

**AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING OF
THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RED ROCK
FOR THE 956th REGULAR MEETING ON MAY 16th, 2022 AT 7:00 P.M.**

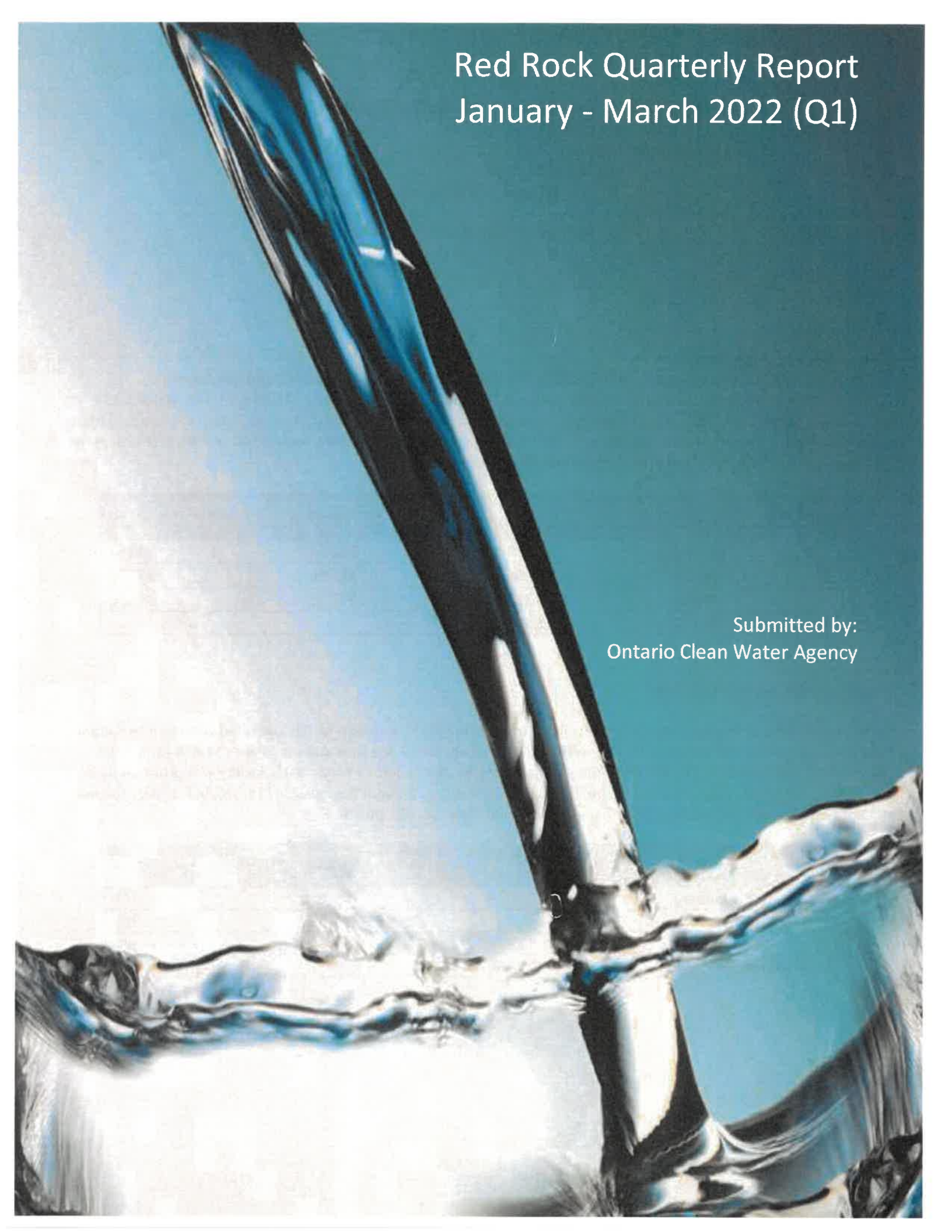
1. Closed Session
2. Report from Closed Session
3. Preliminary Matters:
 - Item 3.1: Call to Order (7:00pm)
 - Item 3.2: Traditional Territory Acknowledgement & Moment of Silence
 - Item 3.3: Amendments to/Acceptance of Agenda RES
 - Item 3.4: Request/Receive Disclosures of Interest
4. Presentations or Deputations
 - Item 4.1: OCWA – 1st Quarterly & MECP Annual Inspection Reports RES
5. Minutes of Previous Council Meeting(s)
 - Item 5.1: Minutes of the May 2, 2022 Meeting of Council (Open & Closed) RES
6. Correspondence
 - Item 6.1: TBDSSAB – Update from the Board
 - Item 6.2: NOMA – Board Meeting Summary Report for April 27, 2022
 - Item 6.3: NOMA – Strategic Plan
 - Item 6.4: AMO – 2022 Conference
 - Item 6.5: TBDSSAB – 2021 Annual Report
 - Item 6.6: SNCDSB – Before and After School Programs
 - Item 6.7: CP Rail – 2022 Spray Schedule
 - Item 6.8: Thunder Bay Crime Stoppers – Donation Letter RES
 - Item 6.9: We the Nuclear Free North – Nuclear Waste in NWO
 - Item 6.10: NWMO – Planning Framework for Transportation
7. Reports from Committees, Boards or Agencies
 - Item 7.1: Red Rock Public Library Board – April 12, 2022 RES
8. Reports from Administration
 - Item 8.1: Report from Director of Operations RES
 - Item 8.2: Report from Fire Chief RES
 - Item 8.3: Report on Administrative Activity RES
9. By-laws
 - Item 9.1: Number 2022-1277 – to delegate authority to the C.A.O/Clerk for emergency purchasing during the 2022 Lame Duck Council period RES
10. New Business
11. Unfinished Business
 - Item 11.1: Recreation Master Plan
 - Item 11.2: Business Recognition Program
 - Item 11.3: Recycling Options from Environmental Committee
12. Closed Session (if required)

13. Report from Closed Session

14. Confirming By-law (#2021-1278)

RES

15. Adjournment



Red Rock Quarterly Report
January - March 2022 (Q1)

Submitted by:
Ontario Clean Water Agency

FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

Facilities: Red Rock Water Treatment & Wastewater Treatment
Regional Manager: Jeff St. Pierre (705) 943-5578
BDM: Johanna Kirkbride
Sr Ops Manager: Patrick Albert (807) 853-0650
Operators: Dave Houston – Team Lead, Clarke Rampersad, Pierre Marier
Facility Type: Municipal
Classification: Class II Water Treatment, Class III Wastewater Treatment

SERVICE INFORMATION

Population Serviced: 895

Water Treatment Plant Flows

During the months of January - March the Red Rock Drinking Water System operated without interruption. Total treated water flow for the system in January was 8,588.69 (m³), February was 7,346.99 (m³), and March was 8,327.04 (m³); total flow YTD is 108,113.66 (m³). The maximum flow rate from the treatment system to the distribution system shall not exceed the rated capacity of 2,722 (m³/d). In January the max flow was 339.87 (m³/d), in February the max flow was 331.78 (m³/d), and in March the max flow was 348.96 (m³/d).

Treated Water	Total Water Flow (m ³)	Daily Average Flow (m ³ /d)	Daily Maximum Flow (m ³ /d)
January	8,588.69	284.84	339.87
February	7,346.99	280.16	331.78
March	8,327.04	277.87	348.96
Total Treated Water YTD	108,113.66		

Wastewater Treatment Plant Flows

During the Months of January - March the new Red Rock Wastewater Treatment facility operated without interruption. Total effluent flow for the system in January was 9,785 (m³), February 9,162 (m³) and March was 11,424 (m³); Total effluent flow year to date is 171,396 (m³). The plant capacity for the Red Rock Wastewater facility is approximately 900 (m³/d) and peak hourly flow rate of 5,000 (m³/d). In January the max effluent flow was 347 (m³/d), in February the max effluent flow was 362 (m³/d) and in March the max effluent flow was 521 (m³/d).

Final Effluent	Total Effluent Flow (m ³)	Daily Average Effluent Flow (m ³ /d)	Daily Maximum Effluent Flow (m ³ /d)
January	9,785	316	347
February	9,162	327	362
March	11,424	369	521
Total Effluent Flow YTD	171,396		

COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

All bacteriological and chemical laboratory sampling, as well as distribution chlorine residuals were taken within the proper timelines as per Ontario Regulation 170/03 and no adverse result was detected.

All staff operating the system are licenced to the required level as per Ontario Regulation 128/04.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY

There were no new health and safety related concerns or incidents reported during the months of January - March.

INSPECTIONS/COMMUNICATION WITH REGULATORY AUTHORITY

OCWA working with the MECP throughout the quarter on the MDWL renewal. MDWL final has been received.

COMPLAINTS & CONCERNS

There were no community complaints or concerns throughout Q1, 2022

ALARMS/CALL OUTS

January 15 – Chemical low flow, created plant lock out. Polymer line developed a leak. The leak was repaired and plant was placed back online.

January 16 – High raw water turbidity. Check valve failure.

January 26 – Low water tower level

February 27 – Low pH alarm due to tripped relay.

OVERALL RESPONSIBLE OPERATOR

As Overall Responsible Operator for the systems in Red Rock, it is imperative that OCWA staff be notified of any activities regarding the water systems that affect water quality. Communication has been very good between the Township staff and OCWA staff; this level of communication is appreciated as a safeguard for the community, Council and OCWA in maintaining a safe drinking water system which delivers reliable potable water to its residents.

CAPITAL PROJECT/WORK

Transition of Operating Authority took place in March, 2021. The focus for capital has been placed on the completion and commissioning of the new wastewater facility. OCWA will be working on a capital plan throughout 2021 to be submitted to the Township in November, 2021.

2022 Capital list submitted to the Township for review and approval. Some parts have been ordered to rectify the failed check valves at the WTP plant and RWPS.

Looking into pricing for a new turbidity meter to replace the treated meter that is now obsolete and is not functioning properly.

OPERATIONS CERTIFICATION

	Patrick Albert Sr. Operations Manager	Dave Houston O&M Team Lead	Clarke Rampersad Operator/Mechanic	Pierre Marier Operator/ Mechanic
Water Treatment	Level 2	Level 3	OIT	OIT
Water Distribution or Distribution and Supply	Level 1		OIT	OIT
Wastewater Treatment	Level 2	Level 3	OIT	OIT
Wastewater Collection	Level 1	Level 2	OIT	OIT

** Certification is current as of the date of report.

In closing, I would like to thank you for taking the time to review the Quarterly operational report for the Months of January – March and if you have any questions or concerns at any time please feel free to contact me as I would be happy to assist you.

Thank you

Patrick Albert

Patrick Albert
 General Manager | Ontario Clean Water Agency
 North-western Hub | 40 Hemlo Dr, Marathon ON P0T 2E0
 Cell 807-853-0650
 E-mail palbert@ocwa.com



Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks
435 James Street South
Suite 331
Thunder Bay ON P7E 6S7
Tel.: 807 475-1205
Fax: 807 475-1754

Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Protection de
la nature et des Parcs
435, rue James sud
Bureau 331
Thunder Bay ON P7E 6S7
Tél. : 807 475-1205
Télééc. : 807 475-1754

April 5, 2022

Sent by E-mail: palbert@ocwa.com, pwsupt@shaw.ca

The Corporation of the Township of Red Rock
30 Baker Street, PO Box 447
Red Rock, ON P0T 2P0

Attn: Blair Westerman, Public Works Superintendent
Patrick Albert, Operations Manager OCWA

**Re: Drinking Water System Inspection Program – 2021/2022 Inspection Report
Red Rock Drinking Water System – Inspection Number: 1-68013859**

Dear Mr. Westerman

The enclosed report documents findings of the virtual inspection that was performed for the Red Rock Drinking Water System on January 18th, 2022.

The section of the report titled “Non-Compliance/Non-Conformance Items” cites due dates for the submission of information or plans to my attention.

Please note that “Required Actions” are linked to incidents of non-compliance with regulatory requirements contained within an Act, a Regulation, or site-specific approvals, orders or instructions. Such violations could result in the issuance of mandatory abatement instruments including orders, tickets, penalties, or referrals to the ministry’s Investigations and Enforcement Branch.

“Recommendations” convey information that the owner or operating authority should consider implementing to advance efforts already in place to address such issues as emergency preparedness and conformance with existing and emerging industry standards. Please note that items which appear as recommendations do not, in themselves, constitute violations.

Please note that due to a change in IT systems, the Inspection Rating Report (IRR) cannot be generated at the same time as the inspection report. The IRR will be sent separately and prior to any public release (typically within 1-2 month of the completion of the inspection).

The assistance afforded to me by water treatment plant operators and OCWA staff was greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions regarding the content of the enclosed report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Danielle Krawec
Water Inspector
Badge #2041
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation & Parks
Thunder Bay District Office

cc: The Corporation of Township of Red Rock – 30 Baker Street, PO Box 447, Red Rock ON, POT 2P0

Attn: Blair Westerman, Public Works Superintendent – pwsupt@shaw.a

Attn: Dave Huston, Overall Responsible Operator – dhouston@ocwa.com

Ontario Clean Water Agency – 901 Main Street, PO Box 728, Geraldton ON, P0T 1M0

Attn: Patrick Albert, Operations Manager OCWA – palbert@ocwa.com

Thunder Bay District Health Unit – 999 Balmoral Avenue, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 6E7

Attn: Abby Mackie, Senior Public Health Inspector – abby.mackie@tbdhu.com

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry – P.O. Box 970 Nipigon, ON P0T 2J0

Attn: Chris Magee, District Manager – chris.magee@ontario.ca

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation & Parks – 5520 Highway 101 East, P.O. Bag 3080 South Porcupine, ON P0N 1H0

Attn: Janet Ricoskie, Water Compliance Supervisor - janet.ricoskie@ontario.ca

Thunder Bay District, Thunder Bay Office

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RED ROCK DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
20 BAKER RD, RED ROCK, ON, P0T 2P0

Inspection Report

System Number: 220000193
Entity: THE CORPORATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF RED ROCK
Inspection Start Date: 01/07/2022
Inspection End Date: 04/05/2022
Inspected By: Danielle Krawec
Badge #: 2041
Inspected By: Sam Shippam
Badge #: 1083

(signature)

NON-COMPLIANCE/NON-CONFORMANCE ITEMS

The following item(s) have been identified as non-compliance/non-conformance, based on a "No" response captured for a legislative or best management practice (BMP) question (s), respectively.

Question Group: Logbooks

Question ID	MRDW1061000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Are logbooks properly maintained and contain the required information?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (6); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (7);		
Observation/Corrective Action(s)			
<p>Logbooks were not properly maintained and/or did not contain the required information. The owner and operating authority is required to make logbook records in accordance with O. Reg. 128/04 s. 27 which include, and are not limited to, any unusual or abnormal conditions that were observed in the subsystem during the shift, any action that was taken and any conclusions drawn from the observations.</p> <p>The logbooks do not mention the following AWQI incidents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - April 15, 2021 loss of pressure due to isolating a watermain to restore service to a customer at 17 Newton Ave, approximately 25 households affected. Boil water advisory was issued by public health unit and notices provided to affected users. - April 18, 2021 loss of pressure due to main isolation on North end of Brompton Road. Water was shut off for service repair and affected 20-25 people. <p>After the draft report was circulated for review, personal logbooks detailing the incidents above were provided. Records made within a personal logbook shall be furnished at the time of the inspection or included within the facility logbook.</p> <p>Action(s) Required: The owner and operating authority shall ensure that records are to be made within the logbook in accordance with O. Reg. 128/04 s. 27 (5).</p>			

Question Group: Other Inspection Findings

Question ID	MRDW1115000	Question Type	Legislative
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Question:

In the event that an issue of non-compliance outside the scope of this inspection protocol is identified, a "No" response may be used if further actions are deemed necessary (and approved by the DW Supervisor) to facilitate compliance.

Legislative Requirement

Not Applicable

Observation/Corrective Action(s)

The following instance(s) of non-compliance were also noted during the inspection:

1. The previous 2020-2021 Red Rock DWS Inspection Report noted the following non-compliance:

Section 1.6.4 of Schedule C of MDWL Number 297-101 requires that a monthly summary report is be prepared at the end of each calendar month which sets out the time, date and duration of each UV equipment alarm signalling unit malfunction, loss of power, or the unit is not providing the appropriate level of disinfection. The monthly report requires 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.

It was noted during the (previous) inspection that the operating authority have not been generating monthly UV alarm reports containing the prescribed information. It was reported that the alarm summaries are displayed on the UV control panel interface, but not all required information is provided in this format.

It was reported during this current inspection review period that there were no instances where there was water passing through the UV system below the minimum dosing. A review of the alarm reports contained numerous instances of UV alarm which meets the requirement set out in condition 1.6.3 of the current MDWL to include such alarms in a monthly report.

Action(s) Required:

1. By April 25, 2022: Create an SOP outlining the requirements set out in section 1.6 of the current MDWL for preparing a monthly UV alarm report and how to prepare the monthly report. Send the SOP to the undersigned officer.
2. By June 1, 2022: Create a monthly UV alarm report for each month of this inspection review period containing the required information set out in the MDWL and send to the undersigned officer.

2. AWQI 153191 was issued on December 8, 2020 due to the isolation of a watermain during repair. A boil water advisory (BWA) was put in place during the repair due to low pressure in the distribution system. Notifications were appropriately made in response to the incident and corrective actions were taken appropriately. Samples were collected for total coliform and E.coli analysis. One of the samples came back with total coliform

present. This sample was reported under AWQI 153203 on December 9, 2020. Corrective action was appropriately taken to resolve this latter incident and a Notice of Resolution was submitted on December 15, 2020 in which the BWA was lifted.

It was reported that Notice of Resolution was not completed and appropriately submitted to resolve AWQI 153191 as required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 16-9. This incident remains open.

Action(s) Required:

Notice of Resolution is to be submitted for AWQI 153191 by April 11, 2022.

Recommendation:

When submitting Notice of Resolution for multiple AWQI's list all AWQI's within the "Initial AWQI Number" field or submit separate Notice of Resolution forms for each incident.

3. Documentation was provided after the draft report was circulated for review. See questions MRDW106100 and MRDW1033000.

Action(s) Required:

It is the duty and responsibility of the owner and operating authority to furnish any document or data required to be kept under the Safe Drinking Water Act and of any other document related to the purpose of the inspection.

Question Group: Treatment Processes

Question ID	MRDW1042000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);		
Observation/Corrective Action(s)			
All UV sensors were not checked and calibrated as required. Schedule E of the current MDWL requires monthly UV sensor checks against a reference UV sensor. The UV sensor verification records were reviewed for the inspection period. The records confirmed that UV sensor verifications prescribed by Trojan UV reference sensor procedure are being performed monthly by operation staff except for February 2021 in which no record was provided. Notes were made within the logbook that confirm that the sensor check was completed. Calibration ratio of available monthly UV verifications complied with MDWL conditions.			

Action(s) Required:

The owner and operating authority shall ensure that sensor verification records are made and kept in accordance with the current MDWL requirements.

Question ID	MRDW1035000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are operators examining continuous monitoring test results and are they examining the results within 72 hours of the test?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10;		
Observation/Corrective Action(s)			
<p>Operators were not examining continuous monitoring test results or they were not examining the results within 72 hours of the test. It was reported during the inspection that continuous monitoring test results review are recorded within the logbook. The paper 2020-2021 logbooks during the period where the Municipality was the operating authority for this inspection period include a section for chart recorder review, which meets the requirement. However there are periods mentioned below where the 72 hour review did not happen within the required time frame:</p> <p>December 17, 2020 - December 21, 2020 (96 hours) December 22, 2020 - December 28, 2020 (144 hours) January 15, 2021 - January 19, 2021 (96 hours) February 18, 2021 - February 22, 2021 (96 hours) March 4, 2021 - March 8, 2021 (96 hours)</p> <p>The paper OCWA logbooks mention a 72 hour review infrequently and the e-logs includes only 9 mentions of the 72 hour continuous monitoring test results in the electronic logbook report for the period of June 21, 2021 - January 18, 2022.</p> <p>Action(s) Required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The owner and operating authority shall ensure that continuous monitoring data is reviewed within 72 hours and a specific record made of the review as required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 6-5 section (1)1-4. 2. By no later than the third day of the following month, the owner and operating authority shall ensure the monthly e-log reports are to be sent to undersigned officer for April, May, and June 2022. 			

Question ID	MRDW1024000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			

Do records confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined?	
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2);
Observation/Corrective Action(s)	
<p>Records did not confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined. Distribution system chlorine residuals are measured continuously at the Red Rock elevated water tower using an on-line chlorine analyzer as a back-up and through collecting grab samples a hand-held chlorine analyzer throughout the distribution system two times per week by the operator at four and three locations, respectively, with the exceptions listed in question MRDW1033000.</p> <p>During the inspection review period the minimum distribution chlorine residual of 0.05mg/L was measured and recorded on November 9, 2021 at distribution location DW3 using a hand-held chlorine analyzer.</p> <p>Chlorine residual grab samples, which are used to monitor secondary disinfection, were missed during this inspection review period. Compliance cannot be confirmed.</p> <p>Action(s) Required: Refer to question MRDW1033000.</p>	

Question Group: Water Quality Monitoring

Question ID	MRDW1086000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are all haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (6);		
Observation/Corrective Action(s)			
All haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation are not being conducted within the required frequency and/or at the required location. The owner of the Red Rock DWS must ensure that at least one distribution sample is taken in each			

calendar quarter and at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous calendar quarter from a point in the drinking water system's distribution system or plumbing that is connected to the drinking water system, that is likely to have an elevated potential for the formation of haloacetic acids (HAA) and is tested for HAAs.

Since the last ministry inspection, HAA samples were collected at the following locations:

November 10, 2020 (60.3 µg/L)

February 2, 2021 (36.8 µg/L)

June 3, 2021 (64.7 µg/L) (121 days after previous sample)

August 17, 2021 (39.6 µg/L)

October 26, 2021 (32.1 µg/L)

The running annual average concentration of HAAs in the past four quarterly samples is 35.8 µg/L, which is below the Ontario Drinking Water Standard of 80 µg/L.

Action(s) Required:

The owner and operating authority shall ensure that haloacetic acid samples are collected during calendar quarter and is taken at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous three-month period or calendar quarter as required in O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 6-1.1(4).

Question ID	MRDW1087000	Question Type	Legislative
<p>Question: Have all trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation been conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?</p>			
<p>Legislative Requirement SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (1);</p>			
<p>Observation/Corrective Action(s)</p>			
<p>All trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were not conducted within the required frequency and at the required location. The owner of the Red Rock DWS must ensure that at least one distribution sample is taken in each calendar quarter and at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous calendar quarter from a point in the drinking water system's distribution system or plumbing that is connected to the drinking water system, that is likely to have an elevated potential for the formation of trihalomethanes (THM) and is tested for THMs.</p>			
<p>Since the last ministry inspection, THM samples were collected at the following locations:</p>			
<p>November 10, 2020 (41.1 µg/L)</p>			
<p>February 2, 2021 (46.8 µg/L)</p>			
<p>June 3, 2021 (47.5 µg/L) (121 days after previous sample)</p>			

August 17, 2021 (74.1 µg/L)
October 26, 2021 (49.3 µg/L)

The running annual average concentration of THMs in the past four quarterly samples is 54.4 µg/L, which is below the Ontario Drinking Water Standard of 100 µg/L.

Action(s) Required:

The owner and operating authority shall ensure that trihalomethan samples are collected during calendar quarter and is taken at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous three-month period or calendar quarter as required in O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 6-1.1(4).

Question ID	MRDW1088000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are all nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency for the DWS?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-7;		
Observation/Corrective Action(s)			
<p>All nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were not conducted within the required frequency for the DWS. The owner of the Red Rock DWS shall ensure that at least one water sample is taken every three months (at least 60 days and not more than 120 days after the previous sample) and tested for nitrate and nitrite. The concentration of nitrates and nitrites in all collected samples during the inspection review period was below the ODWQS for nitrate and nitrite (10mg/L and 1 mg/L, respectively)</p> <p>Samples were collected on the following dates:</p> <p>November 24, 2020 - 84 days after previous sample February 2, 2021 - 70 days after previous sample June 3, 2021 - 121 days after previous sample August 17, 2021 - 75 days after previous sample October 26, 2021 - 70 days after previous sample</p> <p>The nitrate sample collected on June 3, 2021 does not meet the sample frequency requirement set out in Schedule 6-1.1 (4) of O. Reg. 170/03.</p> <p>Action(s) Required: The owner and operating authority shall ensure that nitrate/nitrite sample are collected during a three-month period or calendar quarter and is taken at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous three-month period or calendar quarter.</p>			

INSPECTION DETAILS

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

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

Question ID	MRDW1001000	Question Type	Information
Question:			
What was the scope of this inspection?			
Legislative Requirement	Not Applicable		
Observation			
<p>The primary focus of this inspection is to confirm compliance with Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) legislation as well as evaluating conformance with ministry drinking water policies and guidelines during the inspection period. The ministry utilizes a comprehensive, multi-barrier approach in the inspection of water systems that focuses on the source, treatment, and distribution components as well as management practices.</p> <p>This drinking water system is subject to the legislative requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002 (SDWA) and regulations made therein, including Ontario Regulation 170/03, "Drinking Water Systems" (O.Reg. 170/03). This inspection has been conducted pursuant to Section 81 of the SDWA.</p> <p>This inspection report does not suggest that all applicable legislation and regulations were evaluated. It remains the responsibility of the owner to ensure compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements. The unannounced virtual inspection was conducted on March 1, 2022 by the undersigned officer, Danielle Krawec and accompanied by water inspector Sam Shippam. The inspection included a virtual tour of the Red Rock Drinking Water System (DWS), desktop continuous data review and desktop documentation review. During the virtual inspection the operator was asked to take a chlorine residual on camera, the primary disinfection equipment was inspected, 72-hour data review processes were reviewed, and live logbook reports were available.</p> <p>The inspection review period referred to herein is the period of time from the date of the previous Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks inspection (i.e. October 16, 2020), to the date of this inspection, (January 18, 2022), unless otherwise stated.</p> <p>During the inspection review period the operating authority changed to the Ontario Clean Water Agency on March 1, 2021. The Red Rock DWS was previously operated by the Township.</p>			

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

Question ID	MRDW1011000	Question Type	BMP
Question: Does the owner have a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place?			
Legislative Requirement	Not Applicable		
Observation			
The owner had a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place.			

Question ID	MRDW1012000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Does the owner have a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place that meets the requirements of the MDWL?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);		
Observation			
The owner had a harmful algal bloom monitoring plan in place that meets the requirements of the MDWL 297-101 Issue 3.			

Question ID	MRDW1014000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Is there sufficient monitoring of flow as required by the MDWL or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);		
Observation			
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. Magnetic flow meters			

are installed at the common raw water and treated water discharge lines, recording data at 2 minute intervals.

Both the raw and treated flow meters were calibrated on September 14, 2021. Previously, the flow meters were calibrated September 8 2020 by Lakeside Process Controls.

Question ID	MRDW1016000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);		
Observation			
<p>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. Part 1.0 of Schedule C of the current Municipal Drinking Water Licence limits the maximum daily volume of treated water that flows from the treatment system to the distribution system to 2,722 m³/day.</p> <p>In addition, the current Permit To Take Water limits water takings from Lake Superior to 3,080 L/minute and 2,954,900 L/day.</p> <p>The instantaneous treated water flows are recorded every 2 minutes and recorded on log sheets. Daily reports, monthly log sheets and daily log sheets were reviewed for the inspection period.</p> <p>The rated capacity for the flow into the distribution system was not exceeded during this inspection period. The maximum daily volume was recorded at 528.25 m³/day on July 18, 2021.</p> <p>Daily water takings from Nipigon Bay were not exceeded during this inspection period. The maximum daily taking was recorded at 528,480 L/day on July 18, 2021.</p>			

Question ID	MRDW1030000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (2);		
Observation			

Primary disinfection chlorine monitoring was conducted at a location approved by 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. The primary disinfection free chlorine residual is continuously measured downstream of the clear well, before treated water leaves the plant.

Question ID	MRDW1032000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-3 (2);		
Observation Continuous monitoring of each filter effluent line was being performed for turbidity. There are four filters, each equipped with an on-line filter turbidity analyzer which records data at a 2-minute interval.			

Question ID	MRDW1033000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Is the secondary disinfectant residual measured as required for the large municipal residential distribution system?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-2 (4);		
Observation The secondary disinfectant residual was measured as required for the distribution system. Compliance is ensured through grab samples collected throughout the distribution system two times per week by the operator at four and three locations, respectively. During the inspection review period all samples were collected in accordance with O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 7-2 (3). Records were provided to demonstrate compliance only after a copy of the draft inspection was circulated for review.			

Question ID	MRDW1037000	Question Type	Legislative
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?

Legislative Requirement	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);
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Observation

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. The minimum chlorine dosage to achieve primary disinfection is dependent on the number of filters and flow. The flow of the plant is steady and typically four filters are online. In the event that flow changes or maintenance is required on a filter and are taken offline a CT calculation is done and the primary chlorine alarm is adjusted. The primary chlorine low set point is typically set to 0.63 mg/L which alarms and calls out the operator.

The maximum turbidity alarm at each of the four on-line filter effluent turbidity analyzers is set at 0.75 NTU. Each filter is set up separately and will trigger an automatic alarm and shutdown.

Secondary disinfection chlorine is monitored at the water tower with a minimum alarm is set at 0.3 mg/L and is equipped with operator call out.

Question ID	MRDW1038000	Question Type	Legislative
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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?

Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4;
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Observation

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	MRDW1039000	Question Type	Legislative
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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?

Legislative Requirement SDWA | O. Reg. 170/03 | 1-6 | (3);

Observation

The owner and operating authority ensured that the primary disinfection equipment had a recording device that continuously recorded the performance of the disinfection equipment. Schedule C, section 1.6.2 of the current MDWL prescribes that the ultraviolet light disinfection equipment shall test for calculated UV dose and flow rate 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.

Additionally, section 1.6.3 requires that when there is a UV alarm, UV dose and flow rate are recorded at a recording frequency of once every five minutes or less until the alarm condition has been corrected.

UV dose of UV#1 and #2 are recorded at a frequency of 2-minutes, no exceptions.

Question ID	MRDW1042000	Question Type	Legislative
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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?

Legislative Requirement SDWA | 31 | (1);

Observation

All UV sensors were not checked and calibrated as required. Schedule E of the current MDWL requires monthly UV sensor checks against a reference UV sensor. The UV sensor verification records were reviewed for the inspection period. The records confirmed that UV sensor verifications prescribed by Trojan UV reference sensor procedure are being performed monthly by operation staff except for February 2021 in which no record was provided. Notes were made within the logbook that confirm that the sensor check was completed.

Calibration ratio of available monthly UV verifications complied with MDWL conditions.

Action(s) Required:

The owner and operating authority shall ensure that sensor verification records are made and kept in accordance with the current MDWL requirements.

Question ID	MRDW1035000	Question Type	Legislative
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Question:	
Are operators examining continuous monitoring test results and are they examining the results within 72 hours of the test?	
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10;
Observation	
<p>Operators were not examining continuous monitoring test results or they were not examining the results within 72 hours of the test. It was reported during the inspection that continuous monitoring test results review are recorded within the logbook. The paper 2020-2021 logbooks during the period where the Municipality was the operating authority for this inspection period include a section for chart recorder review, which meets the requirement. However there are periods mentioned below where the 72 hour review did not happen within the required time frame:</p> <p>December 17, 2020 - December 21, 2020 (96 hours) December 22, 2020 - December 28, 2020 (144 hours) January 15, 2021 - January 19, 2021 (96 hours) February 18, 2021 - February 22, 2021 (96 hours) March 4, 2021 - March 8, 2021 (96 hours)</p> <p>The paper OCWA logbooks mention a 72 hour review infrequently and the e-logs includes only 9 mentions of the 72 hour continuous monitoring test results in the electronic logbook report for the period of June 21, 2021 - January 18, 2022.</p> <p>Action(s) Required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The owner and operating authority shall ensure that continuous monitoring data is reviewed within 72 hours and a specific record made of the review as required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 6-5 section (1)1-4. 2. By no later than the third day of the following month, the owner and operating authority shall ensure the monthly e-log reports are to be sent to undersigned officer for April, May, and June 2022. 	

Question ID	MRDW1040000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are all continuous analysers calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10;		
Observation			
All continuous analysers were calibrated, maintained, and operated, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the regulation. On-line continuous chlorine and turbidity			

analyzers were calibrated on August 31, 2021 by Lakeside Process Controls. They were previously calibrated on August 4, 2020 by ClearTech Inc.

Question ID	MRDW1108000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Where continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of free chlorine residual, total chlorine residual, combined chlorine residual or turbidity, required by Regulation 170, an Order, MDWL, or DWWP issued under Part V, SDWA, has triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, did a qualified person respond in a timely manner and take appropriate actions?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)1-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1)5-10; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-5 (1.1);		
Observation			
Where required continuous monitoring equipment used for the monitoring of chlorine residual and/or turbidity triggered an alarm or an automatic shut-off, a qualified person responded in a timely manner and took appropriate actions. Operations staff responded to various alarm incidents throughout the inspection review period in a timely fashion and took appropriate corrective actions.			

Question ID	MRDW1109000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-6 (1);		
Observation			
When the primary disinfection equipment, other than that used for chlorination or chloramination, has failed causing an alarm to sound or an automatic shut-off to occur, a certified operator responded in a timely manner and took appropriate actions.			

Question ID	MRDW1018000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Has the owner ensured that all equipment is installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit?			

Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);
Observation	
<p>The owner had ensured that all equipment was installed in accordance with Schedule A and Schedule C of the Drinking Water Works Permit. A virtual inspection of the treatment system was conducted and confirmed that all treatment equipment at the Red Rock DWS is installed in accordance with Schedule A of the Drinking Water Works Permit.</p>	

Question ID	MRDW1023000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
<p>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?</p>			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2);		
Observation			
<p>Records indicated that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner that achieved the design capabilities required under Ontario Regulation 170/03 or a 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 Red Rock DWS obtains water from a surface water source, Lake Superior. The treatment system must be capable of achieving an overall performance that provides, at a minimum, a 4-log removal or inactivation of viruses, 3-log removal or inactivation of Giardia cysts and a 2-log removal or inactivation of Cryptosporidium oocysts.</p> <p>The treatment system at the Red Rock DWS consists of chemically assisted direct filtration, UV and chlorine disinfection. In addition, pH adjustment is used to control corrosion and lead leaching in the distribution system. Secondary disinfection is provided utilizing the primary disinfection chlorine feed system.</p> <p>The Red Rock DWS must achieve a 2-log inactivation of viruses through chlorine disinfection process, according to the current MDWL.</p> <p>The minimum chlorine residual required to achieve primary disinfection ranges between 0.13 mg/L (at 20°C and 4 filters in service) and 1.36 mg/L (at 0.5°C and 2 filters in service), depending on a raw water temperature and number of filters being used.</p> <p>The minimum alarm set point at the on-line primary chlorine analyzer is set at 0.63 mg/L and remains consistent at that set point due to a steady flow of around 20 L/s. CT value is calculated and the set point is adjusted and set 0.1 mg/L higher than the minimum required chlorine residual in the event of a change in flow or the number of filters in service changes from 4.</p> <p>Daily reports, round sheets and 2-minute data were reviewed for the inspection period. During this period, the records reviewed indicate that the treatment equipment was operated in a manner to achieve the design capabilities.</p>			

In order to achieve a 2-log removal or inactivation of viruses, 3-log removal or inactivation of Giardia cysts and a 2-log removal or inactivation of Cryptosporidium oocysts the UV disinfection units must provide a continuous minimum pass-through UV dose of 40 mJ/cm². It was reported during the inspection that UV units are equipped with a minimum UV alarm set at 40 mL/cm², which would trigger an alarm, call out and treatment system shutdown. UV doses for unit #1 and unit #2 and raw water flows are measured and recorded every 2 minutes.

In order to meet or exceed a 2.0-log Giardia cyst removal, 2.0-log Cryptosporidium oocyst removal and a 1.0-log

virus removal credit, the direct filtration process must meet the following criteria:

- use a chemical coagulant at all times when the treatment plant is in operation;
- monitor and adjust chemical dosages in response to variations in raw water quality;
- maintain effective backwash procedures, including filter-to-waste or an equivalent procedure during filter ripening to ensure that the effluent turbidity requirements are met at all times;
- continuously monitor filtrate turbidity from each filter; and,
- meet the performance criterion for filtered water turbidity of less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements each month.

Continuous filter effluent turbidity readings are recorded every 2-minutes. Maximum turbidity data and continuous data were reviewed.

During this period, the filter effluent turbidities briefly (less than 11 minutes) exceeded 1.0 NTU as a result of filter backwash activities carried out on other filter(s).

The review of continuous data confirmed the compliance with monthly filter performance criterion during the inspection period. The coagulant feed system consists of two chemical feed pumps (alum and polymer) equipped with a flow switch which would alert operators of a coagulant loss and trigger an automatic plant shutdown. Coagulant feed pumps are not flow paced and require manual adjustment when raw water flow increases. No coagulant feed outage occurred during the inspection period.

During the inspection period the required minimum level of treatment with chlorine disinfection and chemically assisted direct filtration.

Question ID	MRDW1024000	Question Type	Legislative
<p>Question:</p> <p>Do records confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined?</p>			
Legislative Requirement		SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-2 (2);	
Observation			
Records did not confirm that the water treatment equipment which provides chlorination or chloramination for secondary disinfection purposes was operated so that at all times and all			

locations in the distribution system the chlorine residual was never less than 0.05 mg/l free or 0.25 mg/l combined. Distribution system chlorine residuals are measured continuously at the Red Rock elevated water tower using an on-line chlorine analyzer as a back-up and through collecting grab samples a hand-held chlorine analyzer throughout the distribution system two times per week by the operator at four and three locations, respectively, with the exceptions listed in question MRDW1033000.

During the inspection review period the minimum distribution chlorine residual of 0.05mg/L was measured and recorded on November 9, 2021 at distribution location DW3 using a hand-held chlorine analyzer.

Chlorine residual grab samples, which are used to monitor secondary disinfection, were missed during this inspection review period. Compliance cannot be confirmed.

Action(s) Required:
Refer to question MRDW1033000.

Question ID	MRDW1026000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 1-6 (1);		
Observation			
<p>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 Ontario Regulation 170/03. It was reported during the last inspection that "UV alarm is triggered when dose is less than 40mJ/cm2. First stage of alarm is triggered after 45 seconds, which is a low UV dose major alarm, which ramps up power to compensate for low dose. The second stage alarm is triggered after 8 minutes, which is a low UV dose critical alarm. This alarm shuts valve feeding UV units and stops flow to the clearwell."</p> <p>It was reported that the alarms will show on PLC, but no call-out alarm will be triggered with a major and critical alarms.</p> <p>OCWA is the new operating authority and has installed a system for data collection, monitoring and alarming of the water treatment facility. As of April 1, 2021 OCWA confirmed that the system has been implemented with an alarm system to ensure that the operators are called out immediately upon any plant lock out, which includes UV dosage issues.</p> <p>The current alarm for UV shuts the plant down and calls out the operator at any dosage below 40mJ/cm2.</p>			

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Question ID	MRDW1062000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 7-5;		
Observation			
Records or other record keeping mechanisms confirmed that operational testing not performed by continuous monitoring equipment was being done by a certified operator, water quality analyst, or person who suffices the requirements of O. Reg. 170/03 7-5.			

Question ID	MRDW1060000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Do the operations and maintenance manuals meet the requirements of the DWWP and MDWL issued under Part V of the SDWA?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);		
Observation			
<p>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. Section 16.2 of Schedule B of the current Municipal Drinking Water Licence (MDWL) requires that the operations manual includes, at a minimum, the requirements of the licence and associated procedures; the requirements of the drinking water works permit for the drinking water system; procedures for the monitoring and recording of in process parameters necessary for the control of any treatment subsystem and for assessing the performance of the drinking water system; procedures for the operation and maintenance of monitoring equipment; contingency plans and procedures for the provision of adequate equipment and material to deal with emergencies, upset and equipment breakdown; and procedures for the dealing with complaints related to the drinking-water system.</p> <p>Operating procedures are maintained electronically at the plant. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Critical Control Point (CCP) SOPs for secondary disinfection, primary disinfection, high filter effluent turbidity, high or loss of turbidity signal, loss of filter media, thermal turnover in source water and emergency/contingency reporting. - Emergency SOPs for source contamination, indications of adverse water quality, loss of supply, loss of raw water supply - fire truck, critical shortage of staff and watermain repair. 			

Emergency contact information is also documented.

- Routine SOPs for filing lab results, water quality complaint, essential supplies and services, switching to direct services, switching to direct filtration, extended high filtration, extended high flows, standby generator, creation and backup and storage of documents and records, checking filter head loss switches, creating and scheduling work orders, procedure for changing chlorine cylinders, backwash water handling, process chemical handling and MSDS for on site chemicals.

Question ID	MRDW1071000	Question Type	BMP
Question: Has the owner provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system?			
Legislative Requirement	Not Applicable		
Observation			
The owner had provided security measures to protect components of the drinking water system. Properties around the low lift pimping station and standby generator building are not fenced. All entry doors remain locked.			

Question ID	MRDW1073000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Has the overall responsible operator been designated for all subsystems which comprise the drinking water system?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 23 (1);		
Observation			
The overall responsible operator has been designated for each subsystem. The ORO is documented daily in the electronic logs.			

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

Operators-in-charge had been designated for all subsystems which comprised the drinking water system.

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

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

Question ID	MRDW1099000	Question Type	Information
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)?			
Legislative Requirement	Not Applicable		
Observation Records did not 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). Sample collected on December 8, 2021 exceeded total coliforms. The exceedance was reported under AWQI 153203.			

Question ID	MRDW1094000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Are all water quality monitoring requirements imposed by the MDWL and DWWP being			

met?	
Legislative Requirement	SDWA 31 (1);
Observation	
All water quality monitoring requirements imposed by the MDWL or DWWP issued under Part V of the SDWA were being met.	

Question ID	MRDW1096000	Question Type	Legislative
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?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 6-3 (1);		
Observation			
Records confirmed that chlorine residual tests were being conducted at the same time and at the same location that microbiological samples were obtained. Free chlorine residuals are measured in the distribution system and at the treated tap at the time microbiological samples are collected and recorded on the laboratory chain of custody form.			

Question ID	MRDW1081000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are all microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for distribution samples being met?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-2 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-2 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-2 (3);		
Observation			
All microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for distribution samples were being met. The Red Rock distribution system serves a population of approximately 800 residents. The system is classified as a large municipal residential system. The owner and operating authority are to ensure that at least eight (8) distribution samples are collected each month, with a minimum of one (1) of the samples being collected each week, and have them analyzed for total coliform (TC) and E.coli (EC). At least 25% of the distribution samples collected must also be analyzed for heterotrophic plate count (HPC).			
During the inspection period a minimum of two (2) samples were collected per week, with an average of ten (10) samples collected per month for total coliform and E.coli analysis. An average of 38% of distribution samples collected were analyzed for heterotrophic plate count.			

Question ID	MRDW1083000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Are all microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for treated samples being met?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10-3;		
Observation			
<p>All microbiological water quality monitoring requirements for treated samples were being met. The Red Rock distribution system is classified as a large municipal residential system. The owner and operating authority are to ensure that at least one (1) treated sample is collected each week and analyzed for total coliform (TC), E.coli (EC) and heterotrophic plate count (HPC).</p> <p>A review of sampling data determined that the above requirements were met for the inspection review period.</p>			

Question ID	MRDW1084000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Are all inorganic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-2;		
Observation			
<p>All inorganic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. The Red Rock DWS is a large municipal residential system with a surface water source. The owner and operating authority are required to collect a treated water sample every 12 months and analyzed for each parameter set out in Schedule 23 of O. Reg. 170/03.</p> <p>During the inspection period, samples were collected on October 20, 2020 and October 21, 2021 and analyzed for inorganic parameters set out in Schedule 23 of O. Reg. 170/03. Samples were collected previously in 2019 on October 22, 2019.</p>			

Question ID	MRDW1085000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Are all organic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			

Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-4 (3);
Observation	
<p>All organic water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. The Red Rock DWS is a large municipal residential system with a surface water source. The owner and operating authority are required to collect a treated water sample every 12 months and analyzed for each parameter set out in Schedule 24 of O. Reg. 170/03.</p> <p>During the inspection period, samples were collected on October 20, 2020 and October 21, 2021 and analyzed for organic parameters set out in Schedule 24 of O. Reg. 170/03. Samples were collected previously in 2019 on October 22, 2019.</p>	

Question ID	MRDW1086000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are all haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6.1 (6);		
Observation			
<p>All haloacetic acid water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation are not being conducted within the required frequency and/or at the required location. The owner of the Red Rock DWS must ensure that at least one distribution sample is taken in each calendar quarter and at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous calendar quarter from a point in the drinking water system's distribution system or plumbing that is connected to the drinking water system, that is likely to have an elevated potential for the formation of haloacetic acids (HAA) and is tested for HAAs.</p> <p>Since the last ministry inspection, HAA samples were collected at the following locations: November 10, 2020 (60.3 µg/L) February 2, 2021 (36.8 µg/L) June 3, 2021 (64.7 µg/L) (121 days after previous sample) August 17, 2021 (39.6 µg/L) October 26, 2021 (32.1 µg/L)</p> <p>The running annual average concentration of HAAs in the past four quarterly samples is 35.8 µg/L, which is below the Ontario Drinking Water Standard of 80 µg/L.</p>			

Action(s) Required:

The owner and operating authority shall ensure that haloacetic acid samples are collected during calendar quarter and is taken at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous three-month period or calendar quarter as required in O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 6-1.1(4).

Question ID	MRDW1087000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Have all trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation been conducted within the required frequency and at the required location?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-6 (1);		
Observation			
<p>All trihalomethane water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were not conducted within the required frequency and at the required location. The owner of the Red Rock DWS must ensure that at least one distribution sample is taken in each calendar quarter and at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous calendar quarter from a point in the drinking water system's distribution system or plumbing that is connected to the drinking water system, that is likely to have an elevated potential for the formation of trihalomethanes (THM) and is tested for THMs.</p> <p>Since the last ministry inspection, THM samples were collected at the following locations: November 10, 2020 (41.1 µg/L) February 2, 2021 (46.8 µg/L) June 3, 2021 (47.5 µg/L) (121 days after previous sample) August 17, 2021 (74.1 µg/L) October 26, 2021 (49.3 µg/L)</p> <p>The running annual average concentration of THMs in the past four quarterly samples is 54.4 µg/L, which is below the Ontario Drinking Water Standard of 100 µg/L.</p> <p>Action(s) Required: The owner and operating authority shall ensure that trihalomethan samples are collected during calendar quarter and is taken at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous three-month period or calendar quarter as required in O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 6-1.1(4).</p>			

Question ID	MRDW1088000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			

Are all nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency for the DWS?	
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-7;
Observation	
<p>All nitrate/nitrite water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were not conducted within the required frequency for the DWS. The owner of the Red Rock DWS shall ensure that at least one water sample is taken every three months (at least 60 days and not more than 120 days after the previous sample) and tested for nitrate and nitrite. The concentration of nitrates and nitrites in all collected samples during the inspection review period was below the ODWQS for nitrate and nitrite (10mg/L and 1 mg/L, respectively)</p> <p>Samples were collected on the following dates:</p> <p>November 24, 2020 - 84 days after previous sample February 2, 2021 - 70 days after previous sample June 3, 2021 - 121 days after previous sample August 17, 2021 - 75 days after previous sample October 26, 2021 - 70 days after previous sample</p> <p>The nitrate sample collected on June 3, 2021 does not meet the sample frequency requirement set out in Schedule 6-1.1 (4) of O. Reg. 170/03.</p> <p>Action(s) Required: The owner and operating authority shall ensure that nitrate/nitrite sample are collected during a three-month period or calendar quarter and is taken at least 60 days, and not more than 120 days, after a sample was taken for that purpose in the previous three-month period or calendar quarter.</p>	

Question ID	MRDW1089000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are all sodium water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-8;		
Observation			
<p>All sodium water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. The owner of the drinking water system and the operating authority for the system must ensure that at least one water sample is taken every 60 months and is tested for sodium.</p> <p>A treated sample was collected on October 21, 2021 for sodium analysis, yielding a sodium</p>			

concentration of 10.3 mg/L. A sample was previously collected on October 18, 2016. The next sodium sampling is scheduled for 2026.

Question ID	MRDW1090000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Where fluoridation is not practiced, are all fluoride water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation conducted within the required frequency?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 13-9;		
Observation			
<p>All fluoride water quality monitoring requirements prescribed by legislation were conducted within the required frequency. If a drinking water system does not provide fluoridation, the owner of the system and the operating facility for the system must ensure that a treated water sample is taken at least once every 60 months and is tested for fluoride, in accordance with Schedule 13-9 of O.Reg.170/03.</p> <p>A treated sample was collected on October 26, 2021 for fluoride analysis, yielding a fluoride concentration below the method detection limit of 0.02 mg/L, which is below the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standard of 1.5 mg/L.</p> <p>The next fluoride sampling is scheduled for 2026.</p>			

Question ID	MRDW1100000	Question Type	Information
Question: Did any reportable adverse/exceedance conditions occur during the inspection period?			
Legislative Requirement	Not Applicable		
Observation			
<p>There were reportable adverse/exceedances during the inspection period. The following instances of reportable adverse/exceedance conditions occurred within the inspection review period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - December 8, 2020 AWQI 153191 Low pressure in system due to service repair to main. - December 9, 2020 AWQI 153203 Total coliforms in distribution sample associated with above service main repair. -April 2, 2021 AWQI 153799 High chlorine event at water tower. - April 15, 2021 AWQI 153887 Loss of pressure due to isolation of service main for repair. - May 18, 2021 AWQI 154079 Loss of pressure due to isolate of service main for repair. December 2, 2021 AWQI 15112 Low chlorine event 			

Question ID	MRDW1101000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Have corrective actions (as per Schedule 17) been taken to address adverse conditions, including any other steps as directed by the Medical Officer of Health?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-1; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-10 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-10 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-11; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-12; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-13; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-14; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-2; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-3; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-4; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-5; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-6; SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 17-9;		
Observation Corrective actions (as per Schedule 17) had been taken to address adverse conditions, including any other steps that were directed by the Medical Officer of Health.			

Question ID	MRDW1113000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Have all changes to the system registration information been provided to the Ministry within ten (10) days of the change?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 10.1 (3);		
Observation All changes to the system registration information were provided within ten (10) days of the change.			

Question ID	MRDW1104000	Question Type	Legislative
Question: Were all required verbal notifications of adverse water quality incidents immediately provided as per O. Reg. 170/03 16-6?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (3.1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (3.2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 16-6 (6);		
Observation All required notifications of adverse water quality incidents were immediately provided as			

per O. Reg. 170/03 16-6. During the inspection review period there were several incidents which were reported and resolved appropriately.

AWQI 153191 was issued on December 8, 2020 due to the isolation of a watermain during repair. A boil water advisory (BWA) was put in place during the repair due to low pressure in the distribution system. Notifications were appropriately made in response to the incident and corrective actions were taken appropriately. Samples were collected for total coliform and E.coli analysis. One of the samples came back with total coliform present. This sample was reported under AWQI 153203 on December 9, 2020. Corrective action was appropriately taken to resolve this latter incident and a Notice of Resolution was submitted on December 15, 2020 in which the BWA was lifted.

It was reported that Notice of Resolution was not completed and appropriately submitted to resolve AWQI 153191. This incident remains open.

Action(s) Required:

Refer to question MRDW1115000.

Question ID	MRDW1112000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
If the drinking water system was required to post warning notices, were approved warning notices posted in accordance with O. Reg. 170/03 19-2?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 19-2 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 19-2 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 170/03 19-2 (3);		
Observation			
The drinking water system was required to post warning notices and approved warning notices were posted in accordance with O. Reg. 170/03 19-2.			

Question ID	MRDW1115000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
In the event that an issue of non-compliance outside the scope of this inspection protocol is identified, a "No" response may be used if further actions are deemed necessary (and approved by the DW Supervisor) to facilitate compliance.			
Legislative Requirement	Not Applicable		
Observation			
The following instance(s) of non-compliance were also noted during the inspection:			
1. The previous 2020-2021 Red Rock DWS Inspection Report noted the following non-compliance:			

Section 1.6.4 of Schedule C of MDWL Number 297-101 requires that a monthly summary report is be prepared at the end of each calendar month which sets out the time, date and duration of each UV equipment alarm signalling unit malfunction, loss of power, or the unit is not providing the appropriate level of disinfection. The monthly report requires 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.

It was noted during the (previous) inspection that the operating authority have not been generating monthly UV alarm reports containing the prescribed information. It was reported that the alarm summaries are displayed on the UV control panel interface, but not all required information is provided in this format.

It was reported during this current inspection review period that there were no instances where there was water passing through the UV system below the minimum dosing. A review of the alarm reports contained numerous instances of UV alarm which meets the requirement set out in condition 1.6.3 of the current MDWL to include such alarms in a monthly report.

Action(s) Required:

1. By April 25, 2022: Create an SOP outlining the requirements set out in section 1.6 of the current MDWL for preparing a monthly UV alarm report and how to prepare the monthly report. Send the SOP to the undersigned officer.
2. By June 1, 2022: Create a monthly UV alarm report for each month of this inspection review period containing the required information set out in the MDWL and send to the undersigned officer.

2. AWQI 153191 was issued on December 8, 2020 due to the isolation of a watermain during repair. A boil water advisory (BWA) was put in place during the repair due to low pressure in the distribution system. Notifications were appropriately made in response to the incident and corrective actions were taken appropriately. Samples were collected for total coliform and E.coli analysis. One of the samples came back with total coliform present. This sample was reported under AWQI 153203 on December 9, 2020. Corrective action was appropriately taken to resolve this latter incident and a Notice of Resolution was submitted on December 15, 2020 in which the BWA was lifted.

It was reported that Notice of Resolution was not completed and appropriately submitted to resolve AWQI 153191 as required under O. Reg. 170/03 Schedule 16-9. This incident remains open.

Action(s) Required:

Notice of Resolution is to be submitted for AWQI 153191 by April 11, 2022.

Recommendation:

When submitting Notice of Resolution for multiple AWQI's list all AWQI's within the "Initial AWQI Number" field or submit separate Notice of Resolution forms for each incident.

3. Documentation was provided after the draft report was circulated for review. See questions MRDW106100 and MRDW1033000.

Action(s) Required:

It is the duty and responsibility of the owner and operating authority to furnish any document or data required to be kept under the Safe Drinking Water Act and of any other document related to the purpose of the inspection.

Question ID	MRDW1059000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Do the operations and maintenance manuals contain plans, drawings and process descriptions sufficient for the safe and efficient operation of the system?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 28;		
Observation			
The operations and maintenance manuals contained plans, drawings and process descriptions sufficient for the safe and efficient operation of the system. The Red Rock DWS Operational Plan, revised on May 1, 2021 by OCWA , contains treatment system description. An up-to-date process flow diagram is included in the plan. The "Township of Red Rock Water Distribution Map" depicts the location of fire hydrants, distribution valves, curb stops and the size of watermains.			

Question ID	MRDW1061000	Question Type	Legislative
Question:			
Are logbooks properly maintained and contain the required information?			
Legislative Requirement	SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (1); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (2); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (3); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (4); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (5); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (6); SDWA O. Reg. 128/04 27 (7);		
Observation			
Logbooks were not properly maintained and/or did not contain the required information. The owner and operating authority is required to make logbook records in accordance with O. Reg. 128/04 s. 27 which include, and are not limited to, any unusual or abnormal conditions that were observed in the subsystem during the shift, any action that was taken and any conclusions drawn from the observations. The logbooks do not mention the following AWQI incidents: - April 15, 2021 loss of pressure due to isolating a watermain to restore service to a			

customer at 17 Newton Ave, approximately 25 households affected. Boil water advisory was issued by public health unit and notices provided to affected users.

- April 18, 2021 loss of pressure due to main isolation on North end of Brompton Road. Water was shut off for service repair and affected 20-25 people.

After the draft report was circulated for review, personal logbooks detailing the incidents above were provided. Records made within a personal logbook shall be furnished at the time of the inspection or included within the facility logbook.

Action(s) Required:

The owner and operating authority shall ensure that records are to be made within the logbook in accordance with O. Reg. 128/04 s. 27 (5).



**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

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RED ROCK

955th REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL

MAY 2nd, 2022

Present: Mayor: D. Robinson
Councillors: S. Park
C. Todesco
G. Muir
M. McDonald

Chief Administrative Officer: M. Figliomeni
Fire Chief: R. Pitre (electronically)

ONE: CLOSED SESSION

1.1 Resolution to Close the Meeting

Resolution #1

Moved by: Councillor Muir
Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council move into Closed Session at 6:30pm under the authorities as printed in the Agenda.

CARRIED

Council entered Closed Session.

Resolution #2

Moved by: Councillor Muir
Seconded by: Councillor Park

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council approves the Closed Session minutes for the April 18, 2022 Regular Meeting of Council.

CARRIED

Resolution #3

Moved by: Councillor Park
Seconded by: Councillor Todesco

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council rise from Closed Session at 6:59pm and report in Open Session.

CARRIED

The open session re-convened at 7:00pm.

TWO: REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

Council approved the Closed Session Minutes from the April 18, 2022 Council Meeting and discussed some potential litigation while in Closed Session.

THREE: PRELIMINARY MATTERS

3.1 Call to Order

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

3.2 Traditional Territory Acknowledgement & Moment of Silence

Mayor Robinson read aloud the following land recognition and then proceeded in a moment of silence:

“Council of the Township of Red Rock hereby acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Robinson-Superior Treaty and that the land we gather on is home to the Red Rock Indian Band, the Anishnaabek and the Metis People.”

3.3 Proclamation of ‘No Mow May’

Mayor Robinson read aloud the proclamation of ‘No Mow May’ and the following resolution was passed:

Resolution #4

Moved by: Councillor Muir

Seconded by: Councillor Todesco

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council of the Township of Red Rock hereby proclaim the month of May, 2022 as ‘No Mow May’.

CARRIED

3.4 Acceptance of the Agenda

The Agenda was approved with the following resolution:

Resolution #5

Moved by: Councillor Park

Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Agenda for this Regular Meeting of Council on May 2, 2022 be approved, as presented.

CARRIED

3.5 Disclosures of Interest

In response to Mayor Robinson’s request, no members disclosed interests in matters before Council this evening.

FOUR: PRESENTATIONS OR DEPUTATIONS

None

FIVE: MINUTES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETINGS

5.1 Minutes of the April 18, 2022 Meeting of Council

Council approved the minutes of the April 18, 2022 Council meeting with the following resolution:

Resolution #6

Moved by: Councillor Park
Seconded by: Councillor Todesco

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council approves the Open Session minutes for the April 18, 2022 Regular Meeting of Council.

CARRIED

SIX: CORRESPONDENCE

6.1 Thunder Bay Crime Stoppers – Donation Letter

Council directed Administration to reach out to the Thunder Bay Crime Stoppers for further clarification on what they are requesting from the Municipality.

6.2 Red Rock, Nipigon & Dorion Libraries – Donation Letter

Council approved the donation of a \$50 gift card to the libraries for their Superior Adventure event with the following resolution:

Resolution #7

Moved by: Councillor Park
Seconded by: Councillor Todesco

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council approves a donation to the Nipigon, Red Rock & Dorion Libraries for their Superior Adventure event in the amount of \$50.00.

CARRIED

6.3 TBDSSAB – Update from the Board

Council posed no questions or discussions on the correspondence.

SEVEN: REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES, BOARDS OR AGENCIES

7.1 Red Rock Environmental Committee – March 1, 2022 Minutes

Council posed no questions regarding the minutes.

Resolution #8

Moved by: Councillor Park
Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the minutes of the Red Rock Environmental Committee's meeting on March 1, 2022, be received.

CARRIED

EIGHT: REPORTS FROM ADMINISTRATION

8.1 Update from Fire Chief

Chief Pitre presented Council with a verbal update on the Firefighter Certification mandates being issued throughout the province. The Fire Chief stated that a legacy program will be available for all Fire Departments, similar to the grandfathering program in 2018. He also noted that the new regulations will most likely cause a decrease in recruitment and retention of members for volunteer departments all over the province.

8.2 Report on Administrative Activity

CAO Figliomeni spoke on the highlights of the NOMA Conference held in Fort Frances. The CAO also stated that the Township is very close to finishing the compliance piece of the asset management plan. The CAO was pleased to announce that final approval has been received to include the Township's 2 lift stations into current funding from the Waste Water Control Plant project.

Resolution #9

Moved by: Councillor Muir

Seconded by: Councillor Park

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the report on Administrative Activity be received.

CARRIED

8.3 Report on Utility Account – Jay's Garage

Due to a frozen water line and an unsuccessful attempt to fix it, Administration advised to waive the fee for services provided to 4 Baker Road until services can be resumed.

Resolution #10

Moved by: Councillor Park

Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council approves to waive the fee related to Jay's Garage for water & sewer amounts owing from March 1, 2022 until the Township can provide services back to the customers due to freezing.

CARRIED

8.4 Report on Council-Staff Relations Policy

After deferring the policy at the previous Council Meeting, Council approved the amended policy with the following resolution:

Resolution #11

Moved by: Councillor Muir
Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council approves the amended Council-Staff Relations Policy for the Township of Rock.

CARRIED

8.5 Report on Township Property – For Sale (Surplus)

As per previous direction from Council, Administration provided a listing of 7 Township owned properties to be declared as surplus with the following resolution:

Resolution #12

Moved by: Councillor Muir
Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council of the Township of Red Rock declares the following properties as surplus:

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 00100 0000
NIPIGON CON 1 PT LOT 3 PLAN 780 LOTS 1 TO 3 AND RP55R10863PART2

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 08700 0000
PLAN 780 LOTS 113 TO 115

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 18100 0000
19 RANKIN STREET
PLAN 781 LOT 211

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 36400 0000
33 HIGHWAY 628
PLAN M183 LOT 5 PCL 11081 TBF

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 36500 0000
PLAN M183 LOT 6 PCL 11082 TBF

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 49300 0000
710 HIGHWAY 628
.CON 5 E PT LOT 4 PAR70 PART 1 PCL 14390

Roll Number: 5841 000 000 50900 0000
CON 5 E PT LOT 4 PCL 12300

CARRIED

8.6 Report on Live from the Rock Sponsorship

Council posed no questions or comments regarding the report.

Resolution #13

Moved by: Councillor Park

Seconded by: Councillor Todesco

BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council approves an in-kind donation to Live from the Rock for use of the Red Rock Marina and surrounding area for the 2022 Folk Festival.

CARRIED

NINE: BY-LAWS

No by-laws were brought forward for passing.

TEN: NEW BUSINESS

No items of New Business were brought forward.

ELEVEN: UNFINISHED BUSINESS

CAO Figliomeni gave a brief verbal update in the Unfinished Business items, including the Recreation Master Plan and Business Recognition Program.

TWELVE: CLOSED SESSION

Council did not go back into Closed Session.

THIRTEEN: REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

There was no report from Closed Session.

FOURTEEN: CONFIRMING BY-LAW

Resolution #14

Moved by: Councillor Todesco

Seconded by: Councillor McDonald

BE IT RESOLVED THAT By-law 2021-1276, to confirm the proceedings of this evening's meeting, be passed as circulated.

CARRIED

FIFTEEN: ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business to conduct, Mayor Robinson declared the meeting adjourned at 7:32p.m.

Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk



Update from the Board

TBDSSAB Board Newsletter | May 11, 2022

In this issue:

[Message from the Chair](#)

[Next Meeting](#)

[Spotlight: Reconciliation Speakers Panel](#)

[Board Meeting Reports](#)

[Feedback](#)

Message from the Chair

Please find below the April 2022 issue of Update from The Board – the monthly newsletter from the Board of Directors of The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board. The purpose of this newsletter is to keep our municipal stakeholders informed about TBDSSAB activities by providing an overview of TBDSSAB Board information and reports following all monthly meetings.

Please circulate to members of your respective Municipal Councils.

On April 21, the TBDSSAB Board convened for our Annual General Meeting and approval of the annual report. The 2021 Annual Report is now available for viewing as an interactive PDF on the TBDSSAB website:

www.tbdssab.ca/board/reports.

Highlights include:

- Board Advocacy
- Program success stories
- Ongoing COVID-19 response
- Green initiatives

In other news, TBDSSAB has been invited to participate in a speakers panel through Blue Sky Strategic Group titled: *Exploring Reconciliation*. More information about this session, coming up on Friday, May 13, is included in the spotlight below.

Thank you, and stay safe.

Lucy Kloosterhuis

Next Meeting

The next Board meeting will be held:
Thursday May 19, 2022 at 10am



The Board meeting is scheduled to occur virtually. Updates about community participation options will be posted to the [Board Meetings page](#) on our website.

Spotlight: Reconciliation Speakers Panel

TBDSSAB has been invited to participate in an upcoming Speakers Panel hosted by Blue Sky Strategic Group. The session is titled *Exploring Reconciliation: Sharing Successes and Challenges*.

Exploring Reconciliation: Sharing Successes and Challenges Speakers Panel

Friday May 13, 11:30am- 1:30pm EST

Hosted by: Blue Sky Strategic Group

To get the zoom link, please email: crowe@tbaytel.net

TBDSSAB is dedicated to strengthening Indigenous partnerships and Reconciliation and Indigenous relations have been included in our most recent [strategic plans](#) (2016-20 and 2020-23). Since 2021, TBDSSAB has been working in consultation with Blue Sky to review current processes and get feedback from Indigenous partners and service recipients on opportunities for improvement.

TBDSSAB will be joined on this panel by representatives from Eco Superior, The Thunder Bay Art Gallery, and Science North. The four organizations invited have very different mandates, so this panel will offer an interesting mix of perspectives for consideration by decision-makers across our District.

Those interested in attending may register by emailing Cindy Crowe at the email above.



[Click here](#) to download the Speakers Panel poster (PDF, 1MB)

2021
Annual Report
Now Available!

tbdssab.ca/board/reports





Representing the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay

100 King Street East, Suite 200, Thunder Bay, ON P7E 4T9
www.noma.ca

☎ 807 683 1657 ✉ admin@noma.ca

May 4, 2022

Attention: Mayor and Council

NOMA Board Meeting Summary Report for April 27, 2022

Strategic Plan: NOMA Board approved our 5-year Strategic Plan at Special Meeting on March 23, 2022 (attached to email)

Financial Statements: NOMA Board approved the draft audited financial statements.

NOMA Conference

The NOMA Board went through agenda. We expect 162 to attend the conference in person and 26 virtually, with 99 delegates.

NOMA Travel Expenses and Constitution Changes: The mileage allowance for the NOMA Board has been increased to .61/km for the first 5000km and food increased to \$90/day (breakfast \$20, lunch \$25, dinner \$45) retroactive to April 1, 2022, to respond to increase in gas and food prices.

The NOMA Board decided to remove associate memberships from the constitution and will no longer be accepting new associate members. Those who currently hold an associate membership will be honored for the remainder of the year until Dec 31, 2022.

NPI Immigration Portal: NOMA Board has decided not to move forward with the NPI Immigration Portal.

Northern Ontario Transportation Task Force: Wendy Landry is new co-chair with Danny Whalen of FONOM for task force. The goal is to consider the 60 recommendations in the Connecting of the North Draft Transportation Plan, released Dec 2010. The next meeting is June 30th.

ERO Submission for Housing Supply Action Plan

NOMA will respond to this submission, along with FONOM, NOSDA, and AMO, to draw their attention to the joint paper we did on Mental Health, Addictions, and Homelessness with FONOM and NOSDA. We will also submit AMO's paper on addressing housing supply. AMO will include in their submission to reach out to NOMA and FONOM for more details and planning in our respective regions.

Municipal Association/League Updates:

TBDML – Their AGM was held Virtually March 26th. Their ED Beth Stewart resigned.

KDMA – Their next meeting is in May. They are working on a housing strategy and have discussed policing and crown land.

RRDMA – They are trying to get Riverside to come speak with them next month to discuss doctor recruitment.

Executive Director Report:

NOMA will be hosting our first Learning Morning on May 25th beginning at 9:30am (EST) via zoom. We have the following speakers confirmed: Joe Hickey with Rock Networks, Martin Lefebvre at NPI to discuss municipal insurance, Food Cycle Science, and AON to discuss reciprocal insurance. All municipalities and those registered for the NOMA Conference will be invited free of charge.

Issue Tracker Updates:

NWMO: The March 17th was cancelled. The next meeting will be in September. They are 14 months away from announcing site selection.

Railway Taxation: Doug Hartnell reported that conservatives are not interested in taxing railways, and he does not believe they will budge on the crossing costs. It was suggested that we go directly to the CN instead of government.

Energy - Jim Vezina reported that he participated in the AMO Task Force. Considering upgrading the east-west-tie.

The next NOMA Board meeting will take place on June 28th in Thunder Bay.

Please contact me at any time if you wish to discuss any NOMA matters.

Sincerely,



Andrea Strawson
Executive Director of NOMA
(807) 683-6662
admin@noma.on.ca

Northwestern Ontario Municipal Association Strategic Plan 2022 – 2027



Introduction:

This is NOMA's initial strategic plan. Northwestern Ontario has a current population of about 190,000 and covers a land mass of 526,417km². NOMA's membership had input to the preparation of this Plan with a strong survey response from members of councils and heads of administration. That input was valuable in framing out a Strategic Plan which reflects one or more four (4) A's – analysis, action, advocacy and amplification. NOMA will focus its resources on efforts that support the role of municipal governments and that can contribute to thriving communities in Northwestern Ontario. NOMA will focus its efforts on those interests that are largely shared. It will support other municipal government associations where there are common interests and where a northwest perspective is important.

NOMA is led by its Vision, Mission and Core Values. NOMA will report regularly on the progress of this Strategic Plan to its members and will undertake periodic reviews and consider any socio-economic shifts. It will also need to consider any changes in the priorities and policy plans of other orders of government. Municipal governments are the frontline order of government. The role of municipal governments in enriching their communities is also work in strengthening the province and the nation.

Vision: To amplify the collective voice of Northwestern Ontario as a superior place to work, play and raise families in caring and prosperous communities.

Mission: NOMA will advance the needs of municipal governments whose services contribute greatly to the community well-being in Northwestern Ontario. It will promote activities and support partnerships that contribute to our vibrant and vital region.

NOMA's Core values:

- NOMA is non-partisan and objective in how it presents itself and undertakes its work
- NOMA builds trusting relationships by acting with honesty and integrity
- NOMA brings credible solutions for matters broadly shared by Northwestern Ontario
- NOMA communicates appropriately and timely
- NOMA values diversity
- NOMA attaches importance to partnerships and teamwork

NOMA's Strategic Activities are grouped into four areas:

- i. Initiatives to bolster progress in Ontario's Northwest Region
- ii. Policy and program development on key broad interests
- iii. Facilitate the transfer of information to support municipal governance
- iv. Enhance NOMA's administration in support of its Strategic Plan and its membership

OUR ACTIVITIES:

i. NOMA Initiatives to Bolster Progress in Ontario's Northwest Region

- a) Investigate the interest in the preparation of a Pan Northwest Economic Plan that looks comprehensively at actions that help retain our economic activities and also support new economic opportunities. NOMA will reach out to different sectors across the region to discuss building an inclusive and integrated economic plan, rooted in strengthening the Northwest. If there is solid interest, a Charter and work plan will be prepared in concert with others to build a Northwest Economic Plan as quickly as possible.
- b) Support the implementation of the Broadband Plan for Northwest communities. Broadband is a key to being competitive and one component of economic growth and retention.
- c) Build on the January 2022 Rural/North housing summit as housing supply is limited in many of our communities. Without actions that achieve a range of housing choices, employment opportunities and relocation can be hampered.
- d) Build members' knowledge of Indigenous trust as the initial step to moving to reconciliation. Truth and reconciliation builds the path to stronger relationships among neighbours.
- e) Prepare a briefing document to use with other orders of government at both the political and senior staff levels to help them understand what Northwest Ontario looks like, what makes it different and why. We are different. We are important to the rest of the province and other orders of government must actively appreciate this.

ii. Policy and Program Development on Key Broad Interests

(Some interests are shared within the Northwest and others shared across the municipal sector)

- a) From a regional perspective, analyze the municipal asset management data and how the available financial tools and programs work or fall short in helping meet the maintenance, repair and replacement needs and consider options for any gaps.
- b) Investigate what savings and other efficiencies might be achieved through a shared community facility design and/or construction, such as fire halls and community centres. Working collectively to reduce core costs is one way to stretch infrastructure funds.
- c) Track the fiscal condition of Northwestern municipal governments using the Financial Information Return System (FIRS). Along with the asset data, this will help build a picture of fiscal capacity and sustainability of municipal governments across the region, information important to policy and program work.
- d) NOMA will provide input to the provincial Northern Transportation Group (NTG) and will update members on progress as much as possible. Northern transportation is a key part of success for the region and all of Ontario.
- e) Community wellness is about health services to people, involving the full range of health related services and delivery structures. NOMA, along with others will look at the gaps and solutions to support the health of our citizens such as addictions and mental health work, physician recruitment, para/community medicine and the municipal role in health teams.
- f) Community wellness also involves social services and NOMA will provide a northwestern perspective on needs including provincial funding and service delivery.
- g) NOMA will continue to amplify through the provincial election period and post-election period, key policy and program priorities of a northwest regional interest and those that align with others and shared across the municipal sector. Similar work will also happen at the federal level.

iii. Facilitate the Transfer of Information to Support Municipal Governance

- a) Governance practices evolve and NOMA will profile how other jurisdictions have undertaken such activities as youth engagement, succession planning and diversity. Members identified these areas of greatest interest now and in the coming years.
- b) Create an inventory of municipal "modernization projects" that focus on improving the efficiencies and public's access to services in the Northwest. A repository of different types of "modernization" projects on NOMA's website will facilitate the sharing and profiling of progress in the Northwest.
- c) Climate change impacts will continue and adaptation and mitigation techniques are important to the resiliency of communities and infrastructure. NOMA will collect and disseminate information such as resiliency planning. It will also monitor policy trends such as more recent provincial emphasis on electric vehicles and supporting infrastructure.
- d) In advance of the 2026 municipal election, NOMA will create an inventory of council remuneration and approaches in the Northwest. It will involve a membership survey.
- e) Amplify existing programs and services that are available to help Northwestern municipal governments save money on equipment/services.
- f) Yearly, NOMA will undertake several virtual focused and short learning sessions for members that will share practices and lessons learned on topics relevant to the northwest.
- g) To keep members informed, NOMA will continue to report out on its Board meetings as well as the progress of the activities within its Strategic Plan and how NOMA's work with others on shared policy interests is proceeding.

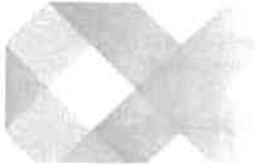
iv. Enhance NOMA's Administration in Support of Its Strategic Plan and Its Membership

- a) Investigate and build linkages with local educational institutes on the use of their students or project assignments to it on some of this Strategic Plan's activities. These experiences may encourage students to consider local government for future employment.
- b) Look at federal or provincial summer student placement programs and investigate how other groups might assist NOMA on projects and gain work experience.
- c) Update the NOMA website to describe the Northwest, host the Strategic Plan and other information. People pull information from websites and will serve members.
- d) Build an elected officials mailing list post 2022 municipal election so that NOMA can communicate directly with council members and be compliant with Canada's anti-spam legislation (CASL). NOMA will gain efficiency in its communications and council members will get it in a timely manner.
- e) Look at different approaches to the annual conference planning. Conference planning involves a high level of intensive, time sensitive work that can impact progress on the Strategic Plan. The annual event is a significant political platform and is critical to NOMA's reputation and finances.
- f) The activities of this Strategic Plan will be monitored regularly by the Board. It will undertake an annual review, adjust as the Plan as needed. It will prepare a final report in 2027. The annual review will consider any emerging issues and changing circumstances which may impact the activities and timing of the Plan.
- g) The evaluation of this Plan, the resources, approaches and outcomes will be valuable as NOMA works on a successor Strategic Plan process in 2025-2026.

Mark Figliomeni

From: AMO Events <events@amo.on.ca>
Sent: May 7, 2022 7:04 AM
To: cao@redrocktownship.com
Subject: Request Your Delegation Meetings for AMO 2022

AMO Update not displaying correctly? [View the online version](#)
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AMO 2022



May 7, 2022

Request Your Delegation Meetings for AMO 2022 August 14 -17 Hosted by the City of Ottawa

Delegation Meetings at AMO 2022

Delegation meetings with Cabinet Ministers are a key feature of the AMO Conference experience. These meetings are a unique opportunity for your council to engage with Ministers, Parliamentary Assistants and senior Ontario Government officials on local matters that impact your municipality.

Municipally elected officials can now request an in-person meeting with a minister or parliamentary assistant at the AMO conference. The **deadline to submit your request is June 24, 2022.**

To request a meeting [click here](#).

Registration Information You Need to Know

AMO 2022 is live and in-person, hosted by the City of Ottawa August 14-17, 2022. Below is important information you will want to know:

- The registration **early bird rates end May 13th**.
- Package A and Social Pass A are **SOLD OUT** (AMO 2022 is not sold out, all other conference packages are available).
- If you are a municipally elected official, **do not forget to choose your Caucus when registering**. In order to be eligible to vote in the AMO Board election and Caucus lunch you must be registered in a caucus.

- Online registration will close in advance of the Conference on Thursday August 11 at 2:00pm. After that, you will still be able to register onsite or through AMO staff.

Questions ? Contact events@amo.on.ca

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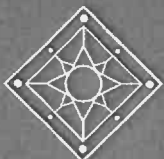
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 **higher logic**

2021

Dignity, Respect & Quality of Life

Annual Report | 2021



THE DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BOARD



Message from the Chair

On behalf of The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board, I am pleased to present the 2021 Annual Report.

As we reflect on another challenging pandemic year, I want to express my gratitude for the community partners that have offered a helping hand to those hit hardest by the pandemic. Our service system is stronger as a result of the increase in collaboration we've seen over the past two years, and we thank our communities for rising to the challenge.

There has been a noticeable increase in awareness of—and stigma towards— people experiencing homelessness in our District. It warms my heart to see how our community has responded to the stigma with kindness, and I hope to see this continue in the year to come.

Finally, I want to extend my gratitude to my fellow Board members, member municipalities, provincial and federal partners, community partners, and the TBDSSAB team for supporting TBDSSAB's commitment to upholding the dignity, respect, and quality of life for the most vulnerable in the District of Thunder Bay.

Thank you for standing with us through 2021, and we look forward to continuing to support one another in the year ahead.

- *Lucy Kloosterhuis*

Lucy Kloosterhuis

Chair
The District of Thunder Bay Social
Services Administration Board

Message from the CAO

As we reflect on 2021, I want to thank our Board for navigating this organization through another pandemic year.

I cannot overstate how proud I am of the TBDSSAB team for their continued commitment to compassionately support vulnerable people through two years of a pandemic.

This annual report shows that commitment in action, including outreach to those without a home, implementation of new employment partnerships and a continued focus on environmental stewardship. However, we recognize that more needs to be done moving forward.

This past year has shone a light on the need for more awareness and action regarding Reconciliation. I am pleased to see TBDSSAB make progress toward Reconciliation through opportunities for learning

and celebration of Indigenous culture. A number of partnerships developed in 2021 with Indigenous-led organizations resulted in more culturally-safe supports provided to people. I look forward to further strengthening our Indigenous relations and partnerships in 2022.

Thank you to the TBDSSAB team, our Board, and our community partners for helping make TBDSSAB a safe, welcoming place for our service recipients.

- *Bill Bradica*



William (Bill) Bradica
Chief Administrative Officer
The District of Thunder Bay Social
Services Administration Board

About Us

The District of Thunder Bay Social Services Administration Board (TBDSSAB) supports people to improve their lives and become self-sufficient. We do this as the service system manager for vital, quality social services needed by individuals and families living in the District of Thunder Bay—including child care and early years, community housing, homelessness prevention programs—and through the delivery of Ontario Works.

Mission

TBDSSAB delivers provincially mandated services on behalf of the citizens of the District of Thunder Bay.

Vision

TBDSSAB provides quality services within the context of a commitment to social justice and recognition of people's potential to achieve self-sufficiency.

Values

At TBDSSAB, we:

- Respect
- Accept
- Collaborate
- Understand
- Are Empathetic
- Have Integrity
- Promote Wellness

Our Programs & Services

Child Care & Early Years Programs

- Child Care Fee Subsidy
- Online Child Care Applications
- EarlyON Child & Family Centres
- Ontario Works Informal Child Care
- Special Needs Resources

Housing & Homelessness Prevention Programs

- Community Housing Programs
- Homelessness Prevention Programs
- Direct Owner & Operator of Community Housing
- Private Landlord Rent Supplement
- Rent Geared to Income (RGI) and Special Needs Housing

Social Assistance Programs

- Employment Assistance
- Financial Assistance
- Housing Security Fund



Our People

TBDSSAB employs over 175 people and has a diverse workforce with many supportive staff providing services directly to clients and tenants.



175

TBDSSAB Staff



29

staff celebrated years of service milestones (5-35 years!)

Community Support

TBDSSAB staff are dedicated to supporting our communities in the work we do every day as well as the initiatives we support through employee giving campaigns. In 2021, staff supported the United Way, Children's Aid Society, and held food drives for the RFDA.

In 2021, TBDSSAB staff received a United Way Giving Silver Award for investing \$235,130 in our community over the lifetime of our United Way campaign. In 2021, staff donated \$17,025 through payroll deductions, staff dress-down days and internal fundraising events.

Dedication

Staff continued to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic while continuing to provide our usual services. Thanks to the flexibility of our team, TBDSSAB continues to be a safe place for individuals to turn when at their most vulnerable and in need of support.

Respect

In 2021, TBDSSAB offered Reconciliation training to all staff. TBDSSAB is dedicated to offering continuous training opportunities help staff build their knowledge and experience in Indigenous culture.

Our Board



Lucy Kloosterhuis
Chair
Municipality of
Oliver Paipoonge



Kim Brown
Vice Chair
Territories
Without Municipal
Organization



Albert Aiello
City of
Thunder Bay



Shelby Ch'ng
City of
Thunder Bay



Jody Davis
Township of
Terrace Bay



Andrew Foulds
City of
Thunder Bay



James Foulds
Township of
Nipigon



Brian Hamilton
City of
Thunder Bay



Kevin Holland
Township of
Conmee



Rebecca Johnson
City of
Thunder Bay



Ray Lake
Town of
Marathon



Elaine Mannisto
Municipality of
Greenstone



Aldo Ruberto
City of
Thunder Bay



Wendy Wright
Township of
Gillies

Board Advocacy

The Board is committed to ongoing advocacy in response to local service system needs.

In 2021, eight position papers were presented during delegations with government officials at the Rural Ontario Municipal Association (ROMA) and Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) conferences.

The Board has advocated for administrative or budgetary changes that directly impact the existing system, and to make recommendations for new initiatives to address unmet local needs.

In 2021, TBDSSAB's Board requested meetings with various ministries to advocate for:

- 50+ units of dedicated transitional and supportive housing
- Mental health & addictions supports for tenants of community housing
- Wrap-around support systems to prevent post-incarceration homelessness
- Changes and increases to homelessness prevention funding
- Increased access to technology, including cell phones and internet access
- Changes to child care funding

Mental Health Supports

The TBDSSAB Board has been vocal about the need for more mental health and addictions supports services for tenants of community housing, including several delegation meetings with government officials since 2020.

In 2021, TBDSSAB was pleased to receive one-time funding toward mental health & addictions initiatives.

“The Board has been a strong advocate for mental health and addictions supports for the homeless and precariously housed in our District. We understand that self-sufficiency cannot be achieved without supporting mental health, and this funding represents an opportunity to strengthen partnerships between social services and the mental health and addictions system in our District. We are grateful to the province for entrusting TBDSSAB with this funding and thank the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Steve Clark and Associate Minister of Mental Health and Addictions, Michael Tibollo for their support.”

Lucy Kloosterhuis, Chair

Our Programs

Intake & Eligibility

Outreach & Support

The Transitional Outreach and Support Worker (TOSW) team works with individuals identifying as homeless to help them obtain housing outside of the emergency shelter system and to apply for income support. As part of the Intake & Eligibility department, the TOSW team ensures a wraparound approach through the Integrated Social Services division.

The journey from homeless to housed can take many different paths. Below are three success stories shared by TBDSSAB's TOSW team that include referrals to the Home for Good program.

Jane had recently relocated to Thunder Bay, and needed a job and a place to live. They connected with the TOSW team while residing at an

emergency shelter in spring 2021. Jane was put on the High Needs Homeless wait list and referred to Home for Good. Jane secured housing through the rent supplement program in summer 2021. Jane now works full time and was provided a laptop to further her education online.

Jamie transitioned out of the youth justice system and was supported by the TOSW team to apply for Ontario Works in fall 2020. Jamie was referred to the Home for Good program and secured housing through the rent supplement program in spring 2021. TBDSSAB provided Jamie with a laptop to attend virtual counselling through a crime prevention program. With supports in place, Jamie secured full time employment in summer 2021.

John connected with the TOSW team while residing at an emergency shelter in summer 2021. John was already involved with counselling services, but needed financial and employment supports. The TOSW team referred John to the Home for Good program in summer 2021, and had secured employment and housing by fall 2021.



3,225

calls received by Intake each month



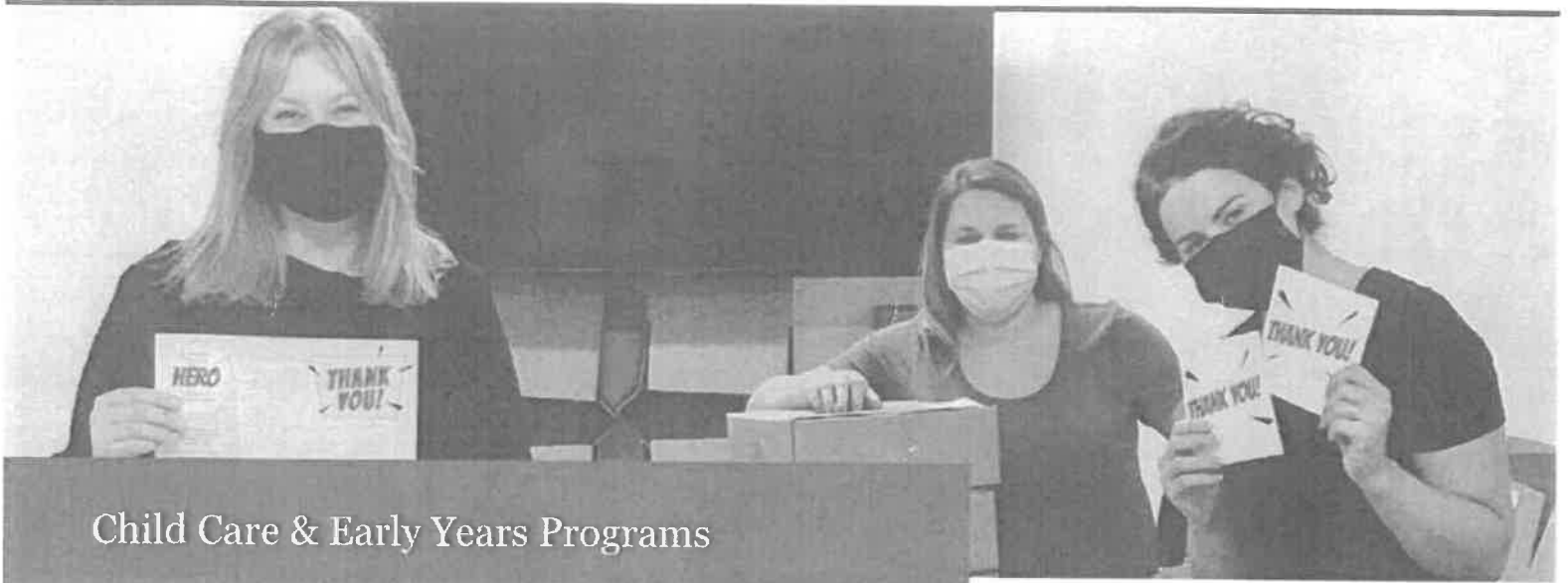
117

visitors attending TBDSSAB HQ office each day



95

people housed on TOSW caseload in 2021



Child Care & Early Years Programs

Cultivating Hope: Critical Conversations in the Early Years

In fall 2021, TBDSSAB partnered with Kenora District Services Board and Rainy River District Social Services to offer a virtual speaker series to educators across Northwestern Ontario. The *Cultivating Hope Speaker Series* engaged 384 participants in thinking critically about several contemporary topics, including decolonization, diversity and inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day

Child Care Worker & Early Childhood Educator Appreciation Day is celebrated every October as a special tribute to our heroes in

early learning who work tirelessly to support children's wellbeing and engagement every day. In 2021, TBDSSAB provided educators and families with resources to celebrate the occasion and show gratitude towards their [#HeroesInEarlyLearning](#).

[Click here](#) to read more about TBDSSAB's recognition of CCW & ECE Appreciation Day 2021.

Child Care & Early Years Systems During a Pandemic

In 2021, two rounds of Emergency Child Care were offered through the province, with 142 children supported. In addition to organizing Emergency Child Care, the team supported operators through the ever-changing landscape, guidelines, and expectations related to the COVID-19 pandemic.



2,793

children served in child care programs in 2021



690

children served in EarlyON programs in 2021



142

children supported in Emergency Child Care in 2021



Housing & Homelessness Prevention

Mclvor Court

In February 2021, TBDSSAB celebrated the opening of six new fully-accessible apartments for individuals with disabilities at Mclvor Court in Thunder Bay.

[Click here](#) for more information on the new units at Mclvor Court.

Food Security Fund

The CHPI Food Security Fund aims to provide financial support to food security initiatives in the district. In 2021, 16 initiatives from 15 organizations were granted \$468,281.

[Click here](#) for details on 2021 Food Security Fund recipients.

Celebrating 50 Years

In 2021, TBDSSAB celebrated 50 years of safe, affordable housing

for families in our John Street and Windsor Street neighbourhoods.

[Click here](#) to read more about the 50th Anniversary celebrations.

2021 Point in Time Count

The 2021 Point in Time (PiT) Count took place across the District of Thunder Bay on October 2, 2021. The detailed results of the 2021 PiT Count are available in the report.

[Click here](#) to read the 2021 Point in Time Count Report.

Community Partnerships

TBDSSAB partnered with NorWest Community Health Centres and Thunder Bay District Health Unit to host vaccine clinics at our housing properties. Through these clinics, over 1,400 COVID-19 vaccines were administered within our tenant communities.



254

new tenants housed



67

High Needs Homeless housed



30

home owners supported through Ontario Renovates



28,606

emergency shelter beds used in 2021



864

people on housing waitlist as of August 2021, compared to 1,043 in 2018.



Social Assistance Programs

Tech Hubs

In 2021, new Tech Hubs were opened at the resource centres at Windsor, Limbrick and Trillium neighbourhoods. The hubs will provide access to computers and an internet connection for OW clients, tenants, and anyone in the neighbourhood. An OW Caseworker has regularly scheduled office hours at the Tech Hubs each week to meet with clients and provide supports closer to home.

[Click here](#) to read more about the new TBDSSAB Tech Hubs.

Partnerships

Social Assistance Programs values the community partnerships that provide OW clients with opportunities for education, training, and community or employment

placements. Below are examples of partnerships that have been beneficial for OW clients as well as community partners.

Days Inn and Suites

Throughout the pandemic, employers have reported difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff. In October 2021, TBDSSAB began an employment partnership with Days Inn and Suites, who operates two hotels in Thunder Bay, to help address staffing needs. Through this partnership, clients are referred to Days Inn for employment and assigned a specialized caseworker to help make the employment a success. Five clients were successfully placed in 2021 and are still happily employed.

Laptop Lending Program

Through TBDSSAB's Laptop Lending Program, TBDSSAB makes it easier for clients to participate in employment programming by providing a laptop and assisting with internet costs. In

partnership with Renew's Computer Technology (RCT), TBDSSAB is able to provide refurbished computers to clients in need. In 2021, 89 laptops were lent to participants and 73 were replaced with laptops purchased through this program.



2,366

average monthly caseload



201

clients placed in community & employment placements



89

Laptop Lending Program recipients



469

exits to employment

COVID-19 Response

Throughout the pandemic, TBDSSAB has continued to serve the public while administering community relief funding allocated by the provincial government.

Social Services Relief Fund

Ontario launched the Social Services Relief Fund (SSRF) in March 2020 to help protect the health and safety of the province's most vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic. SSRF funding can be applied to initiatives that help sustain, repair, and grow community housing and to help alleviate homelessness.

A total of \$5.4 million of SSRF funding was allocated to TBDSSAB in 2021. Through SSRF, TBDSSAB participated in the funding of an isolation shelter to support those who could not safely isolate due to COVID-19, and overflow shelter program that provided 1,592 shelter night stays.

Mental Health & Addictions Initiatives

In 2021, The Ministry of Health through the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing provided one-time funding of \$1M to TBDSSAB to strengthen mental health and addictions supports for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness in communities hit hard by COVID-19. Funding was

used to support 19 initiatives across 14 organizations.

[Click here](#) to read more about the Mental Health & Addictions funding.

Emergency Pandemic Fund

TBDSSAB established the Emergency Pandemic Fund to assist organizations offering housing and related supports to individuals and households experiencing financial pressures related to the pandemic.

\$541,848 was distributed to 18 organizational grants in 2021 to help support those in need. More information on some of the outreach initiatives funded through this stream are highlighted below.

[Click here](#) to read more about the Emergency Pandemic Fund.

Homelessness Outreach

With the flexibility of SSRF funding and the Emergency Pandemic Fund, TBDSSAB has been able to support new initiatives and outreach services to support homeless individuals in the city of Thunder Bay.

Since fall 2021, TBDSSAB has worked in partnership with Elevate NWO to

support 41 individuals who were living in encampment-style or precarious housing environments. This partnership evolved into housing 25 individuals in cluster units in TBDSSAB housing with supports in place, and 12 individuals gaining employment at Elevate's warming centre. TBDSSAB also partnered with Matawa's WiiChiiHehWayWin street outreach program to provide more than 1,691 people with much-needed supports and outreach services.

We are grateful for the partnerships that have been made through this pandemic, and are humbled by the community's dedication to supporting those in need.



\$541.8k

in Emergency Pandemic Fund grants for 2021



21

new transitional housing units established in 2021 with SSRF funding



1,732+

people supported through homelessness outreach partnerships

Capital Projects

Under SSRF, TBDSSAB provided \$2.9M in 2021 to support capital projects. This capital funding is a welcome investment that will see long-term impacts in homelessness prevention. A total of 7 initiatives from 6 organizations across the District of Thunder Bay received funding for capital projects.

[Click here to read more about the Capital Projects funded through SSRF.](#)



Matawa Wellness & Training Centre

“On behalf of the Matawa First Nations Management Board of Directors, Matawa First Nations and, our members residing in the city of Thunder Bay—we would like to acknowledge the paradigm-shifting efforts the TBDSSAB have been beginning to make as one of Ontario’s local system managers. With today’s investment into these two capital projects—we will be in a better place to be able to realize the goal of assisting families and youth in an innovative way that makes sense to us. Our gratitude is fully extended.”

**Frank Onabigon, Vice-President
Matawa First Nations Management**



Grace Place

“This capital funding came just at the right time. We had a list of projects without funding on the table. COVID-19 brought a lot of challenges and having the ability to install a filtration system/air conditioning, a new commercial washer and dryer, dishwasher/sanitation and install a new intake area has made it safer for clients that access Grace Place. New siding and windows for our Transitional Apartments has made our building water-tight. We are very grateful. Thank you TBDSSAB.”

**Melody Macsemchuk, Manager,
Out of the Cold Program,
Grace Place**



Marjorie House

“The positive impact on our shelter in helping families be safer from COVID and work with homelessness prevention has been amazing. We continue to value our partnership with TBDSSAB and look forward to enjoying the benefits for years to come that these enhancements have provided for our shelter.”

**Rhea Starkes, Executive Director
Marjorie House**

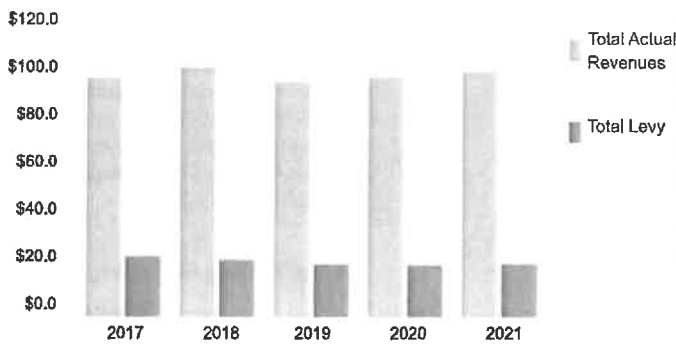
Financial Position

Balance Sheet

	2021	2020
Cash and Cash Equivalents	22,274,885	22,931,951
Marketable Securities	22,497,071	22,712,859
Client Benefit Advances	1,576,614	1,641,452
Accounts Receivable	1,777,566	1,528,956
Total Financial Assets	48,126,136	48,815,218
Accounts Payable	10,286,565	12,991,707
Deferred Revenue	5,672,528	6,058,733
Long-term Debt	13,593,365	16,223,927
Employee Benefit Obligations	2,856,468	2,760,971
Total Liabilities	32,408,926	38,035,338
Net Financial Assets	15,717,210	10,779,880
Non-Financial Assets	43,279,503	44,785,192
Accumulated Surplus	58,996,713	55,565,072



Municipal and TWOMO Levy vs Total Revenues by Year in millions



Green Initiatives

TBDSSAB is committed to being an environmentally friendly organization. The Practical Vision of the 2013-2016 Strategic Plan included Green, Environmentally-Friendly Housing within the Optimized Housing strategy, which has been further expanded to focus on environmental stewardship across the organization.

Investment Policy

In 2021, through Report No. 2021-26 (Corporate Services Division), Investment Policy Update, the Board approved an update to its Investment Policy No. CS-02:70 to incorporate the concept of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investing


- **Environmental** – what kind of impact does a organization have on the environment?
- **Social** – how does the organization improve its social impact within the company and in the broader community?
- **Governance** – how does the organization’s board and management drive positive change?


This policy update will align the Board’s investment choices with its environmental stewardship initiatives.


Housing Portfolio Management

In 2021, \$1,007,193 was utilized for energy-reducing projects across TBDSSAB’s direct-owned housing portfolio.

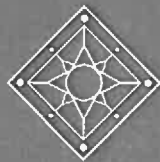
As a result of energy-saving projects undertaken across the housing portfolio, TBDSSAB is expected to reduce its energy consumption by an additional estimated 383 MWh each year. Furthermore, there is a reduction of approximately 334 metric tonnes of CO₂ emissions— the equivalent of 21 average-sized homes’ greenhouse gas emissions per year.

 **383 MWh**
reduction in energy
consumption each year

 **334 tonnes**
reduction in CO₂ emissions

 **21 homes’**
worth in reductions to
greenhouse gas emissions

2021



THE DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION BOARD

Dignity, Respect & Quality of Life

Annual Report | 2021

tbdssab.ca





SUPERIOR NORTH CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

17 Cartier Drive
Box 610
Terrace Bay, ON
P0T 2W0

Phone: 807-825-3209
Fax: 807-825-3885
www.sncdsb.on.ca

May 2, 2022

Dear Sir/Madam:

Beginning in September 2017, where there is sufficient demand, school boards were required to ensure the provision of before-and-after school programs (i.e. child care run programs, programs provided by other third parties, authorized recreation programs or school board programs) in each elementary school in Ontario for students in Kindergarten to Grade 6.

To support an integrated approach to the planning and delivery of before-and-after school programs, school boards are required to consult with the following community partners as to determine demand and program viability:

- Service system managers for the service areas of the school board
- Any First Nation that has a tuition agreement with the school board
- Operators of existing third-party programs selected by the school board (e.g. licenses child care programs and authorized recreation program providers)
- Parents with children who are enrolled/they intend to enroll in Kindergarten to Grade 6 with the school board
- Indigenous organizations that provide culturally appropriate programs and services to urban indigenous communities.

To date, the Superior North Catholic District School Board has collected survey information from families with children who are enrolled or who intend to enroll in Kindergarten to Grade 6 and who may be interested in before-and-after school care.

The following information was collected:

Geraldton Saint Joseph Catholic School	Longlac Our Lady of Fatima Catholic School	Marathon Holy Saviour Catholic School	Manitouwadge Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic School	Nakina Saint Brigid Catholic School	Nipigon Saint Edward Catholic School	Red Rock Saint Hilary Catholic School	Schreiber Holy Angels Catholic School	Terrace Bay Saint Martin Catholic School
--	--	---	--	---	--	--	---	---

Community	Expressions of Interest
	Number of Students
Geraldton	4
Longlac	0
Terrace Bay	7
Schreiber	9
Marathon	4
Manitouwadge	7
Red Rock	3
Nipigon	5

As you can see, very few surveys were returned, thus indicating that most families are not requiring before and/or after school care. In addition, it is important to note that, with such small numbers, program viability would be difficult to achieve fiscally.

However, as the next step in the consultative process, I would invite you to contact me if you feel that, even with the low level of demand illustrated by these survey results, you wish to meet to discuss the future of before-and-after school care for your community. As we have to adhere to Ministry timelines, I would ask that you contact me no later than June 24, 2022. I am available via email or telephone at the addresses below.

I look forward to working collaboratively with you to address the before-and-after school care needs of the families in our communities.

Yours in Catholic Education,



Kerry Desjardins
 Superintendent of Education
 Superior North Catholic District School Board
 Email kdesjardins@sncdsb.on.ca
 Phone (807) 825 3209 ext. 1002

cc: Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

2022 ONTARIO SPRAY SCHEDULE - WEED AND GRASS CONTROL

see documents "City List per CP subdivision" and "Maps CP Rail Network Ontario"
to find out which subdivision is in your neighborhood

Last update: April 26th, 2022

Please note this schedule is all weather permitting, and can change at any moment for various reasons

Date	CP's Subdivision	CP's mileage	Rail Section	CP's Locations	Herbicides	Status
16-May	Belleville	196.00	Ballast	Toronto Yard + Agincourt Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
16-May	Windsor	111.20	Ballast	Windsor yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
17-May	Cartier	72 to 79	Ballast	Cartier main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
18-May	Galt	4.90	Ballast	West Toronto Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
18-May	Windsor	108.10	Ballast	Walkerville Jct yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
19-May	Galt	5.80	Ballast	Lambton Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
20-May	Galt	6.25	Ballast	Lambton Team Tracks	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
20-May	Windsor	63.60	Ballast	Chatham yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
26-May	Waterloo	0.8 to 11.2	Ballast	Waterloo main line + sidings	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
26-May	Galt	57.20	Ballast	Galt yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
27-May	Galt	113.1	Ballast	London yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
27-May	Galt	67.30	Ballast	Ayr yard + spur	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
27-May	Galt	39.20	Ballast	Guelph Jct. Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
30-May	Belleville	206.00	Ballast	Leaside yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
1-Jun	Galt	87.80	Ballast	Woodstock yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
2-Jun	Hamilton	55.40	Ballast	Adam's yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
2-Jun	Hamilton	55.40	Ballast	Hamilton Belt line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
2-Jun	Belleville	175.4	Ballast	Oshawa Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
3-Jun	Hamilton	55.40	Ballast	Fisher yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
6-Jun	Galt	9.60	Ballast	Obico yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
6-Jun	Hamilton	55.40	Ballast	Kinross yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
6-Jun	Hamilton	58.60	Ballast	Aberdeen yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
7-Jun	Canpa	0 to 2.6	Ballast	Canpa Main Line + sidings	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
7-Jun	Keewatin	0 to 33	Ballast	Keewatin main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
8-Jun	Ignace	0 to 146	Ballast	Ignace main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
9-Jun	Kaministiquia	0 to 147	Ballast	Kaministiquia main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
10-Jun	Hamilton	20.40	Ballast	Welland yard+sidings+tube lead	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
11-Jun	Nipigon	0 to 133	Ballast	Nipigon main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
11-Jun	Caso	22.0 to 31.0	Ballast	Caso main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
12-Jun	Heron Bay	0 to 118	Shoulders	Heron Bay main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
13-Jun	White River	0 to 130	Shoulders	White River main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
13-Jun	Dunnville	9.50 to 18.0	Ballast	Dunnville main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
14-Jun	Cartier	82 to 113	Shoulders	Cartier main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
14-Jun	Nemegos	0 to 129.9	Shoulders	Nemegos main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
14-Jun	Montrose	0 to 1.62	Ballast	Chipawa spur	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
15-Jun	Parry Sound	0 to 122	Ballast	Parry Sound main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
16-Jun	Mactier	0 to 126.9	Ballast	Mactier main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
16-Jun	Ignace	62.20	Ballast	Dryden yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
17-Jun	Ignace	146.20	Ballast	Kenora yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
18-Jun	North Toronto	0 to 5.6	Ballast	North Toronto main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
18-Jun	Galt	4.9 to 108	Ballast	Galt main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
18-Jun	Windsor	0 to 108	Ballast	Windsor main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
19-Jun	Hamilton	12.2 to 76	Ballast	Hamilton main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
19-Jun	Montrose	2 to 12.2	Ballast	Montrose main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
20-Jun	Galt	40 to 4.9	Ballast	Galt main line (second track)	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
20-Jun	Belleville	101	Ballast	Trenton Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
21-Jun	Winchester	122.40	Ballast	Smiths Falls yard +Prescott spur	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
22-Jun	Belleville	0 to 196	Ballast	Belleville main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
23-Jun	Winchester	42 to 122	Ballast	Winchester main line	Arsenal Powerline+Detail+WeatherPro	On Schedule
23-Jun	Galt	21.20	Ballast	Streetsville yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
23-Jun	Galt	21.20	Ballast	Owen Sound spur + siding	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
29-Jun	Mactier	11.00	Ballast	Spence Yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
29-Jun	Mactier	126.90	Ballast	Mactier yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
30-Jun	Cartier	79.00	Ballast	Sudbury yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
30-Jun	Cartier	119.00	Ballast	Cartier yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
1-Jul	Nipigon	122.00	Ballast	Thunder Bay yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
2-Jul	Nipigon	122.00	Ballast	Thunder Bay yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
4-Jul	Nemegos	136.40	Ballast	Chapleau yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
5-Jul	White River	129.90	Ballast	White River yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
6-Jul	Heron Bay	118.30	Ballast	Schreiber yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
7-Jul	Heron Bay	55.20	Ballast	Heron Bay yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
11-Jul	Havelock	90.8 to 178	Ballast	Havelock main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
12-Jul	Nipigon	0 to 20	Ballast	Nipigon main line	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
13-Jul	Havelock	95	Ballast	Havelock yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule
15-Jul	Kaministiquia	146.90	Ballast	Ignace yard	Esplanade+Navius+Weather Pro	On Schedule

Last update: April 26th, 2022

Please note this schedule is all weather permitting, and can change at any moment for various reasons



317 Victoria Avenue East, Unit 10
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7C 1A4

March 25, 2022

Did you know that Crime Stoppers does not receive any funding from the Federal or Provincial governments? That's right, we rely entirely on fundraising efforts by our volunteer board as well as donations from local businesses and the public. Thunder Bay and District Crime Stoppers, like all charities, has had a difficult time securing funding over the last two years as a result of Covid-19. Now, more than ever, it is essential that we reach out to all potential donors for support. Our limited ability to fundraise, combined with our fixed expenses such as rent, tip payouts and Call Centre Support, all have created serious financial hardship for our charity. In addition to those expenses we have also incurred costs as a result of providing public education campaigns including anti-drug and gun initiatives as well as anti-racism and human trafficking projects. In spite of the challenges, we persevere because we know that our program is essential to the health, well-being and safety of our city and District. Crime Stoppers hopes that potential partners like Superior Shores Gaming, would consider making a financial contribution to our charity. Working together, we can succeed in our common goal of making our communities a safer home for us all. Please know that Crime Stoppers gratefully acknowledges the support it receives from partners in media releases and signage as well as on social media.

To give you an idea of what Thunder Bay District Crime Stoppers has done for our communities, here are some of the numbers. Since Thunder Bay District Crimes Stoppers' inception in 1986:

Tips Received- 16,816	Arrests Made- 3,091	Cases Cleared- 3,664
Charges Laid- 2,557	Fugitives Caught- 90	Rewards Board Approved- 1,126
Rewards Paid- \$100,360	Weapons Recovered- 174	Property Recovered- \$4,978,745
Drugs Seized- \$34,773,494		

I look forward to hearing from you. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Solade Nicol
Chair
Thunder Bay District Crime Stoppers
Thunderbaycrimestoppers@gmail.com



April 29, 2022

Mayor Darquise Robinson
Members of Council
Township of Red Rock

SENT BY EMAIL

Dear Mayor Robinson and Members of Council,

Re. Who Should Decide About the Transportation and Burial of Nuclear Waste in Northwestern Ontario?

For the last decade, an organization of nuclear power companies called the Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) has been carrying out a siting process to identify a location for a “deep geological repository” (DGR) in which they intend to eventually abandon all of Canada’s stockpiles of high-level radioactive wastes. These wastes have been created by using nuclear power to produce electricity. The provincial utilities that operate the reactors now find themselves with 60,000 tonnes of highly radioactive waste, which will be extremely dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years.

We have three key areas of concern with the NWMO project:

- **The NWMO is using the Township of Ignace as a proxy decision-maker**, excluding area residents and communities downstream from the site and along the transportation route. Ignace is more than 40 kilometres east of the candidate site in the Revell Lake area; Ignace should not be the decision-maker for all the communities downstream and along the transportation route. The risk will be borne by many; the decision cannot be made by just a few.
- **The NWMO has reserved the option of initiating transport of the radioactive waste to their selected site before determining if the geology of that site is appropriate.** Under this early-transport option, the NWMO could place the waste in what they call “shallow caverns”. This possibility is often omitted from the NWMO descriptions. Other parts of the project are still in early design stages – for instance, the Used Fuel Packaging Plant, which has the potential to release radioactive contamination into the local area. The NWMO is looking for a community to say they are “willing and informed” before important information about the project is available.
- **There is no other operating deep geological repository for high-level radioactive fuel waste anywhere in the world.** If and when this experiment fails, the downstream waters are at risk; there are hundreds of thousands of people living downstream in the English River-Wabigoon and Turtle River-Lake of the Woods watersheds toward Lake Winnipeg, and radioactive releases from the repository could affect thousands of lakes, camps, lodges, cottagers, Indigenous hunting and harvesting areas, and businesses in Northwestern Ontario.

NWMO Focus on Northwestern Ontario

Early in 2020 the NWMO announced that it would focus on two communities: South Bruce in Bruce County in Southwestern Ontario, and Ignace, in Kenora District in Northwestern Ontario. However, the candidate DGR site in Northwestern Ontario is more than 40 kilometres outside Ignace’s municipal boundaries, and in a different watershed. Ignace has no authority over the Revell Lake area, which is just south of the hamlets of Borups Corners and Dymont, and roughly equidistant between Ignace and Dryden. Despite this, both the Township of Ignace and the NWMO are proceeding as if Ignace could in some way be a decision-maker in this siting process.

In August 2021 the **Township of Ignace**, the **Ignace Citizens Nuclear Liaison Committee (ICNLC)** and the **NWMO** released an information package and short survey to the residents of the Township of Ignace with the title “Ignace Willingness Project”. This package outlined that only the residents of the Township of Ignace are included in the decision-making process, even though the potential site is well outside the Township’s boundaries.

The **Ignace Willingness Project** is important because the NWMO has repeatedly stated they will only move ahead with their nuclear waste burial project if they have an “**informed and willing community**”. While the NWMO acknowledges Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation (WLON) as being “in the site selection process” they have not committed to rejecting the Revell Lake site if WLON does not express support for the project.

In December 2021, the Ignace municipal council made a decision that it will not be the residents of Ignace who will decide if Ignace is a “willing host” to the NWMO’s project; instead, Township Council will decide if Ignace is “willing”. There will be NO vote or referendum or ballot to measure the level of support among Ignace residents.

Time is becoming short. The NWMO intends to decide on its preferred site in 2023, presumably after some declaration of “willingness” – or of not being willing – is made on the part of Ignace and/or South Bruce. However, in the NWMO siting process, **an environmental assessment will not be completed** until years after the decision about “willingness” is made and an agreement between the NWMO and the “host” community is formalized.

Even at this late point in the NWMO process, on the eve of the NWMO asking communities to declare their “willingness” to host the nuclear waste burial project, there is no complete description of the NWMO project. Many parts of the project, such as the used fuel packaging plant, are still not fully designed. Other parts, such as “shallow burial”, are optional but not included in most of the NWMO hand-out materials and presentations. The level of risk and of radioactive releases could change with different decisions the NWMO might make during the final project design, after “willingness” has been declared.

No community should be asked if it is “willing” to accept a project before they know fully and in detail what the project will include and how it will be carried out, and also are able to study the results of an independent environmental assessment.

We the Nuclear Free North is an alliance of organizations and residents opposed to the transportation and abandonment of high-level radioactive waste in Northern Ontario. Formed in 2020, we are committed to learning and sharing information about this project and engaging with our fellow residents and decision-makers across Northern Ontario about the risks this project brings.

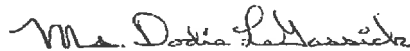
We are reaching out to you as elected officials and municipal leaders in Northwestern Ontario. We would be pleased to provide you with additional information and analysis, either through presentations to Council or more informally. We would also like to learn from you about your experiences in the earlier stages of the NWMO siting process when you were part of the NWMO site investigations.

Thank you for taking the time to read through this detailed letter. For more information, backgrounders on key topics and videos of expert presentations, please visit our website at www.wethenuclearfreenorth.ca.

Sincerely,



Charles Faust
Nuclear Free Thunder Bay
City of Thunder Bay



Dodie LeGassik
Environment North
Kakabeka Falls, Municipal District of Thunder Bay



Brien Polek
Sunset Country Spirit Alliance
Oxdrift, Municipal District of Kenora



J.F. Kimberly
North West Nuclear Watch
Atikokan, Municipal District of Rainy River

Signed on behalf of We the Nuclear Free North

Visit www.wethenuclearfreenorth.ca to learn more. Call us at 1 855 225 8055 or email nuclearfreenorth@gmail.com to arrange a meeting or presentation or to receive an information package

nwmo

NUCLEAR WASTE
MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATION

SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION
DES DÉCHETS
NUCLÉAIRES

Moving forward together

Planning framework for
the transportation of used
nuclear fuel

December 2021



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1. The task ahead

For more than 50 years, we have drawn power on a large scale from nuclear energy. One of the byproducts of this electricity production is used nuclear fuel, a solid material that is hazardous and needs to be contained and isolated from people and the environment, essentially indefinitely.

Used nuclear fuel is currently managed in licensed storage facilities, many of which are located at nuclear power plant sites. This storage is interim and requires active care to maintain. The concrete and steel containers that currently contain the used nuclear fuel need to be replaced every 50 to 100 years, and the buildings in which these sit need to be continuously monitored and maintained.

Canada has a plan that puts in place a long-term management approach that will safely and securely contain and isolate used nuclear fuel in a passive manner – a manner that does not require future generations to take care of a waste they did not produce or benefit from. Canadians and Indigenous peoples (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) have said it is unfair to put the responsibility for taking care of this waste on to future generations when we have the knowledge, capacity and resources to safely and securely put in place a long-term management plan today. Additionally, our dialogue with Indigenous peoples has told us that we can and should look to Indigenous Knowledge and the seven grandfather teachings as we consider how to plan for the future.

Transportation is an essential step in the implementation of Canada's plan. The used fuel must be transported from where it is currently stored today, on an interim basis, to a centralized location. While the transportation of used nuclear fuel occurs on a small scale in Canada today, the transportation of all Canada's used nuclear fuel will be a significant undertaking – one that we want Canadians and Indigenous peoples to provide input to and help us plan.

Many decisions about transportation will be technical in nature and must adhere to a strict set of regulatory requirements. That said, the Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) is committed to involving people in this process. In particular, Indigenous peoples, first responders and municipalities that have questions, concerns and an interest in helping to shape transportation plans. Indigenous voices have historically not been heard on these issues. We believe that, in particular, those voices can help guide the development of this plan, providing insights into the application of Indigenous Knowledge and how the NWMO could engage with rights holders whose traditional territory used fuel may pass through. We will also look to our Reconciliation Policy to help shape this work.

This document is based on discussions with Indigenous peoples, municipalities, first responders, citizens and civil society organizations. It describes a framework for transportation planning that is emerging, as well as a proposed implementation approach. It will be updated every three years to reflect what we are hearing from our ongoing dialogue.

Canada's plan

Canada's plan, known as Adaptive Phased Management (APM), moves towards a goal that Canadians themselves identified: safe, secure, long-term containment and isolation of used nuclear fuel produced in Canada, with flexibility for future generations to refine the approach, and adapt to experience and societal changes.

Canada's plan involves placing our country's used nuclear fuel in a deep geological repository in a suitable rock formation using a multiple-barrier system. A fundamental tenet of Canada's plan is incorporating learning, including Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge, at each step to guide a process of phased decision-making. APM is designed to be flexible and responsive to new learning, societal priorities and evolving public policy.

Developing the long-term management facility for Canada's used nuclear fuel is a national environmental infrastructure project. The facility will be sited in an area with informed and willing hosts. Canada's plan was developed through discussions with a broad cross-section of people nationwide.

Site selection

Since 2010, the NWMO has been working collaboratively with interested communities to identify a single site where Canada's used nuclear fuel can be contained and isolated over the long term.

Twenty-two communities initially came forward to learn about the project and explore the potential to host it in their area. A series of increasingly detailed studies to assess potential to meet the project's rigorous technical, safety and social requirements have informed a gradual narrowing down process.

Current work focuses on two remaining siting areas that have strong potential to meet the requirements of the project. We are advancing detailed technical and social studies, and continuing dialogue with First Nation, Métis and municipal communities in these areas to support learning about the project and a process of shared decision-making.

We expect to select a single, preferred site in 2023.

Partnership

We are implementing the site selection process using a partnership approach. Engagement, dialogue and collaboration help ensure that any community and area that is selected to host this facility is both informed about the project and willing to host it.

Ultimately, the preferred repository site will be one that can safely and securely contain and isolate used nuclear fuel for the time period required. Our approach to partnership is grounded in Reconciliation – where municipalities and Indigenous communities have mutual respect for each other. The project will only proceed in an area with informed and willing hosts, where the municipality, First Nation and Métis communities, and others in the area are working together to implement it.

Transportation

Transportation of used nuclear fuel is an important component of APM. Used nuclear fuel is currently safely stored in facilities licensed by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) at or near sites where it is produced. Placing all Canada's used nuclear fuel in a single location will require transportation from these interim storage facilities to the deep geological repository.

Transportation will involve placing these solid used fuel bundles in a transportation package that is specially designed to protect people and the environment during transportation, including in accident conditions. These transportation packages will be transported by road and/or rail, depending on the location chosen for the deep geological repository.

Transportation of radioactive material is a well-established practice with a strong track record of safety. Transportation of used nuclear fuel is subject to stringent regulation and oversight. The NWMO will need to demonstrate to regulatory authorities the safety and security of any transportation system before transportation to the repository can begin. We have also committed to demonstrating social safety to the public because the transportation of used fuel bundles will go through many traditional territories, municipalities and communities.

APM transportation is expected to begin in the 2040s and take about 50 years to complete.

A few facts at a glance

- Used nuclear fuel is a byproduct created when nuclear power plants generate electricity. It remains radioactive for a long period of time, and must be contained and isolated from people and the environment, essentially indefinitely. Used CANDU nuclear fuel (the fuel used by Canadian reactors) is not a liquid or a gas – it is a solid. It is not flammable, fissile or explosive.
- As of June 30, 2021, Canada had approximately 3.1 million used fuel bundles in temporary storage. If Canada's existing reactors operate to the end of their planned lives, including planned refurbishment, the inventory of used fuel that will need to be shipped to the repository could be about 5.5 million bundles.
- Canada's plan was developed for managing only Canada's used nuclear fuel. No used fuel from outside Canada will be placed in the APM repository.
- There is a great deal of experience in the safe movement of used nuclear fuel and other radioactive material both in Canada and around the world. In over 50 years, there have been more than 20,000 shipments worldwide of used nuclear fuel using road, rail and water transport without serious injuries, health impacts, fatalities or environmental consequences attributable to the radiological nature of the shipments.
- When the repository begins operation many years from now, used nuclear fuel will be delivered to the repository site at a rate that allows it to be placed in the repository as it is received.
- The transportation program may involve use of roadways, railways, or a combination depending on the site selected to host the repository.
- The transportation program is expected to extend over approximately 50 years or more, based on current anticipated volumes from nuclear facilities. If an all-road approach were taken, this might involve about 620 truck shipments each year, approximately one to two shipments per day. If an all-rail approach were taken, this might involve about 60 train shipments each year, approximately one shipment every six days.

2. A shared vision

Planning and implementing the transportation program is an important component of APM, one that requires a shared vision. During the past several years, the NWMO has been leading a dialogue with interested individuals, organizations, and municipal, First Nation and Métis communities to develop a framework to support this planning. A shared vision has emerged from these conversations.

The NWMO has been part of thousands of conversations as part of the process of learning about and reflecting on the transportation of used nuclear fuel and requirements of any socially acceptable APM transportation plan. People have often begun conversations by expressing fear, concern and opposition to even engaging in the discussion. We often heard, “No one asked my permission to create this waste in the first place,” “Dump it in your own backyard!” and “You are talking about a mobile Chernobyl.” As we acknowledge and begin to address these concerns, we see a shared vision forming that requires a deep respect for all people and the land we all share.

We have heard people reflect on our shared responsibility as a society for managing the used fuel we have created. When people begin to learn about our technical capacity to safely transport this material, and the fact that it exists today and has been around for about 70 years, often they move beyond their initial fear to then considering and addressing this challenge.

There are many aspects of a planning framework where, together, we appear to have strong agreement. There are other aspects on which we do not all agree, and these will need to be explored as transportation planning progresses. However, our many areas of agreement form a strong foundation to begin planning and continue those discussions.



3. The framework

The planning framework depicted below is built around objectives, principles and criteria shared by a broad cross-section of Canadians and Indigenous peoples through dialogues over the course of 2018-21. These areas of common ground are the starting point for the framework.

Underlying this discussion, we heard a strong commitment to the importance of successfully implementing Canada's plan, including the transportation program, and acknowledgment that hard work will be needed to engage broadly and find a way to work together. People shared their thoughts about the challenges they see ahead, which will require us to work together over the coming years to develop ways to address them. A strong framework of objectives, principles and priorities will help guide this collective work as we advance planning.



a. Basic requirements: What needs to be considered in transportation planning?

The plan is focused on several key areas that reflect the perspectives of Canadians and Indigenous peoples as shared through dialogue and form the foundation for the plan.

Safety is first and foremost on this list and must consider the public, workers and the environment.

Beyond ensuring safety, preventing, or if not possible minimizing, impact on the environment, including protecting water as the foundation for all life, is a requirement.

Planning for, and addressing, threats to security and potential emergency scenarios, and adopting best practices for training, monitoring, tracking, and auditing is a requirement.

Ensuring that the program is both adaptable and sustainable given the long duration of the transportation program is a requirement.

Communication is also a requirement as people have a basic 'right to know' about Canada's plan and the transportation program. Proactive communication is required to build awareness and confidence in the program. This communication will need to be balanced by an understanding that some details must be kept confidential for security reasons.

Engaging communities affected by the program is also a requirement, especially concerning the planning and construction of new infrastructure and facilities associated with the program.

In the spirit of Reconciliation given historical wrongs in Canada's history and a desire to build more positive relationships going forward, special consideration needs to be given to including and involving First Nation and Métis communities that may be affected by the program.



Safety is the primary consideration

Safety needs to be the first consideration. We need to consider the public, workers and the environment.

Protecting the environment

We need to ensure that the plan prevents, and where not possible, minimizes and mitigates impact on the land that is our shared responsibility. The protection of water is important as it is the life source upon which every person, plant and animal relies.

Emergency response planning

There needs to be advance planning and preparation for potential emergency scenarios, both through technical study and putting in place a program to support first responders along the route.

Drawing on international lessons learned

We need to ensure that Canada's transportation plan for moving used nuclear fuel is informed by the best available knowledge and expertise.

Monitoring, tracking and auditing

Keeping track of the used nuclear fuel at all times throughout the transportation program is essential. This includes keeping track of containers, evaluating and auditing procedures and processes, and holding people accountable.

Communication, education and engagement

People, particularly those living in communities along the route, have a 'right to know' about the project. It is important to proactively provide easily understandable information, and address questions and concerns in order to proceed.

Considering infrastructure

Collaboration with transportation system owners is anticipated to address safety and service gaps along primary and alternative transportation routes.

Respectful relationship with First Nation and Métis communities

Respecting Indigenous peoples' relationship to the land and working to acknowledging the knowledge that can be shared through respectful dialogue with First Nation and Métis communities.

Security

We need to plan for and address possible threats.

Ensuring that the plan is adaptive

Considering the transportation program will extend over several decades, the plan needs to be able to accommodate changes in science and technology.

Training


Because used nuclear fuel is very hazardous, the highest standards must be met in areas such as employee qualifications, security screening, training, and certification.

Ensuring program sustainability

Given the long-term nature of this project, a solid financial and political foundation will be important for the sustainability of the program required to complete it.

b. Objectives and principles

The objectives and guiding principles for planning are designed to reflect the perspectives of Canadians and Indigenous peoples that emerged through dialogue. These objectives and principles build on the basic requirements.



Planning objectives

Protect the public and workers: Eliminate or mitigate hazards associated with the transportation of used nuclear fuel. Safety and security form the umbrella under which all other objectives and principles must be considered. Safety includes protection of the public, workers and the environment from potential hazards associated with managing and transporting used nuclear fuel.

Security: Ensure the security of facilities, materials and infrastructure. Security is intimately related to safety but must be considered separately. The risk of malicious threat must be considered, factored into planning, and addressed in order to ensure public confidence. The plan must ensure the security of facilities, materials, infrastructure, workers, and the public, including consideration of cybersecurity, while transporting used nuclear fuel.

Protect the environment: Ensure that the environment is protected. We need to understand our potential impact on the environment and put in place plans to mitigate it. This includes risks to the environment through “spills,” greenhouse gas emissions (carbon footprint associated with transporting the fuel) and other impacts (e.g., from improvements to transportation infrastructure). Events such as forest fires, snowstorms and tornadoes that could impact transportation also need to be considered. Protecting water is very important.

Relationship with First Nation and Métis communities: Build respectful relationships with Indigenous peoples. Working positively and respectfully with First Nation and Métis communities, and understanding their unique perspectives, values and priorities is considered of utmost importance. The plan must also respect the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples, reflect treaties, and consider that there may be unresolved claims between Indigenous peoples and the Government of Canada.

Project finances: Ensure economic sustainability of the project, without compromising safety, security and the environment. There must be financial surety in place in order to be confident that the full transportation program will be completed, and over time, safety will not be compromised because of lack of funds. This includes a secure source of funding, and confidence there is sufficient funding to avoid the need to increase electricity rates and/or taxes in the future to cover costs.

Guiding principles

Safety: *Safety should be the overarching principle guiding all APM planning and activities.* Safety, security, and protection of people and the environment are central and must not be compromised by other considerations.

Regulatory requirements: *Meet or exceed regulatory requirements for the protection of health, safety and security of people and the environment.* The plan must meet, and if possible exceed, all regulatory standards and requirements and respect Canada's international commitments on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Transparency and trust building: *Information used to make decisions about transportation planning must be readily available to the public.* The NWMO must be transparent in its approach to its work, including its interaction with the public (e.g., in communicating potential risks). Transparency is understood to be key to gaining public trust, and therefore, advancing the program. Information used to make decisions about transportation planning must be made public and readily available (e.g., transportation package certification, selection of transportation mode).

Balancing adaptability and continuity: *The transportation plan needs to be flexible to continuously incorporate new learning, while maintaining continuity throughout changes in government.* The planning framework must ensure that the transportation plan is flexible enough to continuously incorporate the latest and best science and technology, and provide continuity throughout the project; particularly with respect to project finances and changes in government. The program must be able to respond to changes in the regulatory framework, technology or infrastructure.

Evidence-informed decision-making: *The plan must be informed by the best relevant available knowledge.* This includes science, social science, local knowledge, Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge, and ethics. Knowledge holders in these areas need to be part of decision-making and involved in the process.

Incorporating Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge: *Ensuring the insight from Indigenous science, Traditional Knowledge and ways of life is interwoven throughout is important for a strong plan.* This includes knowledge about the land and ecology. It includes knowledge about developing and maintaining effective and meaningful relationships. Finally, it includes looking to the seven grandfather teachings for guidance as we plan for the future.

Responsible project management: The plan must be managed in a fiscally responsible way so that the cost of the project does not become a burden to current ratepayers or future generations. This will also provide confidence that future safety will not be compromised for cost considerations.

Informing and engaging: People, particularly those living in communities along the route, have a 'right to know' about the project and feel confident in its safety. It is important to proactively provide easily understandable information, and address questions and concerns, in order to proceed. Information needs to be provided at multiple levels of detail, from short descriptions that are easily understood by a lay audience to detailed technical reports for those who wish to review the findings in more depth.

c. Ensuring safety

The approach to safety is necessarily a holistic one that considers the public, workers and the environment (e.g., delicate ecosystems, animals, plants, water, and air). One Indigenous participant captured this sentiment in saying that he doesn't make a distinction between nature and people. So if one is hurt, all are hurt; we are all part of nature. This understanding of the need to 'look at the whole' was echoed in various ways by many people across the many discussions and appears to be a fundamental underpinning and point of agreement.

The holistic approach takes into account both radiation and non-radiation related impacts. For instance, measures need to be taken to protect people and the environment from the release of radioactive materials, and also from other impacts associated with the transportation program such as greenhouse gas emissions. The potential for injury from conventional traffic accidents, which may be influenced by the poor state of some roads, must also be taken into account. Similarly, the risk of public inconvenience must be considered, for instance the potential for used nuclear fuel transportation to impact the flow of traffic, to slow traffic or contribute to traffic congestion, detours, wear and tear of roadways, and road closures.

Science, including Indigenous science, and evidence-based decision-making in the development needs to play a prominent role in planning. Technical specialists have a role to play in helping to build awareness and understanding of the program and broad public confidence in safety and readiness to proceed.

Three key streams of work are important to establishing safety:

- » Ensuring a strong scientific and technical foundation for the plan to ensure best knowledge and expertise informs the plan;
- » Ensuring a comprehensive testing program; and
- » Ensuring a strong program of regulatory oversight and review, being able to meet or exceed regulatory requirements, and having a strong emergency response program in place.

This needs to include work to address the sensitivities and concerns of First Nation, Métis and municipal communities with respect to the science behind the plan. In the case of container testing, this needs to include consideration of the lived experience of people with direct knowledge and experience with the transportation routes.

Being assured there is stringent container testing will be particularly important. This includes an understanding of the testing already conducted to date, as well as using the Canadian used fuel transportation package in a series of new and contemporary testing. This needs to explicitly address transportation logistics during standard and extreme weather events (e.g., snowstorms, forest fires, tornadoes) and factor these into assessment and planning.

Ensure strong scientific and technical foundation for the plan

A strong scientific and technical program needs to address regulatory requirements and reflect best practices. The technical program needs to provide:

- A tested and certified transportation package;
- A plan to meet commercial vehicle and railroad safety and security requirements;
- A transportation security plan;
- An emergency response plan;
- A plan for regular reviews;
- A program for hiring high-quality and well-trained workers and vehicle operators;
- A plan for training and joint exercises with provincial and community emergency responders; and
- Procedures for safe and secure operations.

Program activities must include:

- Identifying and technically assessing road and rail modes of transport and mode combinations;
- Developing approaches to handling used nuclear fuel during transport, including logistics for transporting used nuclear fuel from interim storage facilities to the siting regions;
- Assessing risks associated with a range of transportation accident scenarios;
- Identifying and technically assessing transportation package options to ensure protection of the public and the environment during normal operations, as well as accident conditions;
- Studying risk and approaches to controlling exposure to the public and workers;
- Outlining an approach for emergency response and shipment security;
- Constructing and testing all equipment required for loading, transporting and unloading used nuclear fuel transportation packages, including truck trailers and/or railcars;
- Developing package designs for transportation packages, considering scenarios based on local knowledge and/or experience;
- Reviewing and reporting on experience and best practices with transportation of hazardous materials; internationally, to identify lessons that can be applied;
- Completing public and worker dose assessments associated with various package designs and scenarios for licensing review, as well as develop a program of ongoing monitoring and testing once transport of used nuclear fuel begins; and
- Securing and maintaining CNSC design certificates for road and/or rail transport packages.

Comprehensive testing program

Comprehensive testing of the container, and broadly sharing the results of this testing, is important for public confidence in safety. The testing program must address a range of scenarios.

Used nuclear fuel transportation packages must be designed and tested to ensure protection of the public during normal operations, as well as during accident conditions. Testing must be conducted to ensure the package can survive all plausible accident scenarios without releasing its contents. It builds confidence that these tests are conducted in sequence to simulate stresses that would cause the most damage to the package and total cumulative effects. As planned and as required by regulatory authorities, tests need to include the following:

- Free-drop test: The package is dropped from nine metres (30 feet) onto a flat, unyielding surface (such as a steel-reinforced concrete pad), striking the surface in the orientation that will result in the most damage to the package.
- Puncture test: After the drop test, the same package is subjected to a one-metre (40-inch) free drop onto a 15-centimetre (six-inch) diameter steel bar at least 20 centimetres (eight inches) long.
- Thermal test: The same package used in the drop and puncture tests is then subjected to a fully engulfing petroleum fire. The fire temperature must reach 800 degrees Celsius (1,475 degrees Fahrenheit) for 30 minutes.
- Immersion test: Using either computer analysis or physical testing methods, the package is subjected to external pressure that is the same as if it were immersed under 15 metres (50 feet) of water for at least eight hours to test for leakage. The package is also subjected to an enhanced water immersion test at 200 metres (650 feet) to test its ability to withstand extreme external pressures.

Beyond these tests, a broad range of accident scenarios must be considered, scenarios that mirror the lived experience of people who regularly travel these routes. These scenarios include:

- Train derailments in remote areas with limited access;
- Road or rail accidents resulting in the transportation container falling from a bridge over nine metres, similar to bridges in the area;
- Accidents resulting in the transportation container falling down a steep rock-face into a water source;
- Accidents where the entire vehicle rolls down a steep rock-face;
- Accidents involving fires burning at higher than 800 degrees Celsius or for a longer duration, for instance in a remote location in the midst of a forest fire;
- Road accidents involving a head-on collision with another truck carrying dangerous goods;
- Accidents resulting in the transportation package being under water for longer than eight hours, for instance in a remote location with retrieval challenges; and
- Train derailment with other dangerous goods in the vicinity, such as the Lac Mégantic and Mississauga train derailment disasters.

Meet or exceed regulatory requirements for safety and emergency response

Meeting, if not exceeding, stringent regulatory requirements is important for public confidence in safety. There is a responsibility to build broad awareness of these requirements, as well as shared work that demonstrates the APM transportation program's ability to meet or exceed them. This includes the three areas detailed below, as understood by the NWMO.

Safety: Packages used to transport used nuclear fuel from interim storage facilities to the repository need to be certified by the CNSC. Radiation levels from the package need to remain below regulatory limits at all times, including during transportation accidents. In order to confirm that the transportation package will do its job, packages must pass a series of performance tests specified in the regulations to demonstrate their ability to restrict loss of contents and to provide adequate shielding.

The safety of the transportation vehicle must also be demonstrated. Transport Canada, the entity that regulates the transport of dangerous goods, has a number of checks and balances to ensure that transporters adhere to a strict set of standards that a) are meant to prevent accidents (e.g., driver training requirements); and b) provide clear direction on how to manage accident scenarios (e.g., emergency planning requirements).

Security: Security provisions during transportation need to meet CNSC regulatory requirements, including the development and implementation of a transportation security plan. Components of a security plan are expected to include:

- A complete description of the material being transported;
- Threat assessment to identify any credible threats;
- Description of mode of transportation;
- Proposed security measures (e.g., escorts or continuous tracking);
- Communication arrangements between the NWMO and the carrier along the route;
- Response arrangements between the NWMO and any policy/response forces;
- Primary and alternatives routes; and
- Provisions for stopover during transport.

Emergency response: Emergency response planning requirements will need to be met, ensuring workers and first responders are trained before shipments can begin. The NWMO will need to work with local response agencies to co-ordinate planning and preparedness activities before transportation can begin.

Although existing supports are available (e.g., Canadian Transport Emergency Centre) and training covers incidents involving dangerous goods, including radioactive material, access to training can be budget-dependent. The NWMO needs to work with first responders along transportation routes to understand specific information and training requirements, and ensure that all parties have appropriate information, resources, training, and a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities in the event of an accident.

d. Protecting the environment

Ensuring that the plan protects the environment and mitigates any impact where they cannot be eliminated is important. This includes consideration of both radiation-related and more conventional impacts on the environment.

The release of radioactive material into the environment needs to be eliminated, and where not possible, mitigated and minimized. People are concerned about potential for an accident or act of terror to cause used nuclear fuel to enter the soil, water and/or contaminate the air. The plan should include measures to prevent environmental damage, as well as ensure that specialized resources and response mechanisms are in place to mitigate and repair damage to the environment should an incident occur.

The plan needs to also take into account and minimize more conventional impacts over the course of day-to-day transportation operations. Specifically, greenhouse gas emissions from trucks or trains and disturbance to sensitive areas from road or rail work that may be needed to support the transportation program.

The transportation plan must not only ensure safety by meeting or exceeding regulatory requirements, but it should also go beyond this through specifically minimizing impact of the transportation program on the environment. Seeking opportunities to incorporate green technology in day-to-day operations of the transportation program was an example mentioned by many.

The protection of water is important. Expressed in different ways by different people, the importance of water was pinnacle, as it is the life source or life blood of the earth upon which every person, plant and animal relies. People talked about the importance of larger water bodies and also streams and rivers as connectors.



Protecting the environment

We heard that the program must include:

Measures to prevent environmental damage from radiation contamination:

- These measures need to prevent or minimize used nuclear fuel escaping from the cask into the environment, including acts of terrorism and sabotage.

Measures to prevent environmental damage from non-radiological impacts:

- Greenhouse gas emissions from the vehicles used;
- Impacts that improvements to infrastructure (e.g., widening roads, building segment of dedicated rail lines, reinforcing bridges) may have on the local environment, especially around fragile habitats; and
- Impacts of conventional accidents on the environment (e.g., diesel spills).

Resources and response mechanisms to mitigate and repair damage should an incident occur:

- Emergency response plans are in place; and
- Local first responders are trained and equipped for accident scenarios.

Use of green technologies:

- Incorporating green technology as it becomes available.

We heard the following considerations are also important to take into account:

- Impact of environmental conditions along a route on safety, such as forest fires, snowstorms and tornadoes;
- Use of off-sets to make up for negative impacts on the environment (e.g., planting trees, rehabilitating habitat);
- Implementing a system of environmental monitoring of radiation and of impacts of transportation on the environment (e.g., wildlife, sensitive habitats); and
- Impacts related to the manufacturing of transportation equipment.


e. Relationship with the land

While environmental protection is key to the work that the NWMO is doing, there is much that we can learn from the land and people's relationship with the land. Through the NWMO's Reconciliation work and the conversations we have had with Canadians and Indigenous peoples, we recognize that we must listen to the important teachings given to us. In doing this, we can build trust and find ways to work together.

We are the land. The land is us. From discussions with First Nations, Métis and municipal leaders, including camp owners, hunters, harvesters, and fishers, we heard that transportation corridors are important thoroughfares used by both people and animals. Transportation corridors also pass over and connect many water bodies. We were also told that this connection to the land extends over generations, past, present and future. People are adamant that these water bodies and the land around them be protected from any harm to protect not only this generation, but also past and future generations. It will be important for the NWMO to consider these connections and look to people and ceremony for guidance on this program.

Fundamentally, it will be important for transportation planning to integrate the principles described in the NWMO's Indigenous Knowledge Policy. For example:

- » The NWMO will continue to honour spirit and ceremony as a core value within Indigenous Knowledge;
- » The NWMO acknowledges that Indigenous peoples are holders of Indigenous Knowledge, and recognizes that Indigenous Knowledge is essential and integral to decision-making processes; and
- » The NWMO understands that Indigenous Knowledge, together with western science, is part of good decision-making when built on a foundation of trust and sharing of information in a respectful manner.



Respecting the land

Our conversations with people have helped us to begin to outline what respect for the land could look like:

- Water connects all of us and the past and future generations. Water must be protected, respected and looked-to to avoid mistakes of the past (e.g., contamination of water supply from industrial activities);
- Developing a culture-centred approach to engagement will allow the NWMO to seek insight from rights holders, keepers and guardians to understand the stories of the land and how to best respect and protect it;
- The NWMO should look to ceremony to incorporate the teachings of past, present and future generations into our transportation planning;
- Consider the seven grandfather teachings as we plan for transportation together to answer the question, "How does this initiative support Mino-Bimaadiziwin ('the good life' in Ojibway)?" which was asked of the NWMO at one of our engagement sessions.

f. Being inclusive

It is important to be inclusive when designing and implementing the plan. This is important to ensuring good decisions are made. We heard this is needed to ensure the project proceeds, and that people have an opportunity to learn about transporting this material about which there are natural fears and concerns.

There is an important role for government, an important role for experts, and an important role for critics to ensure the best knowledge and expertise are applied and the plan is safe. However, safety is not in itself sufficient. People said Canadians and Indigenous peoples need to be aware and informed, and prepared to see the program implemented. They need to learn about used nuclear fuel and the ability to transport it safely. They need to become informed, be able to ask questions and have their questions addressed. Many people should be involved in this conversation, including Indigenous peoples, communities along transportation routes, communities that currently host nuclear facilities, first responders, government officials, scientists, and technical experts.

The rights of Indigenous peoples need to be respected. Beyond that, there is a special duty owed by Canadians, given past history and historical wrongs to Indigenous peoples, and this means they need a special role in planning for this type of program. This will need to be worked out over time with the First Nation and Métis communities involved. Indigenous dialogue participants talked about formal rights and Crown duty to consult and consent. We also heard from Indigenous participants about the need to focus on a culture-centred approach to engagement that focuses on rights holders, keepers and guardians in our implementation process. Through this process, there is the potential for the program to develop new ways and new relationships built on mutual respect, and seeking opportunities for collaboration, shared planning and co-creation. We have also heard that now that Bill C15 has passed, the NWMO must consider how the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples will apply to our work.

Raising awareness, building understanding and addressing questions and concerns that people will inevitably raise appeared to be considered essential by most who engaged in the dialogue.

Building respectful relationships with communities, both municipal and Indigenous, and informing and engaging people are among the key objectives identified for the plan. Being inclusive in developing and implementing the transportation plan is important, and there was much discussion about how best to achieve this. It is important that through the conversation, people grappled with what can be practically achieved, and what is workable and justified given the need to advance Canada's plan.

After much consideration and discussion among individuals and groups in a variety of engagement and dialogue settings over the past several years, a set of principles emerged to guide our path forward. We accept that the way forward will be challenging, but with patience and time, we can and will move forward together.

Inclusivity principles and activities

Over the course of discussions, people laid out a set of principles to guide first steps:

- **Awareness and understanding:** Canadians should have some measure of awareness and understanding about the transportation plan. Building awareness and informing people is a primary goal of the plan, and conversely, people have a responsibility to participate in this learning;
- **Focus on potentially affected communities:** People who are more directly affected by the transportation program should have greater opportunity to understand the plan and to be heard. Informing people and communities along the route, including nuclear host communities, should be a primary focus;
- **Special role for leaders and first responders:** Relevant government officials, municipal leaders, first responders, and scientific and technical experts should be involved. This will help to ensure good decisions are made;
- **Right to be informed:** People have a right to be informed about the plan. Good information and a desire to be informed are important for good decision-making; and
- **Special role for Indigenous communities:** Indigenous communities need to play a role in the development of the plan. They are rights holders, keepers and guardians of the land. Given the history of continuing and past wrongs as a country, it is imperative that positive and respectful relationships be built to advance the project.

People have also outlined some key activities as a starting point

Informing people: Engaging with communities along the routes is a high priority. The objective of this engagement should be to inform residents by providing information, answering questions and addressing concerns. 'People have a right to know.' This is seen as an important NWMO responsibility.

Assuaging fear: The NWMO needs to proactively alleviate fear about the transportation of used nuclear fuel before this fear becomes entrenched. We heard that over time, there is an expectation that community engagement should be able to reassure most community residents, and the broader public, about the project and the soundness of the transportation plan. It is a responsibility of the NWMO to inform people to move them out of a state of fear.

Building relationships: Building relationships, and establishing mutual trust and respect, are important. Building relationships with First Nation and Métis communities and organizations is important to ensure Indigenous values and priorities, questions and concerns, and insight from Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge inform the plan.

g. Selecting modes and routes

Any transportation plan for used nuclear fuel will need to provide a framework for making decisions about the method we will use (modes) and the transportation pathway we will use (routes). We may need to consider using a combination of modes, such as road and rail, depending on the location chosen for a repository. While we have not yet identified a preferred site, dialogue to date has identified factors that the public expects will be considered when we are ready for detailed decision-making.

In selecting modes and routes, first and foremost, safety and security must be the primary consideration. The pros and cons of various modes and routes must be thoroughly analyzed, and the best possible decision be made based on science, with a primary focus on safety and security. Considerations reflecting best practice and experience in Canada and internationally must be used. Local knowledge and lived experience related to specific roads and routes of people living in the area and travelling those routes must also be considered.

Many factors will need to be considered, and we heard we should look to transportation specialists to advise on how best to achieve or balance individual objectives when they may conflict.

Considerations for the selection of modes and routes

People expect best practice and experience to be taken into account in the selection of modes and routes in order to ensure safety and security. In exploring choices between modes and between routes, it will be important for them to see that factors such as the following are being considered, some of which mirror the lived experience of people who regularly travel routes in the area:

- Application of Indigenous science and local knowledge;
- Risk of accident (e.g., based on historical accident and operational data);
- Risk of security breach (e.g., relative ease of access);
- Adequacy of transportation infrastructure (e.g., quality of roads and tracks) with some indicating that much of their transportation infrastructure needs maintenance and modernization;
- Potential environmental impacts (e.g., on wildlife and surrounding terrain);
- Weather and the ability to adapt to seasonal changes (e.g., snow, ice, rain, and floods);
- Further understanding of Indigenous and local knowledge and application to transportation program (e.g., along potential transportation corridors);
- Ease of containment and access by first responders in the event of an incident;
- Analysis of the relative merits of opting for bigger loads and fewer trips versus smaller loads and more numerous trips;
- The frequency and nature of handling and transfers (particularly for worker exposure); and
- Adaptability of modes to future innovations in transportation (e.g., autonomous automobiles).

There will need to be some balancing or trade-offs between objectives. In doing so, there will need to be no compromise in safety. Transportation routes would and should be selected by experts based on a consideration of trade-offs, and pros and cons, including:

- Proximity to population centres and schools;
- Proximity to sensitive environmental areas;
- Proximity to water bodies;
- Response time for first responders/emergency response;
- Potential need to improve existing or build new infrastructure (e.g., extension of rail track);
- Conditions of the route during winter and inclement weather (e.g., days of rain and snowfall);
- Potential for traffic congestion and potential impact on commuters;
- Assessment of political and social acceptance;
- Trade-off between a longer route that goes through less densely populated areas versus a shorter route that goes through more densely populated areas; and
- The need to vary routes for security reasons.

h. The framework

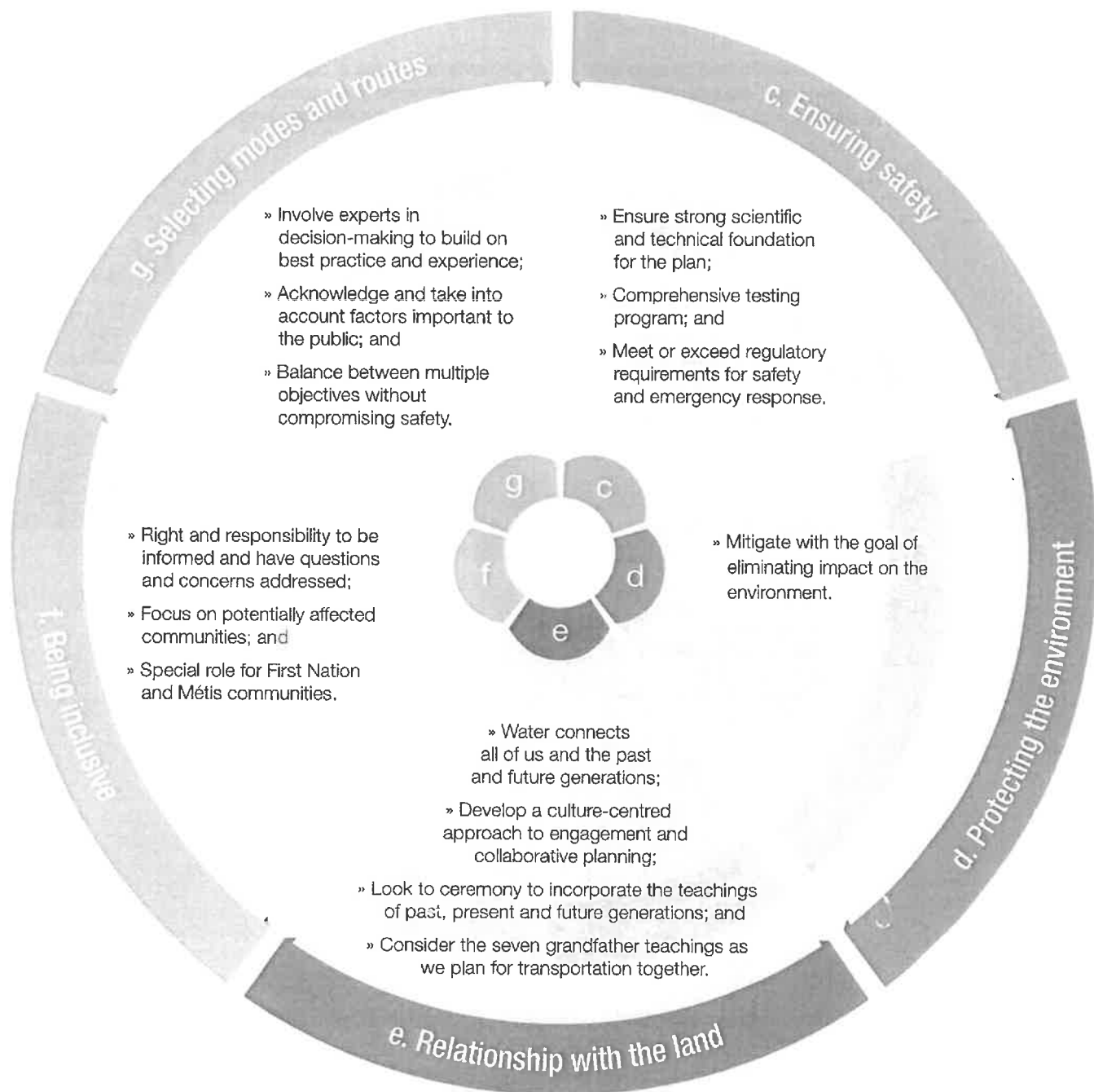
A framework of public expectations, principles and priorities for the APM used fuel transportation plan is emerging from these discussions and is outlined below at a high level.

a. Basic requirements

- » Safety as the primary consideration;
- » Protecting the environment;
- » Security;
- » Emergency response planning;
- » Drawing on international lessons;
- » Ensuring that the plan is adaptive;
- » Training;
- » Monitoring, tracking and auditing;
- » Communication, education and engagement;
- » Building respectful relations with First Nation and Métis communities; and
- » Ensuring program sustainability.

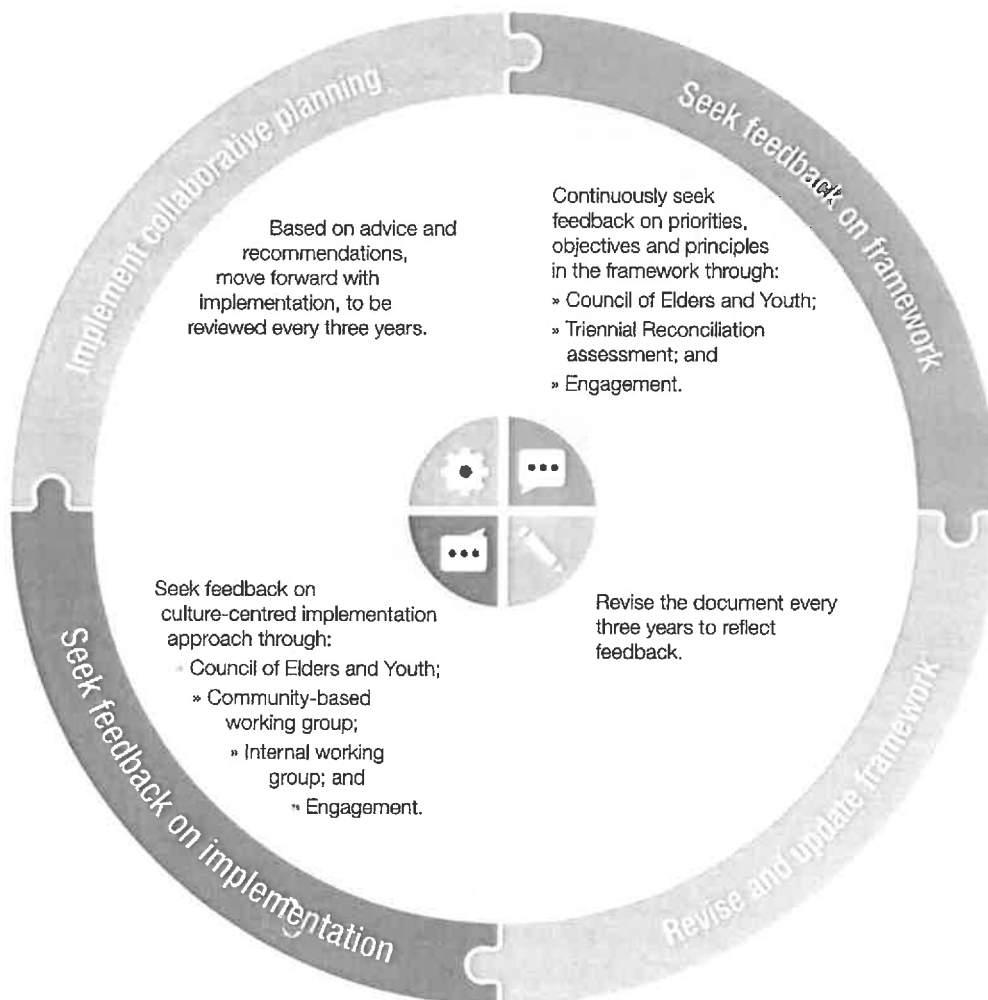
b. Objectives and principles

- » Ensuring transparency;
- » Balancing adaptability and continuity;
- » A focus on evidence – informed decision-making;
- » Incorporating Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge;
- » Ensuring responsible project management;
- » A focus on informing and engaging; and
- » Attention to project finances.



4. Proposed approach to implementing the framework

We understand we need to take an approach that embeds the framework in decision-making throughout planning and implementation of the transportation program. The approach needs to be flexible and adaptive, and it needs to continue to involve people at key milestones along the way.



In this section, we propose key elements of a potential transportation plan, or management system, for discussion. It includes:

- » A plan for working together through engagement, collaboration and shared decision-making;
- » A readiness checklist, to be used by the NWMO and the public together, to regularly assess preparations to initiate the transportation program; and
- » A road map of key milestones and steps, including collaboration and shared decision-making, putting in place a strong scientific and technical foundation for the program, and meeting or exceeding regulatory requirements.

a. Collaboration and shared decision-making

We understand from what we heard that there is a need to involve people in decision-making all along the way, to ensure the program continues to reflect the principles and objectives important to the public. Here, we outline milestones for continuing to shape and advance the plan together.

Key milestones

- 1. Refine the draft framework and milestones (2020-21):** Dialogue and engagement to review and refine the draft framework and reflect on the proposed management system.
- 2. Review an initial conceptual plan (2022-23):** Dialogue and engagement to review an early sample transportation plan. This plan would be general in nature, as the repository site will not yet have been selected, but could be used to further explore expectations.
- 3. Review and refine site-specific transportation plan (2023 until initiation of transportation):** Dialogue and engagement to review an early sample site-specific transportation plan. This plan would need to continue to be refined over the years leading up to the initiation of the transportation program, but could be a basis for further exploring expectations. This might involve:
 - The NWMO working with people and organizations in the initial development of the plan, such as transportation specialists (e.g., Canadian and international scientists and engineers), federal and provincial government ministries and agencies (e.g., CNSC, Transport Canada, Public Safety Canada, and provincial ministries of transportation), and Canada's nuclear power generators.
 - Including First Nation and Métis communities along potential routes, as well as Indigenous organizations, in planning and helping the NWMO understand how to consider traditional knowledge and culture-centred engagement in transportation planning.
 - Addressing the questions and concerns of interested communities, individuals and groups as part of the transportation planning process, including first responders along potential routes, first responder associations/organizations, municipalities and municipal associations as a group with a shared interest, and other interested individuals and groups. Communities that currently host interim storage facilities will also need to be involved in planning how used fuel is moved through their community.
- 4. Build awareness and communicate about plans as they are refined (2023 until initiation of transportation):** Dialogue and engagement to build awareness and understanding of the APM Project and transportation plan, and confidence in safety. We heard this is a critical component of any plan, and it will take time and effort to accomplish this. This may include activities such as face-to-face discussion and facilitating a dedicated virtual space for learning about the plan, asking questions, hearing from transportation specialists, and addressing frequently asked questions and concerns on an ongoing basis.
- 5. Monitoring and adapting (2023 onwards):** Ongoing review of evolving best practices, new and emerging technologies and standards, and reflection on the need to refine and adapt the program. Monitoring will include ongoing review of experience in implementing the transportation program once it begins, including impacts and mitigations, to support reflection and adaptation of the program during implementation.

We understand from what we heard that evidence-based decision-making is an important part of this process. We understand we need to continue to learn and build on best practices and evolving international and Canadian expertise, science and technical developments as we implement the program. We understand that transparency, auditing and reporting are key.

Here, we outline components of a potential program for reporting and continuous improvement to working together to shape and advance the plan.

Ongoing reporting and continuous improvement

We heard that ongoing reporting and continuous learning is important for the program to be able to adapt over time as needed. Ongoing reporting and continuous learning might include the following:

- 1. Monitoring and reporting on evolving best practice:** Beginning in 2023 and on a triennial basis, the NWMO publishes a report with updates on best practice, new and emerging technologies and evolving state of the art, evolving standards, and how it is adapting the program in the spirit of continuous improvement.
- 2. Monitoring and reporting on ongoing impacts and mitigations:** Once used fuel transportation begins, the NWMO monitors and regularly reports on public and environmental impacts, reportable events, and action taken in a manner that is understandable and accessible to the public. People have specifically identified that they are interested in being informed about the number of shipments and incidents in as real-time as possible.
- 3. Monitoring and reporting on project finances:** Beginning in 2023 and on a triennial basis, the NWMO publishes a report of the status of finances for the transportation program, including the project's cost and sources of funding.
- 4. Regular reporting on outcomes of engagement programs:** The NWMO currently publishes an annual *What we heard* report. The NWMO will continue to publish this document, which will describe engagement activities, questions raised, responses to those questions, and updates on the implementation of this framework.



b. Putting in place a readiness checklist

We understand there are a broad range of factors that need to be addressed before the NWMO and the public together will be ready to begin transporting used nuclear fuel as part of APM. Here, we outline our understanding of the factors and outcomes needed, in the form of a readiness checklist.

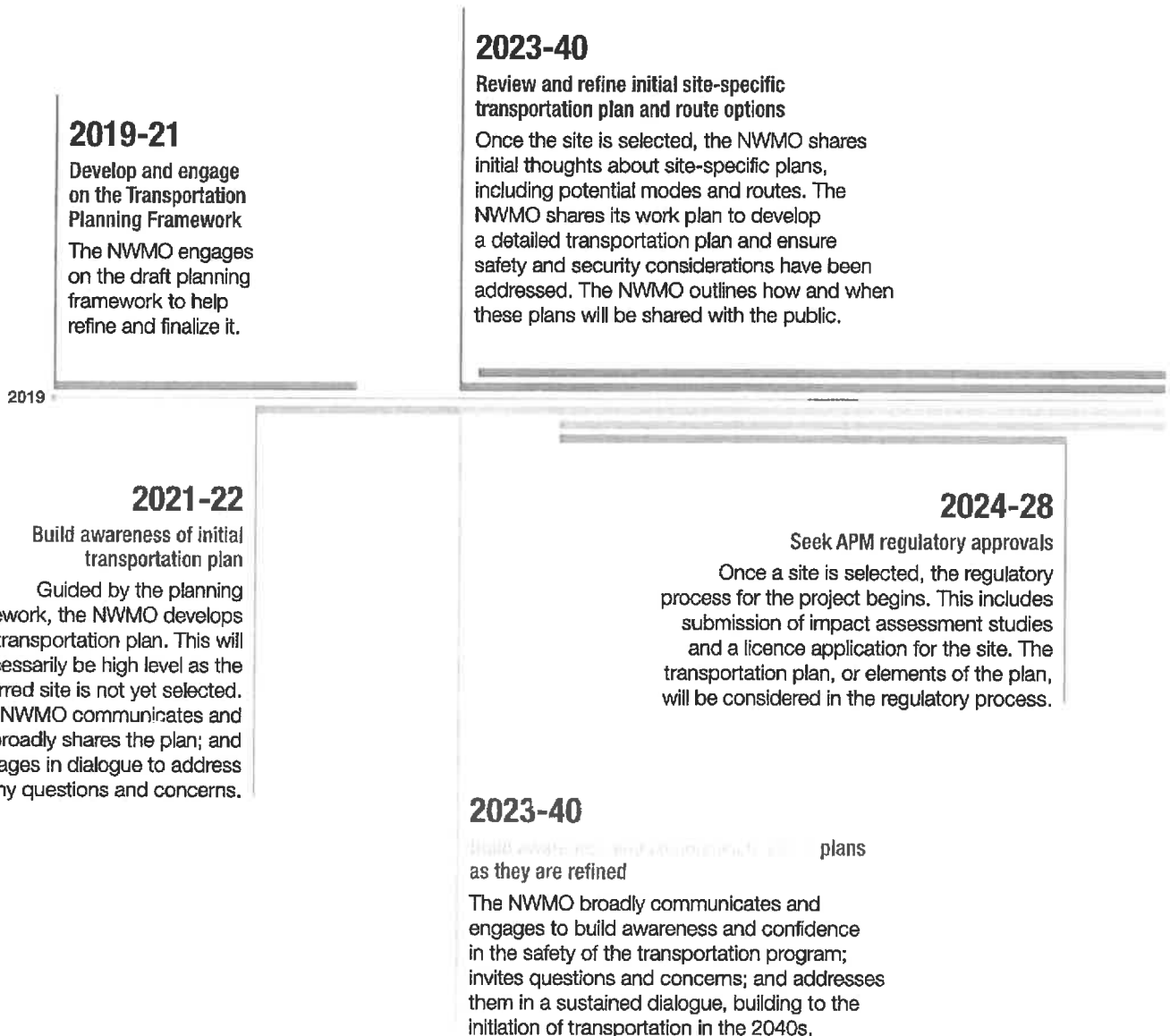
Using this checklist, we would regularly track and report on our progress in putting these necessary conditions in place. In this way, we would collectively gauge program readiness to begin with transport of the first used fuel bundle from interim storage facilities to the deep geological repository. Some of these activities will require involvement of specific parties (e.g., government, first responders). As we plan for transportation together over the next 20 years, we will further define roles and responsibilities associated with this checklist.

Readiness checklist

- A site-specific transportation plan;
- A broad-based awareness and education program for the general public and communities along the transportation route to meet the needs of different population segments (e.g., youth, elders);
- An ongoing engagement and dialogue with First Nation and Métis communities along the transportation route;
- Questions received about transportation are acknowledged, addressed and shared broadly;
- Awareness and training program for first responders along the transportation route;
- A tested and certified transportation package;
- Accident scenarios specific to transportation routes, including those that align with the lived experience of people in the area, have been covered by transportation package testing, and safety has been demonstrated;
- A transportation security plan that takes into account threats of sabotage and terrorism;
- An emergency response plan that explicitly describes resources available along the route, and roles and responsibilities, in the event of an accident;
- An environmental management or protection plan that takes into account the carbon footprint of the transportation program, and environmental response and remediation in the event of an accident;
- A confirmed plan to meet commercial vehicle and railroad safety and security requirements;
- A program for hiring high-quality and well-trained workers and vehicle operators;
- Procedures for safe and secure operations;
- A plan for regular reviews of all required plans, certifications and procedures;
- A 'safety audit' program involving ongoing physical assessment of the roads, bridges, etc. of the route, to identify structural weakness; required repairs to the infrastructure of the selected route – any required improvements or repairs would need to be done in collaboration with the infrastructure owners; and
- A program of reporting with updates on best practice, technologies and evolving state of the art, and ongoing activities to adapt the program in the spirit of continuous improvement.

c. Key milestones and steps

We understand from public discussion that we need to advance the plan through a sequence of steps, which include engagement, collaboration and shared decision-making; putting in place a strong scientific and technical foundation for the program; and meeting or exceeding regulatory requirements. This forms a basic road map to guide our working together with the public. It is important to note that all this work is in preparation for a transportation program. We will continue to talk with Canadians and Indigenous peoples about what shared planning and responsibility looks like after transportation begins in the 2040s.



2023 onwards

Ongoing review and public reporting

Beginning in 2023 and on a triennial basis, the NWMO publishes a report with updates on best practice, technologies, and ongoing adaptation and continuous improvement.

Once transportation begins, the NWMO monitors and regularly reports on public and environmental impacts, reportable events, and action taken in a manner that is understandable and accessible by the public. Ongoing public review is sought, as well as reflected on the shape and form of any refinement or adaptation to the program.

2038 onwards

Initiate capacity-building programs for first responders

Capacity building will provide support to first responders, as needed, along the route in preparation for the initiation of the transportation program and its ongoing implementation. This includes addressing skills development, equipment and service needs, which will be done prior to 2038 as part of Step 3.

2040

2024-40

Regulatory review

More detailed plans are developed and published to support transportation-specific regulatory oversight prior to any used fuel being transported.

The NWMO provides an emergency response plan to the CNSC, Transport Canada and the provinces, ensuring that information is available to relevant public emergency response agencies. The NWMO develops the transportation security plan.

~2040 onwards

Begin transporting used nuclear fuel to a deep geological repository

Beginning in about 2040 or so, the transportation program for APM is expected to continue for approximately 40 to 50 years, based on the current and anticipated volume of used fuel.

5. Regulatory decision-making

Canada has in place a stringent framework of regulation and oversight to review and approve transport of used nuclear fuel. Transportation of used nuclear fuel is regulated by the CNSC and Transport Canada. Used nuclear fuel shipments conducted as part of the APM transportation program will need to meet these requirements to ensure they are safe and secure. APM transportation operations will also need to meet federal, provincial and local safety legal requirements, and will be inspected to ensure compliance.

Consistent with this framework of regulation and oversight, we understand that approvals for APM used nuclear fuel transportation will be given if requirements are met. Requirements focus on the strength of the transportation package and include the following:

- 1. Transportation package:** Used nuclear fuel transportation packages are designed and tested to ensure protection of the public during normal operations, as well as during accident conditions. The CNSC, using internationally tested standards, has the responsibility for evaluating the transportation package and certifying its design, the registration of the use of individual packages, and monitoring the package maintenance process.
Prior to transporting used fuel in Canada, the CNSC's comprehensive regulatory framework requires a certificate for the transport package and a licence to transport. The CNSC evaluates applications to ensure that safety and security measures are technically and scientifically sound, that all requirements are met, and that the appropriate safety and security provisions are in place to protect people and the environment. Packages used to transport used nuclear fuel from interim storage facilities to the repository must be certified by the CNSC.
- 2. Radiological safety:** Packages used to transport used nuclear fuel must meet radiation level requirements prescribed by the CNSC's *Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations*, 2015. Regulatory requirements for the package ensure the public and workers are safe. The package is designed and tested to ensure that in the event of an accident, the radiological release will not exceed the regulatory limits. The CNSC's *Radiation Protection Regulations* have set an annual radiation dose limit for members of the public to limit exposure from nuclear-related activities.
- 3. Emergency response and training:** Transport Canada's *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* establish requirements for worker and driver training, emergency planning, safety marks, and documentation. Transportation planning needs to address these aspects, and ensure that all equipment, packages, and activities for road and rail shipments meet regulatory requirements. The NWMO will need to demonstrate that all activities will be conducted by trained personnel, including emergency responders. The NWMO will also need to develop an emergency response plan, and ensure workers and emergency responders are trained before shipments can begin.
- 4. Security:** Security provisions during transportation need to ensure CNSC regulatory requirements are met. Security measures are aimed at preventing diversion or sabotage of the transportation package, and include a combination of engineered, physical and monitoring measures to protect the cargo, and provide for detection, alarm, recording, and communication, in the event of an occurrence.

For more information on transportation regulation and oversight, see the NWMO's brochure *Safe and Secure Transportation of Canada's Used Nuclear Fuel*.

6. Next steps

Canada's plan for the long-term management of used nuclear fuel, known as APM, emerged from a dialogue with the public. The starting point for this plan is that this generation is taking responsibility for the management of the used nuclear fuel it has created and is not leaving it as a burden to future generations. Canada's plan requires us all to work together to implement it. Together, we can ensure APM transportation is implemented safely, and in a manner consistent with our collective values, priorities, and perspectives.

In this document, we have reported on what we are hearing about the broad framework within which APM transportation should be planned. Building on what we heard, we also describe a flexible and adaptive approach to implementing the transportation program, which continues to involve people at key milestones along the way, responsive to what people said is most important.

This framework document will be the foundation for transportation planning going forward and will be updated on a regular basis to acknowledge the evolving nature of this planning process.

**For more information,
please contact:**

Nuclear Waste Management Organization
22 St. Clair Avenue East, Fourth Floor
Toronto, Ontario M4T 2S3, Canada
Tel.: 416.934.9814 Toll free: 1.866.249.6966
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Website: www.nwmo.ca

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 /company/nwmoCanada



Red Rock Public Library
Regular Meeting
April 12, 2022

*The 411th regular meeting of the Red Rock Public Library Board was held on
Tuesday April 12, 2022.*

Present:

Chairperson:	Cheryl Hendricken
Board Members:	Marilyn Young Anne Lockwood Denise Maidment
Secretary/Librarian:	Nancy Carrier

Absent with regrets:

Darquise Robinson
Joanne Boudreau

1. The meeting was called to order at 5:00 p.m.
Chairperson read the Respect and Acknowledgement Declaration, followed by a moment of silence.
2. The agenda was approved and there was no declaration of pecuniary interest.
3. The Minutes of the meeting held on March 15, 2022 were approved.

Resolution #1:

Moved by: Denise Maidment

Seconded by: Anne Lockwood

Be it resolved that: the minutes of the meeting held on March 15, 2022, be approved as circulated.

CARRIED

Business arising from minutes:

- CEO brought concerns pertaining to the Board recommendation of socially distancing for library programs. After much discussion it was decided to follow the municipal model and allow patron seating without restrictions. Although, signage will remain in place, outlining Board recommendations to use a mask and socially distance.

- All Library staff signed up for Red Cross First Aid Courses on the weekend of March 19th and 20th. The courses were planned and hosted by the Red Rock Volunteer Fire Department and Township of Red Rock. Staff have received certification.

Correspondence:

Board received 2 emails from Ontario Library Services pertaining to the Connecting Public Libraries Initiative.

Through the Connecting Public Libraries Initiative, 111 locations in unserved and underserved communities in Ontario will have an opportunity to improve their high-speed internet connectivity. This investment in high-speed internet by the Province of Ontario will provide greater community access to education and vital services, while creating economic opportunity and contributing to economic growth.

Communication has occurred with Board, municipality and OLS CEO. Board requested more information from an IT perspective before committing to the Connecting Public Libraries Initiative.

4. The Statement of Operations and Cheque Register for March 2022 was available for discussion.

Resolution #2:

Moved by: Anne Lockwood

Seconded by: Marilyn Young

Be it resolved that: the cheques numbered 1080 to 1085, manual cheque #20 in the amount of \$11,338.75 and dated April 11, 2022, be approved for payment.

CARRIED

5. The Librarian's report, dated April 12, 2022, and covering the month of March 2022 was presented and discussed.

New Business:

- The CEO is scheduled for a Virtual Networking Meeting on May 10th, 2022, from 1 – 3 pm.

Resolution #3:

Moved by: Marilyn Young

Seconded by: Denise Maidment

Be it resolved that: the Red Rock Public Library Board grants permission for the CEO to attend the May 10th meeting virtually.

CARRIED

- The Red Rock Public Library Board Representative Anne Lockwood, presented a summary of a Board Ontario Library Service Board Representative meeting which was recently attended.
- CEO presented a new Red Rock Public Library- The Library and Political Elections Policy for Board approval.

Resolution #4:

Moved by: Marilyn Young

Seconded by: Anne Lockwood

Be it resolved that: The Board accepts the Policy - The Library and Political Elections Policy, as presented by the CEO.

CARRIED

6. The next meeting date was discussed.
Motion was made to adjourn the meeting.

Resolution #5

Moved by: Anne Lockwood

Seconded by: Marilyn Young

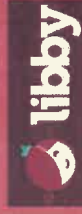
Be it resolved that: The meeting was adjourned at 6:00 p.m. and the next meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 10, 2022 at 5:00 p.m.

CARRIED

Digital resources are very important to the Library Board and staff. With Covid restrictions in place we were able to promote our online resources seamlessly!

Electronic resource Yearly

usage
Overdrive/Libby online books 2059



Mango Language learning 76



Novelist Readers Advisory 232



Britannica Encyclopedia 28



Yearly Library Social Media

Library Website visits 1127

Library Facebook visits 1217

Library Twitter visits 329

Library Pinterest views 103

Library Instagram reach 69



The Red Rock Public Library Board

Cheryl Hendricken-Chairperson

Anne Lockwood

Joanne Boudreau

Marilyn Young

Denise Maidment

Darquise Robinson-Councillour

Friends of the

Red Rock Public Library

They are an enthusiastic group of local citizens who support and promote the Red Rock Public Library.

Delaine Todesco -President

Linda Stansell – Vice President

Marilyn Young-Secretary

Debbie Kuruliak -Treasurer

Anne Lockwood - Past President

Current Staff

CEO/Head Librarian

Nancy Carrier

Assistant Librarians

Steph Kivilahti

Brooke Jean

June Redfern

Alejandra Interian Estrada

Red Rock

Public Library

Annual Report 2021

Active patrons	424
Circulation	5669
Library Patronage	2532
Computer & Wifi usage	327
Database usage	2392
Program participation	1079
Social Media usage	2845

Collection holdings 11,994

Covid-19 restrictions continued to create a challenging service delivery year for the Red Rock Public Library.

The Red Rock Public Library delivered curbside service of books and movies, from January to August 31, 2021.

We opened with capacity limits in September, allowing in-library computer usage and material borrowing.

Our programming was impacted greatly, the library staff offered take home crafts and virtual programming opportunities

Financials and Grants

The Red Rock Public Library was in receipt of the following grants in 2021

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

Public Library Operating Grant

\$3242

The Public Library Operating Grant is conditional on adherence to the Public Libraries Act.

Summer Experience Program \$834

The Summer Experience Program (SEP) provides funding to create meaningful summer employment opportunities for students.

Library Acquisitions

\$11035 in book purchases

674 total books acquired

\$751 in DVD/Audio purchases

35 total DVD/audio acquired

\$247 in magazine/newspaper

88 issues

797 total yearly acquisitions

Did you know.....

Social return on investment (SROI) is a method for measuring values that are not traditionally reflected in financial statements, including social, economic and environmental factors. They can identify how effectively a company uses its capital and other resources to create value for the community.

The Red Rock Public Library has calculated that for each municipal dollar invested, the Total Social Return on Investment is **\$7.66**. Each household enjoys, on average, **\$1679** worth of materials, programming, resources and services every year.



RED ROCK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

A Vision Will Get You Thinking!

Libraries are SO much more than books! We are a community hub offering diverse resources and programs.
We partner with many regional businesses and organizations, including Nipigon and Dorion Libraries.

Number of activities for the

2021 year

34 programs/51 sessions

Total Program participation

1079

TD Summer Reading Program

Take home craft kits

Teddy Bear Picnic

Grow your own Grain giveaway

Ontario Public Library Week activities including daily draws
10th annual Photo Contest

Technology assistance

Literacy Contests including

Book Bingo

Puzzles, word searches and Brainteaser contests

Superior Adventure Contest

Family Gardening Kits

Pumpkin and Sunflower Growing Contest

Alzheimer's Society Activation Totes

Seasonal Basket Draws

Pet Day Contest

PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY REPORT

May 16, 2022

WATER DISTRIBUTION

1. Public Works staff have completed repairs for the water service at J's Garage. The service line had frozen earlier this winter and could not be restored with thawing equipment. A new curbstop valve has been installed, and the water service line was excavated to insulate the line to the edge of the street ahead of the main. Precautions may still be needed to prevent the service from freezing in extreme cold because of the shallow service depth.
2. Township DWS members, Bob Edmund & Trevor Appelkvist are scheduled to attend training sessions for the week of May 16th in Dryden. The training is being provided from *the Keewaytinook Water Training Centre* and is accredited training applicable to maintaining system licenses.
3. The final Winter Hydrant Check for the season was conducted in the final week of April.

WASTEWATER COLLECTION

1. Both Pumping Stations on Hwy 628 have been cleaned with H-Vac service. Cleaning the wells at the stations promotes efficient pumping and reduced blockages.

RECREATION CENTER

1. The Rec Center is being monitored from Public Works staff on a regular basis over the work week since the facility closed on April 3rd. One Rec staff member has been called back to help with cleaning duties 3 days per week for half day shifts.

PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY REPORT

May 16, 2022

MARINA CENTRE & PARK

1. Public works was able to aid Superior North Tourism with their move to the Marina Center and have been helping with further details as they get adjusted to their new home. One Twp staff member is now working at the Marina Center to provide building maintenance and preparing for the Marina opening.

GENERAL

1. Public Works efforts have been concentrated mainly on road and sidewalk maintenance for snow removal with the extended unseasonal weather for the beginning of this reporting period. Some gravel road maintenance for grading has started as warmer temperatures promote better conditions for this work. Secondary road work will be performed as conditions dictate.
2. Public Works has started addressing spring potholes on streets. More attention for street repairs is on the primary agenda.
3. Sidewalk sweeping is mostly complete, with some minor pieces of sidewalk still left to do. New brushes were ordered for the sweeper attachment for the Bobcat, once installed, the remainder of sidewalk sweeping will be done.
4. An option for Spring street sweeping is currently being explored with an area contractor, with the intention of it being a shared service between Nipigon and Red Rock. A quote is expected shortly for this work.
5. Public Works has begun marking locates for buried town infrastructure for the Newton/Frost/Stadler Main Relining Project. The Public Works Dept. will be working together with respective contractors for both the Main Relining and Brompton Rebuild Projects, to perform required tasks in relation to these projects over the course of their duration.
6. A service tech from Toromont Cat. is scheduled to come evaluate the condition of the turn table for the mow board on the 2001 Cat 140H grader.

PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY REPORT

May 16, 2022

Although still functional, it is fully expected that maintenance work will be required to restore the turn table to better working condition.

7. Corp. Management has been receiving some updates from respective equipment dealers in the area for backhoe replacement options. There have not been many recent updates for used backhoes in the year and price range we are hoping for.
8. The next Public Works Dept. Safety Meeting has not been scheduled for May as of yet. The topic for the next meeting will be more follow up for Workplace Safety Reports.
9. Regular checks are being performed monthly for standby power at both the Rec Center and Municipal Shop.

**The Corporation of the Township of Red Rock
Administrative Report**

Date: May 16th, 2022
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: CAO Activity Report
Submitted by: Mark Figliomeni – CAO/Clerk/Treasurer

BACKGROUND:

May 3rd, 2022 – May 16th, 2022

DISCUSSION:

This report is for information only and provides Council with an update on the activities within the office of the CAO/Clerk/Treasurer.

Please feel free to ask any questions that you may have and reach out at any time.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY:

- *Day to Day Operations- General Discussions / Stakeholders**
- *Bi-Weekly Internal Staff / Team Meetings / Discussions**
- *Meetings with PSD Citywide - Asset Management Plan**
- *Budget Meetings – Process and Reporting to Council – Schedule**
- *Meetings with Federal & Provincial Government – WPCP – Process**
- *Meetings/Discussions - MPAC**
- *Meetings – Upcoming Projects – Water / Sewer**
- *Meetings with Legal – Discussions**
- *Monitoring all duties and files related to the Office of the CDO & Special Projects**

This is a summary of some of the activity within Administration & the Office of the CAO/Clerk/Treasurer, things continue to go well and remain extremely busy. We continue to strive to move forward as a community and a team, this is our major focus & part of our overall vision.

MONITORING SITUATIONS

***Continue to set internal policies and procedures based on overall best practice within the Municipal Act.**

***Continue to monitor the Covid-19 situation within the Township and Region.**

DIRECTION / DISCUSSION / UPDATES:

***Direction of Council (In-Kind) – Street Fair – Welcome Committee – June 18th, 2022 – Councillor Muir**

***Update - Red Rock's SCADA System at the Water Plant will also be updated as an addition to the current WPCP Project within the original funding scope.**

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RED ROCK

BY-LAW 2022-1277

Being a By-law to delegate authority to the C.A.O/Clerk for emergency purchasing during the 2022 Lame Duck Council period

WHEREAS, the Municipal Act, S.O., 2001, Section 275, outline the restrictions imposed on a Council of a local municipality after nomination day;

AND WHEREAS, the Municipal Act, S.O., 2001, Section 275 (6), states that nothing in this section prevents any person or body exercising authority delegated by Council;

NOW THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RED ROCK ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. THAT Council delegate emergency purchasing authority to the C.A.O/Clerk or designate during the 2022 Lame Duck Council period.
2. THAT the meaning of emergency is a situation where the immediate acquisition of goods or services is essential to prevent serious delays, injury and damage or to restore or maintain required services.
3. THAT this by-law shall come into force and take effect upon the date of it's passing.

Read a first and second time

this 16th day of May, 2022.

Read a third time and finally passed

this 16th day of May, 2022.

Mayor

Chief Administrative Officer/Clerk