3.8	19.0	1	4	3.8	15.2
	Medical Assistance -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Medical Assistance -Other	0	6	3.8	22.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Unwanted Persons	0	16	3.8	60.8	2	7	3.8	26.6
	Neighbour Dispute	0	12	3.8	45.6	1	6	3.8	22.8
	Other Municipal By-Laws	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Assist Public	3	20	3.8	76.0	6	19	3.8	72.2
	Distressed/Overdue Motorist	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Family Dispute	6	17	3.8	64.6	4	15	3.8	57.0



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is July - 2023

Billing Categories (Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)		2023				2022			
		July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	July	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational	Suspicious Package	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Protest - Demonstration	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	27	158	3.8	600.4	33	117	3.8	444.6
Operational2	False Holdup Alarm- Accidental Trip	1	4	1.4	5.6	1	4	1.4	5.6
	False Alarm -Others	5	31	1.4	43.4	3	19	1.4	26.6
	False Alarm -Cancelled	0	0		0.0	0	2	1.4	2.8
	Keep the Peace	3	16	1.4	22.4	2	5	1.4	7.0
	911 call / 911 hang up	2	12	1.4	16.8	2	8	1.4	11.2
	911 call - Dropped Cell	2	8	1.4	11.2	1	8	1.4	11.2
	Total	13	71	1.4	99.4	9	46	1.4	64.4
Traffic	MVC (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION) -Master code	0	1	3.7	3.7	0	0		0.0
	MVC - Personal Injury (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	2	4	3.7	14.8
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Non Reportable	0	5	3.7	18.5	0	14	3.7	51.8
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Reportable (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	3	20	3.7	74.0	10	43	3.7	159.1
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Failed to Remain (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.7	3.7
	Total	3	26	3.7	96.2	13	62	3.7	229.4
Total		65	395		2,033.2	84	326		1,443.7

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Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is August - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Violent Criminal Code	Sexual Assault	2	7	15.8	110.6	1	3	15.8	47.4
	Sexual Interference	0	2	15.8	31.6	1	1	15.8	15.8
	Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm-Level 2	2	3	15.8	47.4	0	2	15.8	31.6
	Assault-Level 1	3	19	15.8	300.2	4	9	15.8	142.2
	Criminal Harassment	0	3	15.8	47.4	0	2	15.8	31.6
	Indecent/Harassing Communications	0	2	15.8	31.6	0	2	15.8	31.6
	Utter Threats to Person	2	10	15.8	158.0	2	3	15.8	47.4
	Mischief - Cause Danger to Life	0	1	15.8	15.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	9	47	15.8	742.6	8	22	15.8	347.6
Property Crime Violations	Break & Enter	0	4	6.4	25.6	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Theft Over - Building	0	0		0.0	1	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft of Motor Vehicle	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Theft of - Automobile	1	2	6.4	12.8	0	0		0.0
	Theft Under -master code	1	1	6.4	6.4	0	4	6.4	25.6
	Theft under - Bicycles	0	0		0.0	1	2	6.4	12.8
	Theft under - Other Theft	1	5	6.4	32.0	3	7	6.4	44.8
	Theft under - Boat (Vessel)	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Theft Under - Gasoline Drive-off	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Theft FROM Motor Vehicle Under \$5,000	0	5	6.4	32.0	0	2	6.4	12.8
	Theft Under \$5,000 [SHOPLIFTING]	1	3	6.4	19.2	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000	0	2	6.4	12.8	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Fraud - Steal/Forge/Poss./Use Credit Card	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security > \$5,000	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Fraud -Money/property/ security <= \$5,000	2	10	6.4	64.0	0	0		0.0
	Fraud - Other	1	6	6.4	38.4	0	3	6.4	19.2
	Fraud - False Pretence > \$5,000	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4
	Mischief - master code	0	5	6.4	32.0	0	7	6.4	44.8
	Mischief [Graffiti - Non Gang Related]	0	0		0.0	0	1	6.4	6.4



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is August - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Property Crime Violations	Interfere with lawful use, enjoyment of property	0	1	6.4	6.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	8	48	6.4	307.2	5	37	6.4	236.8
Other Criminal Code Violations (Excluding traffic)	Offensive Weapons-Possession of Weapons	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Offensive Weapons-Prohibited	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Bail Violations - Fail To Comply	1	15	7.5	112.5	1	8	7.5	60.0
	Bail Violations - Others	0	3	7.5	22.5	0	0		0.0
	Disturb the Peace	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	4	7.5	30.0
	Obstruct Public Peace Officer	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Trespass at Night	0	1	7.5	7.5	0	0		0.0
	Breach of Probation	0	2	7.5	15.0	0	4	7.5	30.0
	Public mischief - mislead peace officer	0	0		0.0	1	1	7.5	7.5
	Animals - Cruelty **INACTIVE**	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.5	7.5
	Total	1	24	7.5	180.0	2	20	7.5	150.0
Drug Possession	Possession Heroin	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Possession Cocaine	1	1	7.1	7.1	0	0		0.0
	Possession Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	2	7.1	14.2
	Possession of Opioid (other than heroin)	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.1	7.1
	DRUG Operation - Master Code	0	0		0.0	0	1	7.1	7.1
	Drug related occurrence	0	1	7.1	7.1	0	1	7.1	7.1
	Total	1	4	7.1	28.4	0	5	7.1	35.5
Drugs	Trafficking Other Controlled Drugs and Substance Act	0	1	68.0	68.0	1	1	68.0	68.0
	Total	0	1	68.0	68.0	1	1	68.0	68.0
Statutes & Acts	Landlord/Tenant	0	6	3.4	20.4	1	5	3.4	17.0
	Mental Health Act	0	5	3.4	17.0	0	6	3.4	20.4
	Mental Health Act - No contact with Police	1	8	3.4	27.2	0	2	3.4	6.8
	Mental Health Act - Threat of Suicide	0	4	3.4	13.6	0	4	3.4	13.6
	Mental Health Act - Voluntary Transport	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	5	3.4	17.0
	Mental Health Act - Placed on Form	0	2	3.4	6.8	0	1	3.4	3.4



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is August - 2023

Billing Categories <i>(Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)</i>		2023				2022			
		August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Statutes & Acts	Mental Health Act - Apprehension	1	4	3.4	13.6	0	3	3.4	10.2
	Custody Dispute	0	2	3.4	6.8	0	0		0.0
	Trespass To Property Act	4	8	3.4	27.2	1	8	3.4	27.2
	Family Law Act -Custody/ Access order	0	1	3.4	3.4	0	0		0.0
	Total	6	41	3.4	139.4	2	34	3.4	115.6
Operational	Animal - Left in Vehicle	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Animal Bite	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Animal Stray	0	1	3.8	3.8	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Animal Injured	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Animal - Other	0	1	3.8	3.8	1	1	3.8	3.8
	Animal - Dog Owners Liability Act	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Domestic Disturbance	6	26	3.8	98.8	3	15	3.8	57.0
	Suspicious Person	2	23	3.8	87.4	3	13	3.8	49.4
	Phone -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Phone -Nuisance - No Charges Laid	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Fire - Other	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Insecure Condition - Master code	1	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Insecure Condition - Building	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person -Master code	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Missing Person under 12	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Missing Person 12 & older	0	0		0.0	1	3	3.8	11.4
	Missing Person Located 12 & older	0	4	3.8	15.2	0	3	3.8	11.4
	Noise Complaint -Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	2	12	3.8	45.6
	Noise Complaint - Business	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Noise Complaint - Others	0	2	3.8	7.6	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Found Property -Master code	3	10	3.8	38.0	1	6	3.8	22.8
	Found-Personal Accessories	1	2	3.8	7.6	0	0		0.0
	Found-Household Property	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Found-Machinery & Tools	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Found - Gun	0	0		0.0	1	1	3.8	3.8



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is August - 2023

Billing Categories (Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)		2023				2022			
		August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Operational	Lost Property -Master code	1	2	3.8	7.6	2	7	3.8	26.6
	Lost - Vehicle Accessories	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Lost-Personal Accessories	0	3	3.8	11.4	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Lost-Radio,TV,Sound- Reprod. Equip.	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Lost-Sporting Goods, Hobby Equip.	0	0		0.0	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Sudden Death - Natural Causes	0	1	3.8	3.8	1	2	3.8	7.6
	Suspicious Vehicle	0	5	3.8	19.0	1	6	3.8	22.8
	Trouble with Youth	0	5	3.8	19.0	1	5	3.8	19.0
	Medical Assistance - Master code	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Medical Assistance - Other	0	6	3.8	22.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Vehicle Recovered - Automobile	1	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Unwanted Persons	3	19	3.8	72.2	2	9	3.8	34.2
	Neighbour Dispute	2	14	3.8	53.2	0	6	3.8	22.8
	Other Municipal By-Laws	2	3	3.8	11.4	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Assist Public	1	21	3.8	79.8	3	22	3.8	83.6
	Distressed/Overdue Motorist	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	1	3.8	3.8
	Family Dispute	3	20	3.8	76.0	3	18	3.8	68.4
	Suspicious Package	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Protest - Demonstration	0	1	3.8	3.8	0	0		0.0
	Total	30	188	3.8	714.4	27	144	3.8	547.2
Operational2	False Holdup Alarm- Accidental Trip	1	5	1.4	7.0	0	4	1.4	5.6
	False Alarm -Others	12	43	1.4	60.2	1	20	1.4	28.0
	False Alarm -Cancelled	0	0		0.0	0	2	1.4	2.8
	Keep the Peace	1	17	1.4	23.8	2	7	1.4	9.8
	911 call / 911 hang up	1	13	1.4	18.2	1	9	1.4	12.6
	911 call - Dropped Cell	0	8	1.4	11.2	0	8	1.4	11.2
	Total	15	86	1.4	120.4	4	50	1.4	70.0
Traffic	MVC (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION) -Master code	0	1	3.7	3.7	0	0		0.0
	MVC - Personal Injury (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	0	4	3.7	14.8



Calls For Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report

Northeastern Manitoulin & the Is August - 2023

Billing Categories (Billing categories below do not match traditional crime groupings)		2023				2022			
		August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours	August	Year to Date	Time Standard	Year To Date Weighted Hours
Traffic	MVC - Prop. Dam. Non Reportable	0	5	3.7	18.5	0	14	3.7	51.8
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Reportable (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	6	26	3.7	96.2	6	49	3.7	181.3
	MVC - Prop. Dam. Failed to Remain (MOTOR VEHICLE COLLISION)	0	0		0.0	1	2	3.7	7.4
	Total	6	32	3.7	118.4	7	69	3.7	255.3
Total		76	471		2,418.8	56	382		1,826.0

Note to Detachment Commanders:

- The content of each report is to be shared by the Detachment Commander only with the municipality for which it was generated. The municipality may treat this as a public document and distribute it as they wish.
- All data is sourced from the Niche RMS application. Included are 'reported' occurrences (actuals and unfounded occurrences) for 'billable' occurrences ONLY. Data is refreshed on a weekly basis.
- The Traffic category includes motor vehicle collision (MVC) occurrences entered into Niche (UCR code 8521). MVCs are NOT sourced from the eCRS application for this report.
- Only the primary violation is counted within an occurrence.
- Time standards displayed are for the 2023 billing period.

Note to Municipalities:

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

Ministry of the Solicitor General

Strategic Policy Division
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Ministère du Solliciteur général

Division des politiques stratégiques
Bureau du sous-ministre adjoint

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Lynn Jackes
Deputy Clerk
Burpee and Mills Township
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Allan Hewitt
CAO
Town of Espanola
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July 19, 2023

Greetings,

Thank you for submitting your proposal for the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) detachment board framework. Your patience has been greatly appreciated while all proposals went through a thorough review process.

At this time, I am pleased to confirm that the Manitoulin OPP detachment board proposal has been approved by the Solicitor General to the next step in finalizing the board compositions, which is posting the composition on the Ontario Regulatory Registry (ORR). The ministry is currently working on drafting the regulation, which is expected to be available on the Ontario Regulatory Registry (ORR) for public comment in the summer or fall. Posting of the regulation is one of the last steps before the regulation can be finalized in advance of bringing the *Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019 (CSPA)* into force in early 2024.

The following board composition(s) have been approved for posting.

Board	Communities Serviced	Council Seats	Community Representative Seat(s)	Provincial Appointment Seat(s)	Total Seat(s)
1	Assiginack Township, Billings Township, Burpee and Mills Township, Municipality of Central Manitoulin, Cockburn Island Township, Municipality of	6	2	2	10

	Gordon/Barrie Island, Town of Gore Bay, Town of Northeastern Manitoulin and The Islands, Tehkummah Township				
2	Township of Baldwin, Town of Espanola, Township of Narin and Hyman, Township of Spanish Rivers	4	2	2	8

On behalf of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, I would like to express my appreciation to all the communities involved in the proposal development process. I acknowledge and value the significant efforts undertaken to create a proposal for a detachment board that addresses the unique needs of each community that receives OPP policing services in your detachment. As the proposal lead, I kindly request that you disseminate this correspondence to all communities serviced by the proposed detachment board.

The ministry is planning to share more guidance as soon as possible on next steps, with the understanding that municipalities and First Nations require time to plan for the implementation of OPP detachment boards before the CSPA comes into force.

If you have any questions or concerns in the meantime, please contact Devendra Sukhdeo, Senior Policy Advisor, Public Safety and Policing Policy Unit (PSPPU), Strategic Policy Division, at Devendra.Sukhdeo@ontario.ca.

Sincerely,

Sarah Caldwell
Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy Division
Ministry of the Solicitor General



2023 Second Quarter Activity Report September 21, 2023

The following is the most recent consolidated Quarterly Report that the DSB will be sending to member municipalities and posting on the public website. Expect Quarterly Reports in February, May, September, and November of each year.

The program statistics are provided separately and updated monthly. They are available on the website by clicking the following link: [Monthly Program Statistics](#)

CAO Overview

The DSB 2023 Second Quarter (Unaudited) Financial Report was presented to the Board and projects a year-end municipal **surplus of \$300,644**. Ontario Works and Children's Services expenses are forecasted to be on budget. Community Housing is forecasted to be under budget by \$364,301. Paramedic Services is forecasted to be over budget by \$417,232. Interest revenue on non-reserve accounts is forecasted to be \$353,574 more than budgeted.

The DSB quarterly financial reports are available on the DSB website by clicking the following link: [Quarterly Financial Reports](#)

Paramedic Services

The following provides some insight into the major activities involving the Paramedic Services Department during the months of April, May & June of 2023.

Community Paramedicine (CP)

Our CP team staffing has stabilized thanks to a successful recruitment campaign. Onboarding is complete and our 3 new Community Paramedics are well on their way to completing their Community Paramedic Practitioner Training Program. We have also received notice that Ontario Health North will increase our base funding to support all the high intensity support services our team provides in going forward. All of this on the heels of the Provincial Government's [announcement](#) that the Community Paramedicine for Long Term Care funding will continue for another 2 years beyond April of 2024.

Non-Urgent Patient Transportation Services

As the Collective Agreement (CA) had expired on December 31, 2022, we had scheduled several days of bargaining to arrive at a tentative agreement. We signed a tentative settlement on June 5th (4th day of bargaining) and both sides were able to ratify the CA by the second week in June. The Union and the Employer are now working on finalizing a document in order to execute the terms therein. This includes the creation of Full-Time full-time positions with a stable, sustainable scheduling model.

Spring Recruitment

Like several other Paramedic Services across the province, our service is being impacted by the staffing crisis. Although we have seen a modicum of success with our open posting for regular part-time Paramedics, we unfortunately had zero applicants this past spring where historically we would have seen anywhere from 60 to 90 applicants. We have managed to sporadically onboard new recruits as applications are received, however these “one offs” are not sufficient to adjust for expected and unexpected attrition rates. Our active recruitment campaign is in full force, and we are hopeful it will prove successful in attracting potential recruits in the months and years to come.

Integrated Human Services

The following provides some insight into the Integrated Human Services Department during the months of April, May & June of 2023.

Children's Services

In the second quarter, the average enrollment in licensed child care was 562 children, 452 full fee and 110 subsidized. Compared to last quarter there has been a 0.2% increase and compared to last year at this time, enrollment has increased by 7.5%.

The waitlist for licensed childcare at the end of the second quarter is 432 children. The highest waitlist are ages 0-5 years. The demand for licensed child care has been high for some time and will likely continue to see an increase as licensed child care has become more affordable under the new CWELCC System. This has been exasperated by workforce shortages which are preventing child care providers from meeting current needs in their communities.

The number of total visits to EarlyON Child & Family Centres by parents/caregivers and children was 3032, and the total activity kits provided was 32. Compared to last quarter the number of visits increased by 4%, activity kits provided decreased by 64%. Compared

to last year at this time, number of visits increased by 31%, and activity kits provided decreased by 93%.

The Manitoulin Sudbury Network for Children and Families Strategic Planning

The Manitoulin-Sudbury Network for Children and Families has come together to build upon to the common goals of influencing positive change that benefit children, families, and communities.

The importance of the early learning system has risen as a national and provincial priority. Regional demands for childcare spaces have surpassed the ability of the child care providers to fulfil them due to staffing shortages.

The Network seeks to address system-wide critical challenges, improve professionalism, parent, and community engagement, and raise the quality standards. The Network has acknowledged the unique barriers of the communities we serve, and the support needed for communities as being a critical component to develop an integrated network system. The first planning session was held in April, and the second in June with three sessions to follow for the balance of the year.

Local Service Providers Networks

The Service Providers Networks work collaboratively to promote and facilitate the coordination of children's services for families and children in the Lacloche, Manitoulin, Sudbury East, and Sudbury North districts.

Local Service Provider Networks (LSPN) have been very active during the second Quarter this year. Each of the LSPN's have hosted [Family Fun Screening Days](#) in their respective areas. These events were put on pause during the pandemic and were well attended by families and children who enjoyed the activities.

Mosaic of Marks Exhibit

The [Mosaic of Marks Exhibit](#) was held in Sudbury from April 16 to May 14, 2023. The Manitoulin-Sudbury DSB in partnership with the City of Greater Sudbury were fortunate to be chosen as one of the three selected sites for the exhibit in Ontario, the other two sites were in Toronto and Ottawa.

Educators, students, parents, and all interested members of the community were welcomed and invited to work together to elevate the view of the child in our culture. There were over 1000 visitors to the exhibit. The visitors said that the exhibit changed their views. Many committed to spending more time listening to young children as they draw and tell their stories.

2023 Licensed Child Care Data Collection

A [memo](#) was received on April 11, 2023 from MEDU informing staff of the launch of its annual survey. Information is collected directly from licensed child care licensees on hours of operation, child enrolment, parent fees, fee subsidies, and staff wages.

Canada-Wide Early Learning and Child Care

The Ministry released a high-level [discussion paper](#) on April 5, 2023, proposing the conceptual framework for the 2024 CWELCC funding formula with an opportunity to provide feedback. Staff prepared a submission indicating there is not enough information to fully capture what might be missing and potential impacts based on a benchmark approach. An [Issue Report](#) was presented to the Board on May 18, 2023.

A [memo](#) was received from MEDU on May 24, 2023 providing further information regarding CWELCC allocations that will support fee reduction, workforce compensation and administration in alignment with Service System Managers Directed Growth Plan for 2023.

On June 7, 2023 a [memo](#) from MEDU provided updated [CWELCC guidelines](#), a Start Up Grant Sample application form and a finalized [Access and Inclusion Framework](#) to support the development of local plans.

Proposed Amendment to O. Reg. 138/15 of the Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014 (CCEYA)

On June 14, 2023, a [memo](#) was received informing that the ministry is seeking feedback on a proposed draft amendment to Ontario Regulation 138/15 under the CCEYA. The proposal would require Service System Managers to process applications for financial assistance with the cost of a child care service based on the date the application was received and to work cross-jurisdictionally to facilitate access to care. This change will not impact our process, we already process based on date of application.

Ontario Works

In the second quarter of 2023, the Ontario Works/Temporary Care Caseload average was 507. Compared to last year at this time, the caseload has decreased by 0.97%.

Centralized Intake

132 applications were received by the Manitoulin-Sudbury District Services Board in the second quarter of 2023. Of the 132 applications received, 63 were granted by the Intake and Benefits Administration Unit (IBAU), 34 were referred by the IBAU to the Manitoulin-Sudbury DSB for processing, and 15 were transfers from another Ontario Works (OW) office. The remaining 20 applications were processed at the local office as certain applications, are not yet being processed by the IBAU or there are extenuating circumstances which require the applications to be completed locally.

The initial goal of Centralized Intake was to have 70% of applications completed by the IBAU. During the second quarter of 2023, 48% of applications were completed by the IBAU.

Employment Services Transformation

On June 28, 2023, FONOM/NOMA/NOSDA wrote a [letter](#) to Minister McNaughton with concerns regarding the Employment System Transformation. While the groups support the concept of Service System Management, there are some concerns over the implementation in the North. The Ministry plans to use the 15 economic regions in Ontario which would allow for only two Service System Managers in the North where the population is spread across a large geographic area.

In addition to the large geographic area, transportation systems in the North pose challenges for travel to education, training, and employment with only 9 of the 144 municipalities with a transit system.

The province plans to negotiate employment performance zones with the successful Service System Managers as they set their performance targets. FONOM/NOMA/NOSDA are asking the province to consult with them as well due to the uniqueness of the region. The determination of the employment performance zones will be critical to the success of Employment Transformation in Northern Ontario

Employment Ontario

The Employment Services (ES), Youth Job Connect (YJC) and Youth Job Connect Summer (YJCS) programs continue to be advertised and delivered from the Chapleau office.

From April to June 2023:

- There were 7 new registrations for Employment Services and 12 files were closed for various reasons including 8 for employment.
- There were 2 new registrations for the YJC program.
- Training for YJCS was completed in May and there were 16 new registrations. 12 of the 16 registrants completed their training. There are currently five individuals placed with employers.
- 389 individuals and 12 employers were assisted by Employment Services.

Community Housing

Waiting list (Applicants)

Total applications at the end of the second quarter are 854. The applicant breakdown is as follows:

1 Bedroom	666	2 Bedroom	89
3 Bedroom	59	4 bedroom	40

Direct Shelter Subsidy (DSS)

Staff continue to identify and complete the application process with eligible applicants for the DSS program. All applicants receiving the benefit are deemed housed. As of the end of this quarter there were 199 active DSS recipients. At the end of Q1 of this year there were 196 recipients and at this time last year there were 214.

Income Mixing

Per DSB Policy, every effort is being made where the waitlist allows us to mix the Community Housing Buildings with RGI, Affordable and Market Rent Tenants. As of the end of this quarter we have successfully secured 11 market rent tenants and 106 affordable rent tenants. This represents 4% and 39% of our portfolio. This represents an increase of 2 market rent tenants and 7 affordable from last quarter. Last year at this time we had 11 market rent tenants (4%) and 92 affordable (33%)

Smoke Free Housing – Unit Count-down

As of the end of the 2nd quarter of 2023, 200/275 of the portfolio's units are designated as Smoke-free. This represents 72% of the full portfolio currently. Units are designated as turnover occurs.

Housing and Homelessness Plan – Year Eight Update

Through the Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy (LTAHS) and with the passing of the Housing Services Act (HSA), 2011, the Province completed the devolution of Ontario's affordable housing to municipalities.

The Province required the development of a [10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan](#) to reflect certain principles or 'interests' that the government had prescribed in addition to considering and responding to local needs.

The year [eight report](#) highlights how the DSB has been working towards each goal set out in the Housing and Homelessness Plan. Reports on all eight years are posted on our website.

Homelessness Prevention Program Investment Plan (HPP)

In May the Board approved the [Homelessness Prevention Program \(HPP\) Investment Plan Issue Report](#). The [investment plan](#) requires staff to forecast and outline spending of HPP funds in the upcoming fiscal year, across the following categories: Community Outreach and Support Services, Emergency Shelter Solutions, Housing Assistance, Supportive Housing Capital and Administration.

Services and activities will continue to prioritize keeping seniors in their own homes and continuing to provide a direct shelter subsidy to assist those on the Community Housing wait list maintain their current accommodations without accessing their basic needs.

The Homelessness Prevention Program is monitored closely to assess the number of households accessing benefits. Partnerships will continue with Canadian Mental Health Association to provide on-site supports to prevent homelessness and to work with the most vulnerable throughout our district.

Staff will continue to take part in the Rapid Mobilization Table in Espanola and Sudbury East. Community partnerships will continue to support transitional housing support for people with Mental Health and Substance Abuse needs.

Continued support will be provided to our local foodbanks throughout the district, food security challenges have been identified in all parts of the district. Support is also provided to local foodbanks to expand services to Youth and Homeless individuals in more remote areas.

With the Ministry's approval, the Supportive Housing funding will be pooled over three years to construct a new supportive housing facility in Espanola. The centralized wait list and By-Name list demonstrate that a mix of one- and two-bedroom supportive units are needed in Espanola.

Staff have developed and continue to grow the "Change Team". The Change Team is comprised of community partners who provide a variety of human service supports, including but not limited to Criminal Justice, Crisis, Mental Health & Substance Abuse, and Cultural Supports. Through continuous and ongoing growth of the Change Team staff and community partners gain and share knowledge of services available to BNL participants.

Little Current Project – New Build

The project in [Little Current](#) has progressed rapidly since last quarter. The pod interiors are completed and appliances in place. There are minor interior touch ups to be done and contractor cleaning. Staff have been on site for a tour and to collect relevant documents for appliances and heating systems. Applicants are now being screened for units.

Capital Projects with Housing Services Corporation

Manitoulin

The Scheduled Electrical Work for Little Current and Manitowaning is now complete with little disruption to the residents.

Balcony repairs and rehabilitation in Little Current and Manitowaning have also been completed.

In Mindemoya, a contractor has been procured and work on the balcony will commence next quarter.

Lacloche-Manitoulin

The Roof Replacements in Espanola and Gore Bay have been completed.

There are 2 new tenders either in progress or submitted for a study of the Make Up Air Handlers and the Administrative Office HVAC systems as well as the review of the Gogama Base for possible Asbestos Abatement.

Work Orders

In Q2 a total of 249 Work Orders were generated: 196 for Community Housing; 11 for Administration Offices, and 42 for Paramedic Services. There was a total of 138 Work Orders closed or resolved during that time. There were 9 work orders for unit turnovers; 1 family unit and 8 for apartments. Work orders are closed if the work is done in-house, or when the invoice is paid from an outside source.

Provincial Funding

In June the Board approved the [Canada-Ontario Community Housing Initiative \(COCHI\), and Ontario Priorities Housing Initiative \(OPHI\) Issue Report](#) outlining the Investment Plan in principle to be submitted to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing once the template is released.

Donna Stewart

Chief Administrative Officer

Manitoulin-Sudbury District Services Board

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Actual to Budget		NET Municipal Variance	Explanation of Unaudited Municipal Share- AS OF June 30, 2023
Ontario Works	\$ -	-	Municipal share of administration expenses are forecasted to be on budget.
Child Care	\$ -	-	Municipal share of Child Care expenses are forecasted to be on budget.
Community Housing	\$ (364,301)	(364,301)	<p>(29,406) + (\$30,124) + (\$214,171) + (\$90,600) = (\$364,301) surplus</p> <p>Federal Funding forecasted to be (\$29,406) more than budgeted, resulting in a surplus.</p> <p>Direct operated rev & exp and program support allocation is forecasted to be (\$30,124) under budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rental Revenues are forecasted to be (\$20,308) more than budgeted. - Direct operating expenses are forecasted to be \$104,880 over budget due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> utilities \$27,378 over budget, salaries & benefits for custodians (\$20,348) under budget, maintenance expenses over budget \$106,369, other admin expenses over budget \$8,192; - Program Support Allocation is forecasted to be (\$131,407) under budget. <p>Rent Supplement program is forecasted to be (\$214,171) under budget.</p> <p>Non-Profit, Rent Supp. and Urban Native expenses are forecasted to be (\$90,600) under budget.</p> <p>Paramedic Services municipal share is forecasted to be \$417,232 over budget.</p>
Paramedic Services	\$ 417,232	417,232	<p>The MOHL TC funding is forecasted to be under budget by \$42,487 with the First Nation and 50-50 Funding letter received in August 2023.</p> <p>Medic Staffing and Benefits is forecasted to be over budget by \$495,597.</p> <p>Admin Staffing and Benefits is forecasted to be under budget by (\$112,702)</p> <p>Non Wages are forecasted to be under budget by (\$8,150)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation & Communication is forecasted to be (\$31,077) under budget - Program Support is forecasted to be (\$66,381) under budget - Vehicle repairs and maintenance are forecasted to be over budget by \$17,777. - Building repairs and maintenance, grounds and utilities are forecasted to be \$30,599 over budget - Supplies are forecasted to be \$40,932 over budget.
Interest Revenue	\$ (353,574)	(353,574)	Interest Revenue is forecasted to be (\$353,574) more than budgeted which results in a municipal surplus.
	\$	(300,644)	



Box 608, Little Current, Ontario, P0P 1K0
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2024 Municipal Conferences

Conference	Dates	Location	Ranking
ROMA	January 21 to 23	Toronto	
Good Roads	April 21 to 24	Toronto	
FONOM	May 6 to 8	Sudbury	
AMO	Aug 18 to 21	Ottawa	