

TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

AGENDA

Thursday, June 16, 2016 - 5:00 p.m.

- 1. Call to Order
- 2. Announcements
- 3. Additions/Deletions/Approval of Agenda
- 4. Declaration of Pecuniary Interest and the General Nature Thereof
- 5. Approval of Draft Minutes Thursday June 2, 2016
- 6. Business Arising from Minutes
- 7. Point of Privilege or Personal Privilege
- 8. **Public Question Period** (Please visit our website under Agenda & Minutes for information on Public Question Period)

9. Road Business

1. Other Road Business

10. Planning Matters

- 1. Deferred Item from the June 2, 2016 Meeting Isaac Martin Application for Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment - Part of Lot 26, Concession 9 NE
- 2. Deferred Item from the June 2, 2016 Meeting Reuben Bowman Application for Zoning By-law Amendment - Part of Lot 28, Concession 9 NE
- 3. Applications to Permit

11. Correspondence

*Board & Committee Minutes

- 1. Horning's Mills Park Board Meeting May 11, 2016
- 2. Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Board Meeting May 2, 2016

* Items for Information Purposes

- 1. NVCA Board Meeting Highlights, May 27, 2016
- 2. Copy of a resolution adopted by Tay Valley Township dated May 24, 2016, Re Lyme Disease
- 3. Email from Land Use Planning Review dated May 16, 2016, Re Invitation to a Technical Briefing - Land Use Planning Review
- 4. Copy of a resolution passed by the Township of Hornepayne dated May 18, 2016, Re -Lyme Disease
- 5. Dufferin County Press Release May 31, 2016 DUFFERIN'S WASTE DIVERSION AMONG BEST IN ONTARIO
- 6. Letter from the Ontario Provincial Police dated June 1, 2016, Re Municipal Policing Bureau (MPB) Focus 2016
- 7. Email from Jennifer Willoughby, Deputy Clerk, Town of Shelburne dated June 3, 2016, Re - Amendment to Town of Shelburne Zoning By-law #38-2007
- Letter from the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority and Action Plan dated June
 3, 2016, Re NVCA Phragmites and Invasive Species Action Plan
- 9. Email from Tom Campbell, The Royal Canadian Legion, dated May 27, 2016, Re-Veterans & Troops Support/Remembrance Ad - Royal Canadian Legion
- 10. Letter from the Ontario Provincial Police dated June 7, 2016, Re New Report Available Related to Current Billable Calls for Service (CFS)
- 11. Email from Susan Powell, Agriculture and Rural Economic Development Advisor dated June 6, 2016, Re - Foodland Ontario Event Partnership Funding has RE-OPENED
- 12. Email from Jeff Holmes dated June 2, 2016, Re Baseline Study for Holmes Agro

Redickville Site

- 13. Email from Tristin McCredie, Municipal Advisor dated June 7, 2016, Re Ontario Passes Legislation to Allow Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections
- 14. Copy of a resolution passed by the Township of South West Oxford dated May 17, 2016, Re - Opposition to the division of the ROMA and OGRA Conferences

* Items for Council Action

1. Email from Dufferin Plowmen dated May 30, 2016, Re - Peel-Dufferin Plowing Match Grant

12. General Business

- 1. Notice of Intent to Pass By-laws
 - 1. McCue Drainage Works 1994, Maintenance Levying By-law
- 2. New/Other Business/Additions
 - 1. Shelburne Library Meeting held on June 8, 2016 regarding funding formula update from Councillor Besley and CAO Denise Holmes
 - 2. Application to the Dufferin County Emergency Readiness Fund Motion to approve the purchase of the two generators
- 3. Unfinished Business
 - 1. Application for Special Event Permit David Cameron Dunadel Golf Course
 - 2. Bretton Estates Subdivision Mr. Biles is requesting that a motion be passed allowing the release of building permits pending Engineer authorization
 - 3. Mulmur Melancthon Fire Board 2016 Budget Township of Mulmur looking for Council approval
 - 4. Fluney Drainage Works

13. Delegations

- 1. 5:20 p.m. Melancthon Township Police Services Board Review Protocol of the Board and Council when it comes to OPP matters
- 2. 5:30 p.m. Staff Sergeant Steven Sills, Dufferin OPP invited by Council questions, concerns, general discussion
- 3. 6:00 p.m. COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT
- **14. Closed Session (if required)**
- 15. Third Reading of By-laws (if required)
- 16. Notice of Motion
- 17. Confirmation By-law
- 18. Adjournment and Date of Next Meeting Thursday, July 7, 2016 5:00 p.m.
- 19. On Sites
- 20. Correspondence on File at the Clerk's Office

Hornings Mills Park Board-minutes for May 11-16

The chair called the meeting to order at 7 p.m. Members Webster, Kirch (2) and member Elliott were present. Member Malek was absent with notice. There were no announcements or additions or deletions to the agenda. Approval of the draft minutes from September 23/15 was deferred due to the absence of the secretary. Member Elliott will record minutes for this meeting. With no public present we moved to general business.

1-Park fundraiser 2016-a suggestion was made to begin an annual Melancthon event and member Webster reported on some costing for fireworks and a barb b que. It was decided that Member Webster and Member Elliott would present this to council at the next meeting and request support in the amount of 500.00. Member Webster to contact the township, requesting delegation.

2-Baseball 2016-Member Webster stated that he had received interest from 4 leagues so it looks promising. Motion made by Kirch (R) and seconded by Kirch (C) that we set rent at \$10.00 per rental for the 2016 season.

3-Bench update- will be ready in a few weeks. Member(s) Webster and Kirch (C) to ready the site.

4-Grass tender- has been let by the township for 2016 season.

We had no financial report but Member Webster will contact the township and fan this out to all board members.

Items for Board action

1- Main access/ vehicle access-Need to check with Craig regarding what was agreed on in 2015- re: poles to limit access.

2-Purchase of home-plate- moved by Elliott, seconded by Kirch (C) that the board purchase a home-plate valued to a maximum of \$200.00

Moved by Elliott, seconded by Kirch (R) that we adjourn to meet again at the call of the chair. meeting adjourned at 7:22

MINUTES OF THE MULMUR/MELANCTHON FIRE BOARD MEETING HELD AT THE FIRE HALL IN HONEYWOOD May 2, 2016

PRESENT: Chair Paul Mills, Mulmur Township Vice-Chair Darren White, Melancthon Township (absent with notice) Member Heather Hayes, Mulmur Township Member James Webster, Melancthon Township Chief Jim Clayton Deputy Chief Jeff Clayton Secretary Karen Davidson-Lock

> Present for portions of the meeting: John Willmetts, Mulmur Director of Public Works Bob Cheeseman, Vianet Inc. Jeff Balicki, Spectrum Communications

CALL TO ORDER at 6:02 pm

Approval of Agenda

Motion # 27 - 2016

MOVED by Webster SECONDED by Hayes That the agenda be approved as circulated. Motion Carried.

Declaration of Pecuniary Interests

The Chair advised that if any member had a disclosure of pecuniary interest that they could declare the nature thereof now or at any point during the meeting.

Delegation: Bob Cheeseman, Vianet Inc. 6:05 p.m.

Mr. Cheeseman reviewed the license agreement as provided in the agenda package. There are two basic options for entering into an agreement with Vianet: i/ Vianet erects the tower at their cost, with the Fire Department receiving \$100 per month revenue plus one free internet connection valued at approximately \$50; or ii/ the Fire Department replaces the tower through insurance, receiving \$260 per month plus one free internet connection. For both these options, a 3% cost of living increase would be implemented annually on each anniversary date. Mr. Cheeseman stated that Vianet would retain control of equipment on the tower as per the sample license agreement.

Those present discussed possible conflicts with equipment on the tower and interference with the department's communications. Radio frequencies are listed in the agreement (3.4 GHz, 5.3 GHz, and 5.8 GHz) with the licensee (Vianet) acquiring exclusive use of the site for the transmission of these frequencies. As well, the licensee would acquire exclusive use of the site



for the provision of broadband internet access service over the unlicensed spectrum of electronic frequencies. It was stressed that in either scenario, it is of prime importance that radio conflicts are to be avoided at all costs to preserve fire department communications.

The Board thanked Mr. Cheeseman for attending in person to answer questions. Mr. Cheeseman left the meeting at 6:15 p.m.

Declaration: Jeff Balicki, Spectrum Communications

Mr. Balicki outlined his history with the company and provided examples of service provided throughout Ontario, the closest being with Shelburne Police Services. Recently there were communications issues with the Internet Service Provider's disruption in communications. The signals from the police department remained intact; however, the Internet Service provider had issues with their equipment installed on the Shelburne Water Tower. Should the Board require further information, Jeff stated that Chief Kent Moore of the Shelburne Police could elaborate further.

Mr. Balicki noted that from his experience, engineered drawings should be required and must indicate all equipment to be installed. This will indicate the load on the tower for construction purposes. These engineered drawings could cost \$5,000 and should indicate the maximum load allowed for the tower construction. A lesser load constructed than actually installed on the tower is acceptable as it addresses safety concerns with the structural integrity of a tower.

Discussion then turned to the issue of installing a repeater for the department on the County's Whitfield tower. The general procedure of a call dispatch was explained, and in theory the portable radios should experience increased range. He stated that in his opinion, placing a repeater on the County's tower would be the preferred option due to the increased height on their tower. Jeff has been to the County's tower site, and advised that the vacant antenna is working and the cables are sufficient. An application has been filed with Industry Canada for a license at the County location. Replacing the 110 foot tower at the fire hall would not result in increased distance for radio communications. This then led to a discussion on a proposal being investigated on Northern 9-1-1 providing dispatch services to the department, and how that would intersect with the tower and repeater. The Chiefs expressed concern with that proposal should Shelburne and Grand Valley departments not sign on with Northern 9-1-1 and possible glitches in communication that this could cause. Should all three departments install a repeater, the overall coverage areas could be intensified. This would require an enhanced repeater, costing approximately \$2,000 more than originally discussed.

After several final questions, the Board thanked Jeff for attending to assist in clarifying the technical details. Mr. Balicki left the meeting at 7:06 p.m.

v) Vianet Inc. license agreement & Treasurer's Report to Board from previous meeting regarding proposed internet tower and Vianet agreement

The Board continued to discuss what further information is required to make a decision in light of the two delegations and passed the following motion.

Communications Tower/Repeater

Motion # 28 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by Webster

That the Board directs staff to obtain the following documentation and bring the information back to the Board:

i) written quotation from Spectrum Communications for an upgraded repeater with Countywide microwave capabilities;

ii) confirmation from the insurance company regarding whether the cost of an upgraded repeater would be covered;

iii) written quotation from Dufferin County for the rental of the Whitfield tower. Motion Carried.

Approval of Minutes

Motion # 29 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes SECONDED by Webster That the minutes of the April 4, 2016 meeting be approved as circulated. Motion Carried.

Business Arising From Minutes (none)

Correspondence

i) Chief's Call Report to date for 2016 (on desk)

The 2016 call report to date was received for information.

ii) 2016-2017 Communications Agreement – Orangeville Police Service

The local Chiefs in Dufferin will be discussing dispatch at their upcoming meeting in relation to the Northern 9-1-1 proposal currently before this Board. The Chief was directed to report back to the Board the discussion.

Motion # 30 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by Webster

That the Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Board approves the 2016-2017 communications tone-out agreement with the Orangeville Police Services Board covering May 1, 2016 to May 1, 2017 in the amount of \$9,289.00 (a 0% increase), and that the Chair and Chief be authorized to sign the agreement. Motion Carried.

iii) Application for County "Municipal Emergency Readiness Fund" – discussion on different possibilities including a generator for the fire hall

Member Webster reported that the Township of Melancthon had budgeted for and made application to the fund but had not received a response back at this time. The local Chiefs will also discuss possibilities at their upcoming meeting. The Chief was directed to report back on same. This could be a potential item for the 2017 budget.

iv) Message from the Provincial Minister of Labour regarding the Supporting Ontario's First Responders Act, 2016

The Chief advised that Caledon provides services as needed for the department. Chiefs are currently working on a program which is covered under the Workplace Safety Insurance Program. Member Hayes indicated that Shelburne has hired a service which is implemented through insurance. In preparation for this upcoming legislation, due diligence and to support the firefighters, it was directed that the Chief bring back a follow-up report.

Approval of Accounts/Financial Update

i) Approval of Accounts for March 30 – April 26, 2016

Motion # 31 - 2016

MOVED by Webster SECONDED by Hayes That the accounts in the amount of \$16,660.56 (March 31 – April 26, 2016) be paid. Motion Carried.

Health & Safety Issues (none)

Old & New Business

i) Fire Hall water supply

The holding tank is working well and firefighters continue to monitor the situation.

The tanker continues to leak. Proposed repairs could provide an additional five years lifespan. This would involve removing the old baffles and sandblasting, then reinstalling the baffles and utilizing an epoxy coating applied by a specialist in the field. Quotes are being obtained view a goal of repairs in early June. This item is to be brought back to the next meeting.

ii) Update on procedure for obtaining police reports

Further to a brief discussion at the last meeting, the procedure for obtaining reports for the purposes of call billings has changed. Chief Clayton reported that this had been an item of

discussion at the local Chiefs meeting, with the discussion centering on having one source obtain the reports for multiple departments. The cost is \$250 per department. Each document submission costs \$14; should an error be made the report requires re-submission, another \$14 cost would be incurred. Other detachments in the area have not switched to this on-line report submission program.

The Chair will speak with Staff Sgt. Sills for further details. After this, a delegation to the Police Services Board may be required. The Secretary was directed to advise the Chair of the next PSB meeting date.

The Board took a five minute break before proceeding into closed session.

Closed Session pursuant to the Policy to Govern the Proceedings of the Board, Section 8 b) ii) personal matters about an identifiable individual, including municipal or local board employees, and approving the past closed meeting minutes.

Motion # 32 - 2016

MOVED by Hayes

SECONDED by Webster

That the Mulmur-Melancthon Fire Board move into closed session pursuant to Section 239 of *The Municipal Act, 2001*, as amended at 8:01 pm for the following reasons:

- personal matters about an identifiable individual including municipal or local board employees;

- approval of past closed meeting minutes. Motion Carried.

Motion # 33 - 2016

MOVED by Webster SECONDED by Hayes That the Mulmur-Melancthon Board adjourn the closed session at 8:20 pm and return to the regular meeting. Motion Carried.

CONFIRMING MOTION

Motion # 34 - 2016

MOVED by Webster

SECONDED by Hayes

That be it resolved that all actions of the Members and Officers of the Mulmur/Melancthon Fire Board of Management, with respect to every matter addressed and/or adopted by the Board on the above date are hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed; and each motion, resolution and other actions taken by the Board Members and Officers at the meeting held on the above date are hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed. Motion Carried.

Motion # 35 - 2016

MOVED by Webster SECONDED by Hayes That the board adjourn at 8:23 p.m. to meet again on June 6, 2016. Motion Carried.

Paul Mills

CHAIR

Karen Davídson-Lock

SECRETARY



NVCA Board Meeting Highlights, May 27, 2016

Next Board Meeting: June 24, 2016

For the full meeting agenda including documents and reports, visit nvca.on.ca/about/boardofdirectors.

NVCA Phragmites and Invasive Species Action Plan

The board of directors received a presentation from Dave Featherstone, NVCA, Manager, Watershed Monitoring and Brittany Hope, NVCA's Watershed Monitoring Technician regarding the newly released NVCA *Phragmites australis* and Invasive Species Action Plan.

The plan addresses invasive species of concern within the watershed, roles and responsibilities of various parties, best management practices for control, and recommendations to address invasive species going forward. It also suggests outreach opportunities to make watershed residents more aware of invasive species.

The board approved the circulation of the plan to watershed municipalities for their information.

Conservation Authorities Act Review

The board received correspondence from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) notifying the authority that the *Conservation Authorities Act* review and consultation paper are posted on the environmental registry (ebr.gov.on.ca – registry number 012-7583).

The MNRF's consultation paper, "Conserving Our Future: Proposed Priorities for Renewal," outlines proposed priorities for renewal of the *Conservation Authorities Act.*

The province has created an advisory group to provide advice throughout the review process. NVCA's Chief Administrative Officer Gayle Wood has been appointed by the MNRF to this advisory group.

Town of Shelburne Municipal Service Agreement

At the meeting, the board approved an NVCA and Town of Shelburne Municipal Service Agreement regarding applications under the *Planning Act*.

NVCA staff will continue to work with watershed municipalities to establish and/or update municipal service agreements and standardize these agreements where possible.

NVCA Forestry Program— 2016 Tree Planting Results

NVCA has delivered a tree planting program each year since its creation. The board of directors commended forestry staff, who were pleased to report that more than 220,000 trees were planted throughout the watershed this year. Not only is this the most trees NVCA has planted in a single season—it is the most planted by any conservation authority in the province in 2016.

Staff are already preparing for next year, with board's approval of the 2017 tree planting fee schedule.

In brief

During this meeting, the board also:

- approved the Friends of Minesing Wetlands 2016-2018 Strategic Plan.
- endorsed the board orientation manual for their use.
- congratulated NVCA's Director of Corporate Services, Sheryl Flannagan, on receiving her Certified Human Resources Leader (CHRL) designation.

8195 8th Line, Utopia, ON, LOM 1TO • 705-424-1479 • admin@nvca.on.ca www.nvca.on.ca



Future meetings & events

Community Volunteer Tree Plant

(with South Simcoe Streams Network) Saturday, May 28, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Bradford West Gwillimbury

Community Volunteer Tree Plant

(with Nature Conservancy of Canada) Saturday, May 28, 9:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Minesing Wetlands Conservation Area

NVCA Board of Directors Meeting

Friday, June 24, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Town of New Tecumseth Municipal Offices 10 Wellington St E New Tecumseth, ON, L9R 1G8

Nature Days for Homeschoolers

Wednesday, June 29, 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. Tiffin Centre for Conservation

Camp Tiffin Summer Day Camp Throughout the summer. Tiffin Centre for Conservation

Camp Monadh Mor Summer Day Camp (with the Town of Mono) Throughout the summer.

Mono Community Centre

Fight the Phrag!

Volunteer Phragmites Removal Work Day (with community partners) Saturday, August 6, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Collingwood



May 27th, 2016

The Honourable Kathleen Wynne Premier of Ontario premier@ontario.ca

Dear Honourable Kathleen Wynne:

RE: Lyme Disease.

The Council of the Corporation of Tay Valley Township at its Council meeting on May 24th, 2016 adopted the following resolution:

RESOLUTION #C-2016-05-26

"WHEREAS, the number of cases of ticks and diagnosis of Lyme disease is supoptimal;

AND WHEREAS, there are chronic sufferers of long term consequences of this disease;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council of Tay Valley Township request the Province of Ontario to increase funding for research aimed to enhance the testing for Lyme disease;

AND THAT, the Council of Tay Valley Township request the Government of Canada to increase funding for research aimed to enhance the testing for Lyme disease and determine better treatment for long term outcomes of Lyme disease;

AND FURTHER THAT, this resolution be forwarded to all Municipalities in Ontario for their endorsement and to the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Health and local members of Provincial Parliament."

Tay Valley Township 217 Harper Road, Perth, Ontario K7H 3C6 www.tayvalleytwp.ca Fax: (613)-264-8516 Phone: (613)-267-5353 IN AREA CODE (613) 1-800-810-0161

Info 2

JUN 1 6 2016



If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (613) 267-5353 ext. 130 or <u>clerk@tayvalleytwp.ca</u>.

Sincerely,

audlaw)

Janie Laidlaw, Acting Clerk

cc: The Honourable Jane Philpott, Minister of Health Randy Hillier, MPP Lanark-Frontenac-Lennox-Addington Scott Reid, MP Lanark-Frontenac-Kingston Ontario Municipalities

Denise Holmes

rio.ca>
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We would like to invite your organization to attend an invitation-only Stakeholder Briefing on the proposed changes to four plans that have been part of the Coordinated Land Use Planning Review: the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the Greenbelt Plan, the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, and the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

As you may know, a co-ordinated review of these four plans is underway. The proposed amendments to the four plans have now been released for public input. A guide to the proposed changes and the proposed plans can be found at www.ontario.ca/landuseplanningreview. The deadline for comments on the four proposed revised plans is September 30, 2016.

The Technical Briefings are day-long sessions geared to a technical audience that works regularly with the plans, such as municipal staff and planners. At these briefings, provincial staff will provide an overview of the proposed amendments to the plans.

Please see the online registration page for details of dates and locations. These briefings are by invitation-only.

Please register online here, or here for French for one of the sessions around the Greater Golden Horseshoe, Space is limited. To register, please use the registration code LandUseGGH. Please note that French translation will be offered upon request at the St. Catharines technical briefing.

Visit the Co-ordinated Review website at www.ontario.ca/landuseplanningreview for more information or to make a submission to the review. For any questions, please contact landuseplanningreview@ontario.ca.

We hope you are able to attend.

To unsubscribe from emails on the Co-ordinated Land Use Planning Review or Places to Grow, the Ontario government's program to plan for growth and development, please email landuseplanningreview@ontario.ca with the subject "unsubscribe".

Pour ne plus recevoir d'e-mails sur Examen coordonné des plans d'aménagement du territoire ou de Place à la croissance, le programme du gouvernement de l'Ontario pour planifier la croissance et le développement dans la province; veuillez écrire à examenamenagementduterritoire@ontario.ca avec le sujet "Désabonnement".

Total Control Panel

To: dholmes@melancthontownship.ca Message Score: 1 From: landuseplanningreview@ontario.ca

My Spam Blocking Level: High

Block this sender

High (60): Pass Medium (75): Pass Low (90): Pass



JUN 1 6 2016

Login

The Corporation of the Township of Hornepayne 68 Front Street, PO Box 370 Hornepayne, Ontario P0M 1Z0	NNSH/2 NNSH/2
COUNCIL RESOLUTION	
	HORNEPAYNE
MOVED BY:	NO. 12649
SECONDED BY:	DATE: MAY 18 2016

WHEREAS the number of cases of ticks positive for Lyme disease is increasing throughout Ontario and specifically in Niagara Region;

WHEREAS the laboratory testing for and diagnosis of Lyme disease is suboptimal; and

WHEREAS there are chronic sufferers of long term consequences of this disease.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- 1. That the Township of Hornepayne request the Province of Ontario to increase funding for research aimed to enhance the testing for Lyme disease:
- 2. That the Township of Hornepayne request the Government of Canada to increase funding for research aimed to enhance the testing for Lyme disease and determine better treatment for long term outcomes of Lyme disease:
- 3. That this resolution be forwarded to all Municipalities in Ontario for their endorsement; and
- 4. That this resolution be forwarded to the Premier of Ontario, the Minister of Health and local Members of Provincial Parliament.

YES

Carried __Defeated __Deferred

signature of presiding officer

NO

RECORDED VOTE:

Councillor Ginger Latoski Councillor Willy Liebiat Councillor Drago Stefanic Councillor Paul Stewart Mayor Morley Forster

Disclosure of pecuniary interest and the general nature thereof.

(Name)

(Name)

I, Gail Jaremy, CAO/Clerk for the Corporation of the Township of Hornebayre document is a true copy of:

Disclosed the pecuniary interest and the general nature thereof and abstained from the discussion, vote and influence.

Other: 351 α (Clerk) Gall Jarerty CAO/C.erk

JUN 1 6 2016



PRESS RELEASE

County of Dufferin 55 Zina Street Orangeville, ON L9W 1E5

For Immediate Release: May 31, 2016

DUFFERIN'S WASTE DIVERSION AMONG BEST IN ONTARIO

Dufferin County – Numbers released earlier this month by Waste Diversion Ontario (WDO) for 2014 reveal that Dufferin County is among the Province's top performers when it comes to waste diversion and blue box efficiency.

With a diversion rate of 55.1%, Dufferin is one of 24 municipal programs in Ontario that achieved a diversion rate greater than 50%. The provincial average was 48%. Across Ontario, there are 237 municipal programs that report to WDO and receive funding for their Blue Box programs based on performance and costs. Dufferin ranks 11th highest in the province overall and 2nd highest when compared to 15 municipalities of similar size, population density and program service.

That's 10,658 tonnes, or the equivalent of 650 school buses, that were prevented from going to landfill through Dufferin's robust set of diversion programs, including blue box, green bin, yard waste, and battery collection, as well as hazardous & electronic waste events.

Dufferin also ranks among the best when measuring the efficiency of its blue box program, as indicated by the net cost per tonne of marketable recyclable material. Dufferin's 2014 net cost per tonne was \$99, the lowest of those 15 similar municipalities in the same municipal grouping and the third lowest in the province overall.

"Our diversion rate is really something we should be proud of," says County Councillor Paul Mills, Chair of the Public Works Committee, "Everyone has played a role and it's the combined effort of the Dufferin community that has helped to achieve our continued success in waste diversion. Keep it up Dufferin, we're doing great."

Media contact:

Scott Burns, P.Eng., C.E.T. Director of Public Works & County Engineer <u>sburns@dufferincounty.ca</u> 519.941.2816 ext. 2601

Thes

JUN 1 6 2016



Photo credit: Brandon Muir

Ontario Police Provincial provinciale Police de l'Ontario



Municipal Policing Bureau Bureau des services policiers des municipalités

777 Memorial Ave. Orillia ON L3V 7V3	777, ave Memorial Orillia (ON) L3V 7V3		
Tel: (705) 329-6200	Fax: (705) 330-4191		
File number/Référence:	612-20		

June 01, 2016

Mayor/CAO.

It has been a pleasure for us to help you accomplish your policing responsibilities and keeping your community safe over the years, and we look forward to providing you high value policing service in 2016 and beyond.

In this letter, I would like to highlight for you some of the 2016 initiatives we are undertaking and inform you of some of the projects Municipal Policing Bureau (MPB) will be focusing on this year.

New MPB Twitter account @OPP Mun Pol

In 2016, MPB's commitment is to enhance our communication with your municipality using effective, innovative means of communication. The Bureau recently launched a Twitter account (@OPP Mun Pol) to provide municipalities like yours with an opportunity to stay up-to-date with the MPB initiatives and announcements. At the same time, our Bureau will be using Twitter to post additional information/materials and answer questions you might have. If your municipality does not have a Twitter account, it is recommended to set up one up on your desktop or your mobile device and start following us at @OPP_Mun_Pol. For additional information on how to sign up with Twitter, please visit Twitter Support Page. Alternatively, you may enter @OPP_Mun_Pol in your search browser (i.e. Google Chrome, Firefox or Internet Explorer).

Redesign of the www.OPP.ca

With the recent redesign of the OPP website, our Bureau will continue to upload materials which will help in providing detailed explanation on the billing model, contract proposal process and policing costs in general. Please take the time to review the MPB page of the website (www.OPP.ca/Who we are/Municipal Policing Bureau). In addition, the MPB will notify all our Twitter followers once new materials are uploaded on our website.

Posting of the 2015-2016 municipal policing costs on www.OPP.ca

Based on feedback received from many municipalities, and in keeping with our renewed commitment to educate, inform, and be transparent on OPP municipal policing billing practices, the OPP will be posting the 2015 and 2016 policing costs for all OPP policed municipalities on www.OPP.ca/Who we are/Municipal Policing Bureau.

Municipal portal initiative

We are currently at the design stage for creating a communication portal with all 323 municipalities policed by the OPP. The ability to communicate regularly and in a timely manner with such a large number of clients using conventional means, like regular mail, has its limitations. In keeping with the OPP's drive to innovate and be more efficient, my intention is to develop an online correspondence delivery system that allows all of us to communicate with you in a more efficient and effective way.



This online portal will have individual municipal access and serve as a delivery mechanism for all the correspondence with municipalities like yours going forward. i.e. annual billing statements, letters, reminders etc.

The OPP Contract Proposal Process

As you are aware, the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services lifted the moratorium on costings on November 1, 2015 and the OPP has started providing contract proposals as requested. There are currently 10 municipalities in the queue for costing proposals. The contract proposal process was designed not to affect the municipal policing cost of the existing OPP-policed municipalities. A detailed <u>Information Manual</u> that provides more information on the OPP contract proposal/amalgamation process can be found at <u>www.OPP.ca/Who we are/Municipal Policing Bureau</u>.

New CFS Billing Summary Report

In addition to the OPP launching the Polices Services Board reporting tool earlier in 2015, MPB recently launched the Calls for Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report. If you haven't seen it by now your local civilian governance body likely has. The report, available from your local OPP detachment Commander, ensures timely information to municipalities pertaining to the 'billable' CFS in their municipality. Please discuss with your Detachment Commander and your civilian governance body (if any) for the possibility of reviewing the report.

Please send us your feedback on these new initiatives by email at OPP.MunicipalPolicing@opp.ca. We look forward to hearing from your municipality on these initiatives and our fruitful collaboration in the future.

The OPP is committed to work diligently with municipal stakeholders to ensure effective, efficient and sustainable police service delivery in Ontario.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,

M.M.(Marc) Bedard Superintendent Commander, Municipal Policing Bureau

Email_OPP.MunicipalPolicing@opp.ca Twitter_@OPP_Mun_Pol

/nv

Denise Holmes

From: Sent: To: Subject: Attachments:	Jennifer Willoughby <jwilloughby@shelburne.ca> Friday, June 03, 2016 9:07 AM Jennifer Willoughby Amendment to Town of Shelburne Zoning By-law #38-2007 Z16 01 - Circulation Letter.pdf; Z16 01 Circulation Response Form.pdf; Z16 01 - Public Meeting Notice.pdf; Z16 01 - Home Occupations Report May 21 2016 pdf; Z16 01</jwilloughby@shelburne.ca>
	Meeting Notice.pdf; Z16 01 - Home Occupations Report May 31 2016.pdf; Z16 01 - Draft By-law Amendment.pdf

Good Morning

The Town of Shelburne has initiated an amendment to the Zoning By-law for the purpose of revising regulations pertaining to Home Occupations.

The purpose and effect of the Amendment is to revise the Zoning By-law definitions and regulations pertaining to home occupations to establish three (3) classes of home occupations with related provisions addressing the size and nature of the business permitted within various dwelling types, the number of non-resident employees and simultaneous clients/customers permitted, and associated parking regulations with provisions for tandem parking within a permitted residential driveway. Minimum parking requirements, permitted uses and number of non-resident employees are proposed to be regulated for each classification of home occupation.

A copy of the Notice of Public Meeting is enclosed, along with the Town Planner Report and proposed draft Zoning Bylaw Amendment for those receiving email circulation.

We would appreciate any comments, concerns or conditions you may have by Friday June 17, 2016.

Thank You

Jennifer Willoughby Deputy Clerk Town of Shelburne 203 Main St. E Shelburne ON L9V 3K7 jwilloughby@shelburne.ca Phone (519) 925 – 2600 Ext. 223

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TOWN OF SHELBURNE

Planning & Development Department

May 31, 2016

CIRCULATED TO:

- County of Dufferin**
- NVCA**
- Township of Melancthon**
- Township of Amaranth**
- OPG
- Hydro One
- Enbridge**
- School Boards**

- Shelburne EDC**
- Heritage Committee**
- Engineering**
- Legal**
- Fire Dept**
- Police**
- Council*
- Public Works**

*Email and hard copy circulation **Email circulation only

AMENDED APPLICATION FOR ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT

FILE NO: Z16/01 PROJECT: PROPOSED ZONING BY-LAW AMENDMENT FOR HOME OCCUPATIONS

Please take notice that the Town of Shelburne has initiated an amendment to the Zoning By-law for the purpose of revising regulations pertaining to Home Occupations. The purpose and effect of the Amendment is to revise the Zoning By-law definitions and regulations pertaining to home occupations to establish three (3) classes of home occupations with related provisions addressing the size and nature of the business permitted within various dwelling types, the number of non-resident employees and simultaneous clients/customers permitted, and associated parking regulations with provisions for tandem parking within a permitted residential driveway. Minimum parking requirements, permitted uses and number of non-resident employees are proposed to be regulated for each classification of home occupation. A copy of the Notice of Public Meeting is enclosed, along with the Town Planner Report and proposed draft Zoning By-law Amendment for those receiving email circulation. Please contact me if you require additional information to complete your review.

I would appreciate any comments, concerns or conditions you may have by:

Friday, June 17, 2014.

Please provide comments in an electronic format via email to <u>planning@townofshelburne.on.ca</u>. Alternatively, if you have no comment or objection, please complete the attached response sheet and fax it to the Town of Shelburne Planning Department at (519) 925-6134. Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact me.

Steve Wever, MCIP, RPP Town Planner

Attachment(s): None

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF SHELBURNE

BY-LAW NO. ____-2016

BEING A BY-LAW TO AMEND BY-LAW 38-2007, AS AMENDED.

WHEREAS an Official Plan has been approved for the Town of Shelburne.

AND WHEREAS authority is granted under Section 34 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, C.P.13 and amendments thereto, to enact this By-law.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Shelburne enacts as follows:

- 1. That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby further by deleting Subsection 3.9 in its entirety and replacing it with a new Subsection 3.9 as follows:
 - "3.9 Home Occupation
 - 3.9.1 Location within a Dwelling
 - A home occupation shall be located entirely within a permitted dwelling in accordance with Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupation Requirement Table, and only where permitted by the applicable zone.
 - ii) A home occupation shall be secondary to the principal residence and shall not change the residential character of the *dwelling* or of the *lot*.
 - iii) A home occupation or any part thereof shall not be located within an attached private garage where it would occupy a parking space that is required in accordance with this By-law.
 - iv) A home occupation shall not be located within an accessory building, accessory structure or detached private garage.
 - There shall be no open storage of equipment, goods, materials, containers or animal enclosures used in conjunction with the home occupation.

3.9.2 Number and Size

- i) A maximum of one (1) home occupation shall be permitted per dwelling unit.
- ii) The maximum gross floor area used for the purposes of the home occupation shall be the lesser of 25% of the gross floor area of the dwelling and the maximum gross floor area in Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupation Requirement Table. The areas of the basement, cellar or attached private garage within the dwelling shall not be included in the gross floor area for the purposes of calculating the maximum gross floor area permitted to be used for the home occupation.

3.9.3 Classification and Type of Use

- The permitted class(es) of home occupation permitted shall be in accordance with Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupation Requirement Table, and the class(es) of home occupation permitted in the applicable zone.
- ii) The type of uses permitted as a home occupation shall be in accordance with Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupations Requirement Table, for the class(es) of home occupation permitted in the applicable zone. In the event of a conflict between the definitions in Section 5 of this By-law and the provisions of this Section for any use permitted as a home occupation, the more restrictive requirement shall apply.
- A home occupation shall not include a boarding, lodging or rooming house, a restaurant, or a facility offering accommodation or meals for consumption on the lot or to take out.
- iv) A home occupation shall not include the servicing or repair of motor vehicles.
- There shall be no display other than a non-illuminated sign having a maximum surface area in accordance with the Municipal Sign By-law.
- vi) There shall be no goods, wares, or merchandise offered for sale or rent on the *lot* other than what is produced from the *home occupation* within the *dwelling*.

vii) There shall be no mechanical or other equipment used except that which is customarily used in a dwelling for domestic or household purposes or in the use permitted as a home occupation provided that, in the conduct of a home occupation, no machinery, processes or activities which emit noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odour, dust, communications signal interference or other emission beyond the dwelling containing the home occupation are permitted.

3.9.4 Non-Resident Employees and Customers/Clients

- i). A home occupation shall be primarily conducted and operated by one or more person(s) who reside as occupant(s) of the *dwelling*.
- ii) In addition to *persons* living in the *dwelling*, the maximum number of permitted nonresident employees engaged in the business and working from the *dwelling* shall be in accordance with Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupation Requirement Table.
- iii) A home occupation shall not include clients or customers attending the dwelling or the lot for the purposes of obtaining goods or services or for any other purpose associated with the conduct of the home occupation, except where permitted in accordance with Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupation Requirement Table.

3.9.5 Parking

- Parking for the *home occupation* shall be provided in accordance with Subsection 3.9.6, the Home Occupation Requirement Table, in addition to the required parking for the *dwelling*.
- ii) Notwithstanding clause (i) of Subsection 3.15.3 and clause (ii) of Subsection 3.15.6 of this By-law, parking space(s) required for a home occupation shall be permitted to be located within a permitted driveway within a front yard or side yard in a tandem parking format where one or more required parking spaces can only be accessed by passing through another parking space from a public street or lane, provided that all required parking spaces are located on the lot and no portion of a parking space shall be located within a public street, lane or other right-of-way.

3.9.6 Home Occupation Requirement Table

Permitted Uses	Dwelling Type(s) where Permitted	Maximum Number of Non- resident Employees	Maximum Number of Simultaneous Customers or Clients	Maximu m Gross Floor Area	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces
		的影响影响在	·····································		
Business Office, Professional Office or Administrative Office	All residential dwellings	0	0	25% up to 30 m ²	0
Class II 🔅 👾		1779 AV 44 872			派的公司管理
Art Gallery Business Office, Professional Office or Administrative Office Caterer's Establishment Commercial School Florist Personal Service Shop	Single detached dwellings, semi- detached dwellings	0	1	25% up to 46 m ²	1
Class			的特殊运行和 14	的新闻的新闻的新闻	
Art Gallery Business Office, Professional Office or Administrative Office Caterer's Establishment	Single detached dwellings	1	1	25% up to 46 m²	1 plus 1 per noп- resident employee

Permitted Uses	Dwelling Type(s) where Permitted	Maximum Number of Non- resident Employees	Maximum Number of Simultaneous Customers or Clients	Maximu m Gross Floor Area	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces
Commercial School	Single detached dwellings		2		2 plus 1 per non- resident employee
Custom Workshop Florist		1	1	25% up to	1 plus 1 per non- resident employee
Home Daycare			5	46 m²	2 plus 1
Medical Office Personal Service Shop			2		per non- resident employee
Repair Shop					1 plus 1
Retail Store			1		per non- resident
Workshop					employee

2. That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting a new row after the second row of Table 4 of Subsection 3.15.9, Parking Space Requirement Table, as follows:

Home Occupations	See Subsection 3.9

- That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby further amended at clause (iii) of Subsection 4.1.1 by deleting the words "Home Occupation" and replacing them with "Home Occupation, Class I, II and III".
- 4. That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby amended at clause (iv) of Subsection 4.2.1 by deleting the words "Home Occupation" and replacing them with "Home Occupation, Class I, II and III".
- 5. That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby amended at clause (iv) of Subsection 4.3.1 by deleting the words "Home Occupation" and replacing them with "Home Occupation, Class I, II and III".
- 6. That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby amended at clause (iv) of Subsection 4.4.1 by deleting the words "Home Occupation" and replacing them with "Home Occupation, Class I, II and III".
- 7. That By-law 38-2007, as amended, is hereby amended by adding a new clause, (xi) to Subsection 4.5.1: "xi) Home Occupation, Class I" following clause (x) of Subsection 4.5.1.
- This By-law shall take effect from its date of passage by Council and shall come into force either upon approval by the Ontario Municipal Board or upon compliance with Section 34 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, C.P. 13.

BY-LAW READ A FIRST AND SECOND TIME THIS _	DAY OF	, 2016
BY-LAW READ A THIRD TIME AND ENACTED THIS	DAY OF	, 2016

MAYOR

,......

CLERK

DRAFT May 31, 2016

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose and effect of this amendment to Zoning By-law 38-2007 is to replace the regulations pertaining to Home Occupations with new provisions that establish three (3) classes of home occupations (Class I, II and II) and prescribe the residential zones and types of dwellings in which each type of home occupation as permitted, and the related regulations for the maximum floor area, number of non-resident employees, customers/ clients attending the business simultaneously and parking requirements. The new provisions also provide for addressing the parking requirements for home occupations via tandem parking within a permitted driveway located in a front or side yard. Automotive uses are specifically prohibited as a home occupation. The amendment also updates the permitted uses within each Residential Zone to list the appropriate class(es) of home occupations permitted based on the types of dwellings permitted in the zone.



TOWN OF SHELBURNE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Zoning By-law Amendment Application #Z15/02 Circulation Response Form

File:Z16/01 Proposed Zoning By-law Amendment for Home OccupationsProject:Zoning By-law Amendment Application

If you have no comments or objection to the approval of the above noted application please complete this form and fax it to the Town of Shelburne by Friday June 17, 2016.

Fax Number: 519-925-6134

(No cover page is necessary)

By signing this document I acknowledge that as a representative of the noted organization / body / or person, I have reviewed this application and as a result have no comments or concerns related to this matter.

Agency Name (Please Print)

Representative Name (Please Print)

Representative Title (Please Print)

Signature

Date



THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF SHELBURNE NOTICE OF COMPLETE APPLICATION AND PUBLIC MEETING UNDER SECTION 34 OF THE PLANNING ACT

Take notice that the Council of the Corporation of the Town of Shelburne has initiated an amendment to the Zoning By-law (File No. Z16/01) and will hold a public meeting on:

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 2016

The public meeting is scheduled to start at 7:00 p.m., or as shortly thereafter as possible, and will be held in the Council Chambers at the Municipal Office, 203 Main Street East, Shelburne.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider an Amendment to the Town of Shelburne Zoning By-law No. 38-2007 that has been initiated by the Town.

The Amendment is proposed to update the provisions for home occupations in the Zoning By-law. Currently, the Zoning By-law restricts home occupations to single detached dwellings within the Residential Type One (R1), Residential Type Two (R2), Residential Type Three (R3) and Residential Type Four (R4) Zones. Based on the zones in which home occupations are permitted, and the associated regulations, most residential properties are unable to satisfy the requirements due to the required parking location (rear or side yard only) and the number of required parking spaces (minimum 3 spaces, plus 1 space for the dwelling).

The purpose and effect of the Amendment is to revise the Zoning By-law definitions and regulations pertaining to home occupations to establish three (3) classes of home occupations with related provisions addressing the size and nature of the business permitted within various dwelling types, the number of non-resident employees permitted, and associated parking regulations with provisions for tandem parking within a permitted residential driveway. Minimum parking requirements, permitted uses and number of non-resident employees are proposed to be regulated for each classification of home occupation. The proposed Amendment applies generally to all land within the Town of Shelburne and therefore a map of the affected lands is not provided with this Notice.

At the meeting you will be given an opportunity to ask questions and indicate whether you support or oppose the Zoning By-law Amendment. Written submissions will be accepted by the Clerk up to the time of the Public Meeting and will be given consideration by the Council prior to a decision being made.

If a person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting, or make written submissions to the Clerk of the Town of Shelburne before the by-law is passed, the person or public body may not be added as a party to the hearing of an appeal before the Ontario Municipal Board unless, in the opinion of the Board, there are reasonable grounds to do so.

Additional information relating to the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment will be available for inspection at the Town of Shelburne Municipal Office at 203 Main Street East, during normal office hours, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and on the Town's website at www.townofshelburne.on.ca on or before June 1, 2016. If you wish to be notified of the passing of the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment, you must make a written request to the Town at the address below.

Dated at the Town of Shelburne on the 1st day of June, 2016.

John Telfer, Clerk Town of Shelburne 203 Main Street East Shelburne, Ontario L9V 3K7 Phone: 519-925-2600 Fax: 519-925-6134



Page 1 of 7

- **TO:** Mayor Bennington and Members of Council
- FROM: Steve Wever, Town Planner
- **CC:** John Telfer, CAO/Clerk Jennifer Willoughby, Deputy Clerk
- **RE:** Home Occupations Review of Zoning Regulations (File No. Z16/01)

DATE PREPARED: May 31, 2016

SUBJECT:

Proposed amendment to home occupation provisions within Zoning By-law No. 38-2007.

ANALYSIS:

On March 7, 2016 Council received a Staff Report and presentation by the Town Planner reviewing home occupations and the associated parking requirements. Due to challenges arising from a number of recent inquires, the need to review the regulations pertaining to Home Occupations became apparent. As such, Council instructed staff to and the Town Planner to review opportunities to improve parking and other regulations of the Zoning By-law as they pertain to home occupations and to bring forward a proposed amendment to the current Zoning By-law for public input and Council Consideration.

Policy Review

Home occupations are permitted within Residential areas, as per the Town's Official Plan. Section 4.A.3 i) Permitted Uses states:

"Secondary uses which are complementary to and serve the residential uses are permitted such as [...] home occupations."



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In Zoning By-law No. 38-2007, a home occupation is defined as:

"An occupation or profession related to the provision of services, carried on primarily by the occupant of a dwelling within his/her dwelling as an accessory use in connection with which there is no display, no stock in trade nor commodity sold upon the premises, which is not produced on the premises, and no open storage."

Home occupations are restricted to single detached dwellings and are permitted within the Residential Type One (R1), Residential Type Two (R2), Residential Type Three (R3) and Residential Type Four (R4) Zones. Regulations pertaining to home occupations are contained within Section 3.9 of the Zoning By-law. These regulations allow for up to two (2) non-resident employees and limit the size of home occupations to no more than 25%, to a maximum of 46 square metres, of the total gross floor area of the dwelling. Other controls are also imposed through Section 3.9, however, the primary challenge identified through recent inquiries is the parking regulations of Section 3.9 x), which require:

"Parking for the home occupation shall be provided with a minimum of three spaces in addition to the required parking for the dwelling, except that a medical office will require a minimum of six parking spaces. Parking spaces shall be located in the side or rear yard only."

When considering the zones in which home occupations are permitted, and the associated yard regulations, meeting the parking requirements becomes very difficult on most single detached residential properties. The challenge to provide parking is twofold; parking location and the number of required parking spaces. Considering minimum side yards range from 1.2 m to 3.0 m within residential zones, providing parking within the side yards is often not a viable option and access to the rear yard is not available for parking on many residential properties, except where a wide side yard and/or rear lane access is available which is generally limited to older residential neighbourhoods.

The number of parking spaces required also poses a challenge. To meet the zoning regulation described above, a minimum of four (4) parking spaces would be required onsite (one space for the dwelling plus 3 spaces for the home occupation). This requirement proves to be overly restrictive and inherently prohibits home occupations within the vast majority of dwellings.



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Precedent Review

A review and comparison of other municipal zoning approaches to regulating home occupations was completed in order to assess current best practices. Among those reviewed, each municipality addresses parking requirements for home occupations individually. A summary table of the findings can be found in Appendix A to this report as well as a written summary below:

<u>Barrie</u>

The City of Barrie Zoning By-law permits a variety of Home Occupations provided the use is permitted within one of the 8 defined categories: Professional offices; Heath and Social Services; Personal Services; Business Services; Arts, Crafts and Instructional Services; Trade Businesses; Computer and Electronic Services; or, Indirect Sales. While the permitted uses are categorized, parking requirements are not impacted by this. A standard 1 space per non-resident employee is required, in addition to all other parking requirements for the dwelling. The maximum number of non-resident employees is limited to one, occupying a maximum of 30% of the dwellings gross floor area. Parking for home occupations is subject to standard residential parking regulations.

<u>Guelph</u>

The City of Guelph maintains a flexible definition of Home Occupations, permitting a wide variety of business types. Parking rates are based on use, as per Section 4.13 of the Zoning By-law. Spaces can be provided in tandem, however, no required residential parking may provide parking for home occupation uses. If no direct driveway is provided to the dwelling, only an office is permitted and no non-resident employees are permitted. Home occupations are restricted to a maximum of 10% of the GFA of the floor on which the home occupation is located, not ot exceed 33 m². A maximum of 1 non-resident employee is permitted.

<u>Kitchener</u>

In the City of Kitchener, Home Businesses are classified based on the type of dwelling in which they are located. Single and semi-detached dwellings allow for greatest variety of uses while duplexes, multiple dwellings and semi-detached dwellings are more restricted. Home businessess require one parking space per non-resident employee (if any) as well as one parking space per home business in addition to parking



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requirements for the dwelling. If the business does not have a non-resident employee then the required space for the home business may be arranged in tandem. Businesses located within a single or semi-detached dwelling are permitted non-resident employees, however, businesses within other dwelling types are not. A maximum of 25% of the total GFA may be used for the home business, not to exceed 50 m².

New Tecumseth

Home occupations in the Town of New Tecumseth do not have a minimum parking requirement aside from that of the residential unit itself. One non-resident employee is permitted with a maximum of 25% of the GFA to be used for the business, not to exceed 50 m².

<u>Oakville</u>

Oakville does not require any additional parking for home occupations, however, no non-resident employees are permitted. Parking is to be provided in the front or interior side yard. In cases in which a detached garage is located in a rear yard, parking is permitted within the detached garage. A maximum of 25% of the total floor area of the dwelling may be dedicated to the home occupation but shall not exceed 50 m².

<u>Orangeville</u>

Home occupations are classified as either Class A, Class B or Class C within the Town's Zoning By-law with each permitting specific uses. Classes are divided based on the type of dwellings each use would be appropriate within. Class A uses are permitted within all residential dwellings; Class B uses are permitted within single and semi-detached dwellings; and Class C uses are permitted only within single deatched dwellings. Regardless of the Class, 1 parking space per 20 m² of home occupation area is required, as well as 1 parking space per non-resident employee. Bed and breakfasts are subject to a higher parking rate. A maximum of 25% of the GFA, to a max of 30 m², may be used for the home occupation use with one non-resident employee. Required parking may be provided in tandem.

<u>Waterloo</u>

The City of Waterloo defines home occupations as either Class I or Class II, as per the Zoning By-law. Class I home occupations are permitted in all residential zones and are



REPORT

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restricted to a home office. Class II home occupations are restricted to single detached dwellings and allow for home personal services and teachers. Both Class I and Class II home occcupations require 1 parking space in addition to required parking for the dwelling. Parking may be provided in tandem or in front of the building line, provided the vehicle does not encroach into the right-of-way or over the public sidewalk. Businesses are restricted to a maximum coverage of 25% of the total gross floor area. Class I home occupations allow for a maximum of 2 employees including the resident, effectively restricting permission to 1 non-resident employee. Class II does not permit a non-resident employee.

<u>Analysis</u>

In reviewing the above described precendents, it is evident that the current Zoning Bylaw parking rate and regulations for home occupations are more onerous than others. The current Zoning By-law requires a minimum of 3 parking spaces for a home occupation, regardless of the type of business or number of non-resident employees. Considering the dwelling's parking requirements are in addition to this, a minimum of 4 parking spaces are automatically required on-site if a home occupation is present. Half of the examples surveyed require either 1 or no additional parking spaces for a home occupation use. The parking rates for the remaining three are either subject to the type of use, number of non-resident employees or a combination of both. These, however, all result in greater flexibility in the number of required parking spaces and will generally result in fewer total spaces than are required by the Town of Shelburne Zoning By-law.

It should be noted that Shelburne is the only example in which 2 non-resident employees are permitted to work within a home a occupation. This inherently creates a higher demand for parking and exacerbates the challenge of providing for it on-site, but the by-law does not provide for a lesser parking standard in the case of a home occupation with no outside employees. When reviewing the precedents, some permit a maximum of 1 non-resident employee and, in some cases, none at all. In the case of Kitchener and Waterloo Zoning By-laws, non-resident employees are regulated based on either the type of dwelling or type of use within the dwelling.

One of the most significant difficulties presented by current Zoning By-law, as it relates to home occupations, is the prohibition of parking anywhere but the side or rear yard. As described above, due to the required side yard setbacks for dwellings, this often makes the required parking impossible to provide as there is insufficient side yard width to provide parking and no vehicle access to the rear yard. One solution to mitigate this challenge is to permit tandem parking in the driveway. Four of the precedents have



Page 6 of 7

explicit regulations that allow for tandem parking to be calculated as spaces in order to meet requirements for home occupations.

Based on the findings above, it is apparent that the Shelburne Zoning By-law regulations for home occupations are restrictive and difficult to meet. The parking rate and location of spaces are of particular concern. As such, it is recommended that Zoning By-law regulations pertaining to Home Occupations be amended. It is recommend that:

- Home Occupations should be classified based on the types of uses permitted (which should be linked to the uses as defined in the by-law), the dwelling types in which each class of home occupation is permitted, and the related regulations for the maximum floor area, number of non-resident employees, customers/ clients attending the business simultaneously and parking requirements;
- Parking for home occupations should be permitted to be located within the front or side yards in tandem within a permitted driveway, provided no portion of the parking space is located within a public street, lane or other right-of-way;
- Permitted uses within Residential zones should be amended to reflect appropriate classification of home occupation uses permitted based on the range of dwelling types permitted in the zone;
- Automotive uses should be prohibited as home occupations.

FINANCIAL/STAFFING IMPLICATIONS:

As identified in previous Staff Report.

POLICIES AFFECTING PROPOSAL:

Official Plan

Zoning By-law No. 38-2007

<u>COMMENTS FROM RELEVANT DEPARTMENTS/COMMUNITY AND</u> <u>CORPORATE PARTNERS</u>:

A copy of this report and the draft proposed home occupations zoning by-law amendment have been circulated to agencies and made available for public review and comments. No comments were received as of the date of this report.



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RECOMMENDATION:

That this report be received, as presented and circulated.

Subject to any comments received from agencies through circulation and any comments received at the public meeting, it is recommended that the proposed zoning by-law amending the home occupation provisions of Zoning By-law 38-2007 should be approved.

ATTACHMENTS:

Proposed Home Occupations Zoning By-law Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Wever, MCIP, RPP Town Planner



June 3, 2016

Denise Holmes, CAO, Clerk-Treasurer The Township of Melancthon RR #6 Shelburne, Ontario L0N 1S9

Dear Ms. Holmes

Re: NVCA Phragmites and Invasive Species Action Plan

The NVCA Board of Directors have expressed concern regarding Phragmities and other invasive species within the Nottawasaga River watershed. The Board requested staff to prepare an Action Plan in this regards.

I am pleased to advise that on May 27, 2016 NVCA's Dave Featherstone, Manager, Watershed Monitoring presented a Phragmites and Invasive Species Action Plan to the Board of Directors.

At that meeting the following resolution was carried:

"RESOLVED THAT: the Board of Directors approve Staff Report No. 21-05-16-BOD Regarding the NVCA's Phragmities and Invasive Species Action Plan; and

FURTHER THAT: the Action Plan be circulated to watershed municipalities for their information."

Attached you will find a copy of the approved plan. If you have any questions please feel free to contact myself at <u>gwood@nvca.on.ca</u> or Dave Featherstone at <u>dfeatehrstone@nvca.on.ca</u>

Sincerely,

D. Gayle Wood Chief Administrative Officer

Copy: NVCA Municipal Board Member, Mayor Darren White

Attachment: NVCA Phragmites and Invasive Species Action Plan





Phragmites & Invasive Species Action Plan

for the Nottawasaga Valley Watershed

Prepared by the Watershed Monitoring Team Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority

May 2016
Executive Summary

Invasive species continue to represent a challenge within the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) watershed. The NVCA Board of Directors have recently expressed concern regarding *Phragmites australis* (Phragmites) and have requested an Action Plan be prepared by NVCA staff to outlines issues and actions to address this invasive species. Correspondence from Clearview Township noted concerns with Phragmites and also with Asian Carp. Based on this additional concern and NVCA involvement with other invasive species in the watershed, this Action Plan focuses on Phragmites but also on other invasive species that threaten the watershed. NVCA staff note that no one agency or group can be effective alone in addressing invasive species and that broad partnerships are required to address invasive species at a local, regional, provincial and national level.

Phragmites (also known as European Common Reed) is a perennial grass native to Eurasia that is now spreading rapidly throughout Ontario. It is commonly found along wetland and shoreline edges as well as in roadside ditches. Phragmites stands develop and expand quickly through seed dispersal and underground roots. Dispersal to new locations occurs as a result of environmental factors such as water, air, or animal movement, as well as human vectors including horticultural trade, recreational use (hiking, boats ATVs), development and road maintenance.

Phragmites has a number of adverse effects on the environment, economy and society. These include loss of biodiversity and species richness, loss of habitat, agriculture impacts, negative impacts on property values, and impacts to recreational activities and tourism.

Responsibilities for invasive species management is multi-jurisdictional with roles for federal, provincial, County and local municipal government agencies. Non-profit organizations and private landowners also have important roles to play. Controlling invasive species (including Phragmites) generally requires the concerted, coordinated effort of multiple agencies and community groups.

Control methods for Phragmites include herbicide application as well as mechanical control through excavation, mowing/rolling, hand cutting, flooding, prescribed burning, mechanical excavation and tarping. Control strategies utilizing a combination of these methods can be developed with consideration for stand size, density, proximity to water and proximity to sensitive or desirable habitat/wildlife. The NVCA can work with municipalities and other agencies/interest groups to choose the best method for removal at a specific site.

NVCA has a strong presence in Phragmites monitoring and management in our watershed. NVCA staff have assisted Wasaga Beach Provincial Park with Phragmites management along the beach shoreline and continue to monitor and control non-native Phragmites in the internationally significant Minesing Wetlands. Most recently, we have partnered with Georgian Bay Forever, Blue Mountain Watershed Trust, the Town of Collingwood and several condominium associations to monitor and control Phragmites along the Collingwood shoreline. We have also advocated to the provincial government to fast-track an approved over-water herbicide for use in combatting Phragmites. NVCA staff also monitor and control garlic mustard and giant hogweed with partner agencies and groups in selected portions of the watershed. The NVCA website has a section devoted to invasive species information and invasive species and associated threats were highlighted in the recent Town of Collingwood Natural Heritage System study.

Further to our continuing work on invasive species issues, NVCA staff propose an Invasive Species Action Plan in partnership with its member municipalities, community groups, residents and other agencies. This Action Plan consists of the following components:

- providing invasive species identification and monitoring services in the watershed (as resources allow)
- development of education and outreach material regarding invasive species including Phragmites
- hosting a workshop to inform all watershed partners about invasive plant issues, invasive plant identification and best management practices for control
- Providing coordination and logistical support, as capacity allows, for invasive species monitoring and control in the watershed
- applying for project grants and participating in invasive species-related projects when the opportunities arise
- providing support for municipalities in efforts to implement non-regulatory and regulatory strategies (by-laws) that will aid in the outreach, education and enforcement to assist with control of invasive species in the watershed
- continuing to monitor a range of aquatic and terrestrial invasive species issues with watershed partners and to provide vigilance/early warning for emerging invasive species issues: early detection and control is key to stopping new invasions.

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1 Introduction

Invasive species are a global issue. Eurasian flora and fauna continue to plague North America while North American species pose a threat to Eurasian ecosystems and economies. Some of these species have become naturalized and are seen as natural parts of our ecosystems while new species appear foreign and appear to dominate our ecosystems almost overnight. Species such as European Common Reed (Phragmites) are impacting our shorelines and wetlands while others such as Asian Carp and Asian Long-horned Beetle are knocking at our watershed doors.

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA) Board identified Phragmites as a significant watershed issue at a 2016 board meeting. Clearview Township identified Phragmites and Asian carp as significant issues in recent correspondence to NVCA. This report focuses on Phragmites ecology and management but also addresses other current and potential invasive species issues. An Action Plan is recommended to work with our watershed partners and champions to address invasive species within the watershed. Above all else is a recognition that no one agency or group can be effective alone in addressing invasive species and that broad partnerships are required to address invasive species at a local, region, provincial and national level.

2 Understanding Phragmites

2.1 How did Phragmites get here?

Phragmites australis ssp. *australis* or European Common Reed (hereinafter referred to as Phragmites) is a perennial grass native to Eurasia that is now spreading rapidly throughout Ontario (OFAH, 2015). Although it is unknown how Phragmites established in Canada, research suspects it likely was transported in ballast waters between 1700 and 1800 (OFAH, 2015). It was also introduced through the horticultural trade and is still currently being sold at garden centres despite its invasive behaviour.

The plant was first recorded in southwestern Nova Scotia in 1910 and spread to Quebec via the St. Lawrence River (OPIC, 2016). It was first recorded in southwestern Ontario in 1948 (OPIC, 2016). It has since been named Canada's "worst" invasive species by Agriculture and Agri-food Canada (OPIC, 2016).

2.2 What does Phragmites look like?

Key features for identifying Phragmites include: height (up to 5 metres), dense stands (200 stems per square metre) and large seed heads which are brownish red in colour (Swearingen and Saltonstall, 2010). Other features to look for when identifying invasive Phragmites are the tan/beige stems, blue-green coloured leaves and rigid stem (culm) with tightly clinging leaf sheaths (Swearingen and Saltonstall, 2010).



Figure 1 *Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis* photo by NVCA

Invasive Phragmites is not to be confused with its native counterpart, *Phragmites australis* ssp. *Americanus.* Native Phragmites should not be controlled as it does not form dense monocultures, alter habitat, negatively affect biodiversity or deter wildlife (OMNR, 2011). In the NVCA watershed, native Phragmites is relatively rare and often found in fen habitats such as those in the Minesing Wetlands.

Some key features that distinguish native Phragmites are its yellow-green leaf colour, small and sparse seed head and height (no taller than 2 meters), red stems and earlier-flowering, less dense seed heads (OMNR, 2011). Proper identification of the plant is necessary to ensure that stands are non-native and subject to control measures. NVCA staff are qualified to determine whether stands are native or non-native and can assist member municipalities and watershed groups/residents with identification.

2.3 How does Phragmites spread?

Phragmites stands develop and expand quickly through seed dispersal, underground roots (rhizomes), and horizontal "runners" (stolons) (OMNR, 2011). Stolons can grow outward several meters each year, allowing established stands to quickly increase in area (OMNR, 2011) and expand into adjacent habitats. Dispersal to new locations occurs as a result of environmental factors such as water, air, or animal movement, as well as human activities including the horticultural trade, recreational use, development, and road construction/maintenance (OMNR, 2011). Wind can disperse seeds up to 10 kilometers

from the parent plant (OPIC, 2016). Once Phragmites is established along waterways it is extremely difficult to control because new stands can be established from a single plant fragment or seed being washed downstream or to a new location (OMNR, 2011). Herbicide laws surrounding prohibition of application over water make it hard to control established stands in these habitats.

Recreational trails create corridors that facilitate the spread of invasive species as seeds can attach themselves to clothing, pets, and vehicles such as ATV's (Halloran et al., 2013). Disturbance caused by frequent trail use can promote the establishment of invasive species, which prefer disturbed areas for colonization (Halloran et al., 2013).

Roadway construction and maintenance can facilitate the spread of seeds and plant fragments along road networks. Equipment such as excavators and dump trucks can spread seeds and plant fragments in their tires and treads. Studies have found that most seeds can remain attached to a vehicle under dry conditions for up to 257 km (Halloran et al., 2013). All-terrain vehicles, four-wheel drive trucks and water trucks may also facilitate the spread of invasive species if they are not cleaned properly. Transport of soils contaminated with plant fragments and seeds can also facilitate spread of Phragmites. Proper equipment cleaning and sediment disposal procedures are essential in order to control the spread of Phragmites **along Ontario's roadways.**

2.4 Where is Phragmites found?

Phragmites typically prefers wetland edges and shorelines, but it occasionally can be found in dry uplands next to these areas. It commonly thrives in roadside ditches. Phragmites is now established in almost every Lake Erie and Lake Huron wetland (OIPC, 2016). Phragmites is not limited to wet areas however, as it has specialized roots that can grow to extreme lengths and reach the groundwater below (OMNR, 2011). It thrives in disturbed areas and it is typically among the first species to colonize an area (OMNR, 2011). Phragmites also thrives in road side ditches, which seem to be a vector for the spread across Ontario (OFAH, 2015). Phragmites is seemingly unaffected by salt as it tolerates brackish habitats (salt was freshwater mix) and roadside ditches along major roadways such as the 400 series highways (OIPC, 2016).

Phragmites occurrences occur throughout North America, including 48 states and every province in Canada (OIPC, 2016). In Southern Ontario, Phragmites is spreading rapidly and can be found as far north as Hearst and Kenora. There appears to be a strong correlation between road corridors and Phragmites occurrences, as seen in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Documented Phragmites occurrences in Ontario. Map by: EDDMapS Ontario (OPIC, 2016).

2.5 Why is Phragmites a problem?

Phragmites has a number of adverse effects on the environment, as well as economic and social impacts. Dense stands can cause a loss of biodiversity and species richness, loss of habitat, effect agriculture and cropland, affect property values, and impede recreational activities and tourism.

Phragmites infestations degrade natural areas and can result in loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity, including impacts to Species at Risk (OMNR, 2011). It is theorized that Phragmites contributes to 25% of species at risk in Ontario (OPIC, 2016). Phragmites directly attacks surrounding vegetation by secreting toxins from its roots into the soil, preventing growth of native species and allowing the formation of dense stands (OFAH, 2015). Dense stands can block sunlight to other plants and impede wildlife movement (OIPC, 2016). Phragmites has a high metabolic rate, leading to higher transpiration rates which can alter local wetland hydrology (OMNR, 2011). These habitats are critical to many species of amphibians and reptiles.

In addition to environmental factors, there are also economic factors associated with Phragmites infestations. Phragmites stands along roadside ditches pose safety concerns for traffic due to reduced sightlines (MTO, 2015). Dead biomass from the plant can obstruct drainage which can cause poor drainage and flooding which can interfere with agricultural practices, roadbed drainage and interfere with stormwater management pond function (MTO, 2015). Phragmites rhizomes are known to be persistent enough to grow through road infrastructure including asphalt, granular and geosynthetic materials (MTO, 2015). These roadside infestations can also interfere with agriculture as growing stands can encroach on farm fields, resulting in loss of viable land (Sherman, 2015). The annual

economic impact of invasive plant on the Agriculture industry in Canada is estimated at \$2.2 billion (Environmental Canada, 2010).

Phragmites can affect property values, especially waterfront properties. It poses threats to recreation and tourism, as monoculture stands can raise aesthetic concerns and block waterways used for boating and angling.

Once established in an area, Phragmites can extremely difficult to eradicate due to its persistent nature and affinity to establish in and around water – which limits tools available for control. It is estimated that the control of Phragmites control projects can cost upwards of \$865-\$1,112 per hectare (OIPC, 2016). Municipal control attempts of municipal drains in Kingsville, Ontario estimate costs at approximately **\$1,000 per kilometer using the "wet blade technique" (Ken** Vegh, 2016).

3 Who is responsible for Phragmites and Invasive Species Management?

Invasive species management is the responsibility of all – from the federal government level to the private landowner. The table below outlines the agencies/groups involved in invasive species management, their responsibilities, and associated legislation, regulations and by-laws that guide their management activities.

Government	Agencies Involved	Responsibilities	Regulations/By-law
Federal	Parks Canada, Environment Canada, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA), Fisheries and Oceans Canada	-provide framework for preventing new invasions, detecting and responding to new invasive species and managing established species -implement legislation to restrict movement of invasive species	Plant Protection Act, 1990 Seeds Act, 1985 Pest Control Products Act, 2002. Fisheries Act, 1985
Provincial	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	-provide strategic planning in dealing with invasive species -develop documents around outreach and education, monitoring and research, control and management of invasive species -manage and assist with development of policies and regulations	Weed Control Act, 1990. Pesticides Act Public Lands Act
Local	Municipalities, Regional Municipality	-Managing street trees, municipally designated forest and woodlands, public	Weed Control Act Other – creation of regulations and by- laws pertaining to

		parks and other municipal natural areas -develop and implement regulations and by-laws -employ by-law officers to implement by-laws, rules, laws, codes or regulations	invasive plant management
Non-profit Organizations	Conservational Authorities, Community Groups, Stewardship Groups, Trail Councils, Ontario Invasive Plant Council, Invading Species Awareness Program	-no law binding responsibilities -manage invasive species on regulated areas within their jurisdiction -provide leadership expertise through education and awareness	-must obey regulations and by- laws pertaining to invasive species management
Private Landowners		-control activities conducted on their land and who is allowed to enter or use the property	- must obey regulations and by- laws pertaining to invasive species management

3.1 Federal Government

The federal government provides a framework for preventing new invasions, detecting and responding to new invasive species and managing established species. They have also implemented legislation to restrict movement of invasive species. This legislation includes:

3.1.1 Plant Protection Act S.C 1990, c.22

The Plant Protect Act is an act in place to prevent the importation, exportation and spread of pests injurious to plants and to provide their control and eradication in Canada. The Plant Protection Act is administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).

With this legislation the CFIA:

- Regulates the import, sale and movement of plants into, and within, Canada;
- Monitors imports to prevent entry of invasive plants; and
- Conducts surveillance to determine if an invasive plant is here, or to confirm that an area is free of a specific invasive plant.

The invasive plants regulated under the *Plant Protection Act* are listed in the Pests Regulated by Canada. Species such as Emerald Ash Borer, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, Common Buckthorn and Kudzu are all examples of pests regulated by Canada. Phragmites is not on the list of pests regulated by Canada. A full list of the regulated pests is available at: <u>http://www.inspection.gc.ca/plants/plant-pests-invasive-species/pests/regulated-</u> <u>pests/eng/1363317115207/1363317187811</u>

3.1.2 Seeds Act R.S.C. 1985, c. S-8

The Seeds Act ensures that seeds sold in, imported into and exported from Canada meet established standards for quality labelling, and registration prior to sale in Canada. The Seeds Act is also administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

The CFIA's Seed Program includes regulations restricting the presence of weed species in seed in an effort to prevent the introduction and spread of new weeds in Canada through seeds. Some weed species can invade agricultural and natural areas, causing serious damage to our economy and environment. This legislation does not deal specifically with Phragmites, but does deal with species such as Kudzo and Giant Hogweed.

3.1.3 Pest Control Products Act (S.C. 2002, c.28)

The updated Pest Control Products Act provides legislation that improves the pesticides regulatory system by increasing transparency and strengthening health and environmental protection and post-registration control of pesticides.

The act ensures that only pesticides that make a useful contribution to pest management are registered and by expediting the registration of lower-risk products in order to protect the environmental and human health.

It is this act that demands approvals for products before they can be imported, manufactured, or sold for use in Ontario. This regulates what pesticides and herbicides we can use to control invasive species such as Phragmites.

3.1.4 Fisheries Act R.S.C. 1985, c.F-14

The Fisheries Act is in place to provide for the sustainability and ongoing productivity of commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries. The regulation that deals specifically with invasive species is the Aquatic Invasive Species Regulations.

Aquatic invasive species (AISs) are aquatic organisms that, upon introduction to areas or waters where they do not originate naturally, could have harmful effects on fish or fish habitat in Canada or the use of fish by Canadians. AISs have the potential to thrive in the absence of predators and to radically alter host habitat, rendering it inhospitable for indigenous species. AISs can significantly affect local fisheries; reduce biodiversity; cause reductions in, or extinction, of populations of indigenous fish; degrade water and habitats; alter infrastructure; introduce disease; and reduce recreational opportunities.

These regulations do not pertain to Phragmites, but do apply to other organisms that are threatening our area such as Asian carps and Zebra/Quagga Mussels. Phragmites does not appear to be addressed in Canada's Action Plan to Address the Threat of Aquatic Invasive Species.

3.2 Provincial Government

The provincial government is responsible for providing strategic planning in dealing with invasive species. They have and continue to develop documents around outreach and education, monitoring and research, control and management of invasive species. They

manage and assist with development of policies and regulations and implement these as necessary. These regulations and legislation includes:

3.2.1 Weed Control Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. W.5

The intent of the Weed Control Act is to reduce the negative impacts of noxious weeds on agriculture and horticulture. The idea being, if we reduce hosts for the plant diseases, we can reduce health hazards and impact of noxious weeds on these sectors.

Noxious weeds are designated under the Weed Control Act based on the following characteristics:

- Difficult to manage on agricultural land once established and will reduce yield and quality of crop being grown
- Negatively affects the health and well-being of livestock
- Poses a risk to health and well-being of livestock

There are currently 25 weeds designated as noxious under the act. Municipalities are responsible for designating additional plants through a by-law made in accordance with the Weed Control Act. This act is not enforceable on federal land.

Phragmites is not currently listed as a noxious weed. Groups such as the Ontario Phragmites Working Group, The Tiny Cottager (Federation of Tiny Township Shoreline Associations) and members of provincial parliament have spoken out to the provincial government to add Phragmites to the noxious weed list. This would allow municipalities to enforce Phragmites management without creating a new by-law.

The NVCA contacted the Ontario Invasive Plant Council (OIPC) to inquire about why Phragmites was not yet added to the Noxious Weed List. OIPC staff noted that ideally there would be approvals for an over-water herbicide before Phragmites is added to the Noxious Weed List. For more information on the efforts that the MNRF is making on this process see section 6, subsection 6.7.

3.2.2 Pesticides Act, Ontario Regulation 63/09

In 2009, the Ontario Cosmetic Pesticides Ban took effect under the Pesticides Act. The new regulations banned the use of certain pesticides for cosmetic purposes in, on or over land.

Class 9 pesticides are the pesticides that deal directly with invasive species and must be used in accordance with the integrated pest management (IMP) principles set out by the province. IMP's emphasize the need to prevent pests from establishing and considers all other options before deciding the most effective, environmentally friendly and cost effect means of managing a problem.

Glyphosate (Class 9) is the active ingredient in a wide variety if herbicides (Roundup) and is one of the recommended herbicides for Phragmites control. Glyphosate is one of 82 active ingredients that were restricted with the Ontario Cosmetic Pesticides Ban. Products containing this active ingredient are banned for in, on and over land use, but there are some exceptions.

Some exceptions include uses related to:

- Golf courses (if prescribed conditions have been met)
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Promotion of public health and safety
- Other prescribed uses (if prescribed conditions have been met)

A natural resources exception can be given to manage, protect, establish or restore a natural area. A written opinion from the Ministry of Natural Resources may be given in the following circumstances:

- To control an invasive species that may be detrimental to the health of a person, environment or the economy of Ontario.
- To benefit a species of plant or animal native to Ontario
- To protect or restore a rare ecosystem or its components

More information on the Pesticides Act and Regulation 63/09 can be found at <u>www.ontario.ca/pesticideban</u>.

3.2.3 Public Lands Act. Ontario Legislation 239/13 (section 9)

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry manages Crown Land (public land, forests and shore lands). Under the act, a shoreline property owner is not required to obtain a work permit to remove, by mechanical means or by hand, invasive aquatic plants from the bed of a waterbody in front of the property. This does not apply to federal land and waterbodies (eg. The Trent-Severn and Rideau Canal waterways).

3.2.4 Invasive Species Act

The *Invasive Species Act* is an Ontario legislation that supports the prevention, early detection, rapid response and eradication of invasive species. The major highlights of the Act are that it will:

- Give Ontario the tools to ban activities such as possessing and transporting certain invasive species
- Allow the government to enable early detection and rapid response action, for example prohibiting movement of contaminated firewood.
- Help promote compliance through inspection and enforcement measures

The Act received Royal Assent after its third reading in October, 2015. The government is now creating regulations that will make this law come into force. The Act will come into effect within a year receiving royal assent.

The NVCA is hopeful that this new legislation will give watershed partners the resources, training, tools to be successful in the fight against invasive species and Phragmites in particular.

3.3 Municipal

3.3.1 Weed Control Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. W.5

Municipalities have the authority to enforce and create by-laws in accordance with the Weed Control Act, which regulates the noxious weed list. In addition to the 25 weeds currently on

the list, municipalities can add additional noxious weeds at their discretion. Weed inspectors appointed by the municipality are responsible for responding to calls in regards to a noxious weed reported on someone's property. The property owner can be ordered to remove the plant within 7 days, if they fail to do so, the municipality can remove the plant and send a bill to the landowner.

3.4 Non-Profit Organizations

Non-Government Organizations such as conservation authorities, trail councils, Ontario Invasive Plant Council, community groups and stewardship groups have no law binding responsibilities in regards to invasive species. Many of these groups manage invasive species in regulated areas within their jurisdiction and provide leadership expertise through education and awareness.

4 Best Management Practice for Control

There are a number of factors that must be taken into consideration when choosing a control method for *Phragmites*. Some of these factors include: stand size, density, proximity to water and proximity to sensitive or desirable habitat/wildlife. Funding may also be a determining factor, as some methods can be extremely costly and may require an extensive amount of labour. Regardless of the control method(s) used, control of Phragmites generally requires multi-year monitoring and control to achieve significant results.

4.1 Control Options

There are both mechanical and chemical control options available, with the majority of best management recommendations promoting the combination of two methods. Mechanical options include excavation, mowing/rolling, hand cutting, flooding, prescribed burning, mechanical excavation and tarping.

The following paragraphs in the sections provide a concise summary of the methods for controlling Invasive Phragmites. For full description please consult the Ontario Ministry of **Natural Resources and Forestry's "Invasive Phragmites –** Best Management Practices" handbook published in 2011.

4.1.1 Mowing/Hand-Cutting

Mowing or hand-cutting can be performed using heavy equipment with trimmer attachment, gas-powered trimmers or hand-held shears. Choosing a mowing or cutting technique should be reflective on the type of habitat in which the stand occurs and composition the stand. For example, large, monoculture Phragmites stands on dry land would necessitate heavy equipment with trimmer attachment. Whereas, a wet, sparse stand with 50% Phragmites and 50% native vegetation would require more selective cutting by a gas-powered trimmer or hand-held shears. When cutting over water, the stalks should be cut below the anticipated water level and as close to the substrate as possible. On dry land the stalks should be cut as close to the ground as possible. Cut stalks should be burned on site, or removed from the site and dealt with accordingly as discussed in the section 4.4

4.1.2 Compression or Rolling

Compression of a stand of Phragmites is achieved using heavy equipment and rollers. This method should be used in conjunction with herbicide and burning applications where possible. It is recommended that stands should be compressed in the fall when the herbicides have already translocated into the roots and wildlife has stopped utilizing the habitat.

4.1.3 Burning

Burning, when used in combination with mowing/cutting, compression and herbicide application is an effective way of removing aboveground biomass. Maximum benefit from burning is obtained when it takes place a minimum of 2 weeks following pesticide application. Burning is not recommended as a standalone method as it may encourage rhizome growth and increase stand densities. Prescribed burns should be performed by authorized personnel and follow federal and provincial guidelines and regulations.

4.1.4 Herbicide Application

In Ontario, herbicide storage, use, transport, and sale is regulated under the Pesticides Act and Regulation 63/09. Under this legislation, *Phragmites* on dry land can be controlled with approved herbicides subject to approval by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. No herbicides are approved for over-water use in Ontario – herbicide control is not an option for *Phragmites* stands in standing water (MNRF, 2015). Please note, this includes agricultural drainage ditches with standing water, as well as flowing rivers, ponds and rivers. Large stands on dry land can be sprayed using a boom sprayer attached to an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or similar vehicle. A small backpack sprayer may also be used for targeted spray or areas where vehicles cannot access. Wicking (direct contact with individual stalks using an absorbent glove) is typically used on small stands where Phragmites stalks can be targeted and native vegetation can be avoided.

4.1.5 Flooding

Flooding a stand of invasive Phragmites can generally only be undertaken where water control structures are present and may have varied results. Changes in water structure operations may require permitting or amendments to existing permits. For best results, Phragmites should be cut as low to the ground as possible prior to flooding, and flooded at a minimum of 1.5 meters for at least 6 weeks.

4.1.6 Hand-pulling or Mechanical Excavation

Mechanical excavation and hand-pulling involves attempting to removal of the entire invasive Phragmites plant, including roots from an area. It is not advisable as it is extremely labour-intensive and only effective if all plant material is removed off-site. Missing one fragment of the plant can cause the stand to regrow. Best success is typically achieved at initial colonization stage where Phragmites is growing on organic soils (i.e. plants are not well-established and pull relatively easily from organic soils).

4.1.7 Tarping

Tarping a stand of Phragmites requires the stalks to be cut to less than 10 cm, and then covered with a tarp or geotextile sheet for 6 months. This method is not labour intensive, but will require frequent site visits to ensure that Phragmites is not spreading to the

perimeter of the tarp. This method is not selective – it kills all native vegetation and damages soil biota. Bare, disturbed soils are often colonized by other opportunistic species (including Phragmites).

4.2 Timing and other considerations

Timing of control is very important. Timing of cutting or applying herbicides is site-specific and must consider a number of factors:

- When will control efforts have the least amount of impact to:
 - Non-target plant species
 - Recreational users
 - Wildlife migration and reproductive windows
- When will control efforts be most effective
 - Based on Phragmites life-cycle
 - Before seeding to minimize seed dispersal
- What type of control is being used
 - Time of cutting will vary based on technique being used

Best results are typically achieved through multiple-year late summer cuts when most of **the plant's energy has mov**ed out of its root system and into its stems, leaves and emerging seeds. Initial results along the Collingwood shoreline suggest that cutting of in-water stands (below water surface) is more effective that cutting of dry land stands. Cutting/mowing before spraying (on dry land stands) can improve the efficacy/economics of spraying operations. The table below outlines some of the addition considerations and effectiveness of each control method.

Control Method	Considerations	Effectiveness
Herbicides Application -Herbicides with glyphosate or imazapyr applied via spraying (non-selective) or wicking (selective)	 Timing: Late summer to early fall when plant is translocating nutrients to roots No herbicides approved for over water use Spraying is ideal for large, dense Phragmites monoculture stands; Wicking is ideal for small, sparse stands where native vegetation is to be avoided Avoid wildlife nesting/usage times (spring-mid-summer) Need permission from OMNRF and licensed pesticide applicator Expensive 	-Most effective method of Phragmites control -When paired with a prescribed burn, native vegetation generally re- establishes quickly (may not be the case for decades-old stands)
Mowing	-Timing: late July to early August at flowering/tassel	-Without being coupled with herbicide application, may
-Heavy equipment with	stage	take 3-5 years of annual
trimmer attachment,	-Not selective- optimal for	treatments
-Phragmites stalks cut below	large, dry monoculture	- pre-spray cuts can improve

lowest leaf leaving no more than 10 cm of stalk.	Phragmites stands -All cut biomass must be removed or burned to stop re-establishment	efficacy of spraying
Hand-Cutting -Use of handheld gas- powered trimmer or manual shears -Phragmites stalks cut below lowest leaf leaving no more than 10 cm of stalk.	 Timing: late July to early August at flowering/tassel stage Selective; optimal for small, sparse stands, or stand with sensitive habitat or species at risk Option for stands in water All cut biomass must be removed stop re- establishment (burning not an option in sensitive habitats) 	-Without being coupled with herbicide application, may take 3-5 years of annual treatments
Compression -compressing dead Phragmites stands with rollers	-Timing: after plant is dead and herbicides have translocated -Not to be used as a standalone method -Not selective-should only be used on monoculture Phragmites stands	-Allows for effective and efficient burn -Easier post-cut monitoring and spot treatment of re- growth
Prescribed Burning -Controlled burn in order to remove biomass after mowing or herbicides application	-Timing: minimum of two weeks after herbicide application -Not to be used as a standalone method -Need authorized personnel and must follow federal and provincial guidelines and regulations Need to consider proximity to sensitive habitat	-Easy post-cut monitoring and spot treatment of re- growth -Allows faster regeneration of native vegetation
Flooding -Use water to drown out Phragmites stands	-Timing: Late summer -Stand must be in an area where water can be controlled (impoundment) -Water must be 1.5 meters higher than entire stand	-Varied results and it may be difficult to undertake
Hand-pulling/Mechanical Excavation -Removal of all plant material and soil from a site	-No plant material or soil containing plant material can remain on site or stand will re-establish	-Only found to be effective on young stands (less than 2 years old) in sandy, dry or organic soils
Tarping -Stands are cut to less than	-Timing: Spring/Summer (tarp must stay in place for 6 months)	-Need stands with direct sunlight -May be more effective in

10 cm	-Not selective – will kill	areas with small/medium
-Tarps or geotextile sheet to	native vegetation and	density stands (100 plants or
solarize stand area	damage soil biota	less)
-High temperatures will kill	(opportunistic, non-native	
plants	species including Phragmites	
	often colonize these	
	disturbed areas)	

4.3 Recommended Control Treatments

Due to variability in many factors including stand size, density, proximity to water and proximity to sensitive or desirable habitat/wildlife, no one treatment can be recommended. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry recommends the following best management practices for Phragmites:

• In Phragmites stands where there is standing water:

- Perform wildlife assessments
- Herbicides cannot be applied
- Cut/mow the stalks as low as possible
- Tarping/solarisation not effective in standing water
- Monitor and perform follow-up monitoring and spot treatment to areas with regrowth

• In Phragmites stands where water levels can be controlled:

- Perform wildlife assessments
- Cut/mow stalks as low as possible
- Maintain the water level at a minimum of 1.5 metre for at least 6 weeks
- Monitor and perform follow-up monitoring and spot treatment to areas with regrowth

• In Phragmites stands where there is no standing water:

- Perform wildlife assessments
- Obtain proper permits and time herbicide application appropriately
- Mow or roll stand to compact dead biomass
- Perform prescribed burn if appropriate
- Monitor and perform follow-up monitoring and spot treatment to areas with regrowth

We advise that the NVCA and watershed partners work closely together to review individual stands to determine a best practice management plan that addresses site constraints and maximizes control efforts.

4.4 Disposal

Phragmites is extremely persistent and vigorous and care should be taken when disposing the cut biomass. Cut stalks should be removed from the cut site and spread out flat to dry for 1-2 weeks on tarps or in black garbage bags. This will ensure that all viable seeds and rhizomes are killed. Dry *Phragmites* stalks can then be burned onsite or taken to an approved composting facility that meets the minimum temperature requirements as set by the Ontario Ministry of Environment **and Climate Change's** Ontario Compost Quality

Standards to destroy seeds and plant fragments, and prevent future propagation (OMOE, 2012).

In Simcoe County, these cut, dry stalks can be taken to any waste transfer station and put **in the "Yard Waste" disposal area.** This process was reconfirmed by NVCA and Simcoe County staff in 2015.

Due diligence on chosen disposal method is vital to ensure that control methods do not inadvertently facilitate the further spread of Phragmites in the watershed.

5 What is the NVCA doing about Phragmites?

The NVCA has been involved with a number of projects pertaining to the management of **Phragmites, among other invasive plants in the watershed.** The NVCA's role ranged from monitoring to control to providing outreach and developing education material to increase community awareness of invasive species issues as well as means to control Phragmites on private lands in these projects was to provide education and outreach, practical expertise and in field application of small scale removals.

5.1 Wasaga Beach Provincial Park

Phragmites became established along Wasaga Beach in the early 2000's. Stands began to threaten native species habitat and dramatically changed the shoreline and associated views. To avoid adverse effects from the spread of Phragmites, the park and several other partners to develop a three-year Phragmites Action Plan (2009-2011) using best management options (including herbicides). NVCA staff participated on the steering committee for this project and providing technical input to the plan and outreach documents as well as on-the-ground monitoring support. Using the findings from this three-year study, the park continues to manage invasive Phragmites along the Wasaga Beach shoreline. The NVCA uses the findings from this study as part of input into Phragmites management in other areas, such as the West Collingwood Shoreline.





5.2 Minesing Wetlands

The internationally significant Minesing Wetlands encompasses more than 6,000 hectares of unique assemblages of fens, marshes and swamps that support a vast array of sensitive flora and fauna. Phragmites was identified as a potential issue in the 2006 Minesing Wetlands Biological Inventory (Bowles et al., 2007). Stands were identified in sensitive fen habitats. Although these stands were later determined to be native (and not a threat to the fen), other stands of non-native Phragmites were identified within and proximal to the wetlands. NVCA staff continue to monitor Phragmites in the Minesing Wetlands. NVCA and Nature Conservancy Canada staff have also worked on Phragmites control with projects occurring in 2011 and 2013 along Concession 2 and along Willow Creek/Swaley Drain. Herbicides were used to control stands with good success.



Figure 4 Phragmites Occurrences in the Minesing Wetlands

5.3 West Collingwood Shoreline

The West Collingwood shoreline hosts globally rare coastal marshes that are home to a diversity of species, including Species at Risk and is a part of the larger Provincially Significant Silver Creek Wetland Complex. Phragmites infestation in the area caused community members to become concerned about shoreline aesthetics, shoreline access, property values and ecosystem degradation. Following an initial community stakeholder meeting in September 2014, Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority and Georgian Bay Forever coordinated a community action plan for the West Collingwood shoreline upon receiving external funding from Environment Canada. The NVCA aims to make this project a long-term sustainable initiative in the Collingwood community through education and outreach. Materials produced for this project such as outreach and educational materials and progress reports will support many efforts throughout the watershed (See appendix 1A for full list of educational materials).



Figure 5 Phragmites stands along the West Collingwood Shoreline

5.4 Invasive Species Community Outreach Liaison Student

Since 2007, the NVCA in partnership with the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters hire a student who deals solely with invasive species education and awareness in the watershed. This student liaises with community groups and attends community events to deliver invading species awareness initiatives by delivering presentations and distributing educational materials. The student also monitors selected invasive species in the watershed and assists with control efforts for garlic mustard (Tiffin Conservation Area) and giant hogweed (Collingwood and Wasaga Beach).

Recently, the student focused on delivering components of the "Grow Me Instead!" program. This program works with the landscape and horticulture industry to identify potentially invasive plants and promote native species alternatives. Nurseries that participate in this program promote the sale of native and non-invasive garden plants and distribute copies of the "Grow Me Instead!" guide. In 2015, the student visited 14 locations throughout the watershed promoting the program including nurseries (Collingwood and Barrie), travel information centres and public libraries.

5.5 Advocacy for Provincial Action

Recognizing that an environmentally safe over-water pesticide is needed as part of the Phragmites control tool kit, NVCA prepared a support letter under Chair Loughe**ed's** signature to Premier Wynne dated January 22, 2016. The letter (Appendix 3) supports:

• expedited approval of an herbicide for over-water use to combat Phragmites

- expedited approval for limited aerial herbicide treatments to combat extensive monoculture stands of Phragmites
- establishment of a province-wide Phragmites control program
- control of Phragmites along provincial highways (significant spread vector)

This letter closely corresponds with similar direction from Conservation Ontario as well as a February 16, 2016 Grey County resolution regarding Phragmites and its control.

6 What are other agencies doing about Phragmites in NVCA jurisdiction and beyond?

Whether local or provincial, every effort towards the fight against Phragmites is working toward making a difference. Several agencies and groups are making great efforts in our jurisdiction and beyond. This list is just a subsample of a multitude of efforts underway in southern Ontario to combat Phragmites.

6.1 Blue Mountain Watershed Trust

The Blue Mountain Watershed Trust has been monitoring and reporting on Phragmites in their area of interest (subwatersheds from Batteaux Creek west to the Beaver River) for several years. Since its inception in 2014, the Trust has been an important lead partner in the West Collingwood Shoreline project, participating in monitoring, control, education and reporting efforts.

6.2 Georgian Bay Forever (GBF)

Georgian Bay Forever is a charity dedicated to scientific research and public education on Georgian Bay's aquatic ecosystem. Their mission is to protect, enhance, and restore the aquatic ecosystem of Georgian Bay through a variety of research and education initiatives. In addition to its other Phragmites initiatives along the bay shoreline, GBF partnered with NVCA on the West Collingwood Clean-up Fund application to Environment Canada in 2014 and continues to play a key role in this multi-partnership community project. GBF held a community workshop on Phragmites ecology and control in Collingwood on April 21, 2016.

6.3 Town of Collingwood

The Town of Collingwood has been active on the Phragmites control front. Mayor Sandra Cooper continues to highlight the issue locally and through her work on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative. Town staff are a key partner in the West Collingwood Shoreline Phragmites control project and have provided staff for Phragmites control on Town lands as well as staff and trucks to support Phragmites disposal for the entire project area.

6.4 Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

Environment and Climate Change Canada implemented its Lake Simcoe Eastern Georgian

Bay Cleanup funding to support collaborative projects with the goal of reducing phosphorous inputs into Lake Simcoe and South-eastern Georgian Bay, improve water quality, and conserve critical aquatic habitat and associated species in these waters. All projects must meet the intent of at least one of the priorities below:

- Research and monitoring to improve environmental information for decision making in South-eastern Georgian Bay and/or Lake Simcoe;
- Conservation (e.g. protection, restoration, creation) of critical aquatic habitats and their associated species populations;
- Reduction of rural and urban non-point source phosphorous / nutrients; and
- Reduction of point source phosphorous / nutrients.

Among these projects is the Phragmites Management along the West Collingwood Shoreline project which ECCC provided significant funding for. Without these funding opportunities special projects would not be possible.

6.5 South Simcoe Streams Network (SSSN)

The South Simcoe Streams Network is a grass roots, non-profit program designed to involve multiple partner and resident communities to help protect and promote a healthy community. SSSN removed Phragmites in the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority jurisdiction (Bradford-West Gwillimbury and Holland Marsh) in 2015. The group plans to move their efforts into NVCA jurisdiction where they will be controlling Phragmites at their Northwood site in Beeton in 2016.

6.6 Ministry of Transportation

The Ministry of Transportation does not have a formal program to deal with Phragmites but they have been removing it from their Western Region jurisdiction since 2012. Operations and maintenance crews try to identify and eradicate stands when small and more manageable. Most of the stands that fit these criteria are in the northerly part of the region (Huron, Bruce, Grey, Wellington and Dufferin). NVCA staff note that a stand of Phragmites along Highway 26, at the west end of Collingwood was treated by MTO between 2014 and 2015. MTO staff remark that there are several challenges to Phragmites control including lack of funding, standing water late in the season and difficulty spraying large, dense stands.

The MTO has started a Vegetation Working Group which aims to provide consistency across the province for control methods and equipment cleaning protocol. They have also funded a project in conjunction with McMaster University to map changes in distribution patterns of Phragmites along highways using aerial photos.

The NVCA has inquired to MTO about their intentions of moving these efforts into our jurisdiction (Central Region). They have confirmed that they will be applying herbicides and mowing along highways 400, 26, 12 and 96 in 2016.

6.7 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

The approval process to get an herbicide approved for over-water or near water application is quite complicated and lengthy. However, the province has recently taken steps toward making this a reality. The OMNRF and partners have applied for an emergency use registration application to the Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) to apply Roundup Custom (aquatic herbicides) in the Long Point and Rondeau Provincial Park areas.

If approved, they will spray these areas as a pilot project. The MNRF will be tasked with developing a monitoring program for water, sediment and benthos in areas of treatment. If

the pilot project is successful, the MNRF expect to seek approval for other herbicide products (BASF). Monsanto, the manufacturers of Roundup Custom has demonstrated that they are interesting in pursuing permanent registration of this product in the future.

BASF has also completed trials for its products Imazapyr and Arsenal Powerline and has submitted to the PMRA for approval of the product to be used in habitat for control in wet areas. We can expect to wait up to 2 years for the products to be fully registered and applicators will need a special permit to apply it. The PMRA is a federal organization, thus the registration will apply to all of the provinces and territories in Canada, however, the Ontario government has the ability to restrict certain products under the Ontario Cosmetic Pesticides Ban.

NVCA tried to contact the MNRF Midhurst District to see what efforts were being made towards Phragmites management in our area and in their district but they have not responded as of this report date.

6.8 Conservation Ontario

Conservation Ontario, on behalf of Ontario's 36 Conservation Authorities wrote a letter to Premier Wynne in regards to the efficient and environmentally responsible management of Phragmites in Ontario. In their letter they ask for support on the following initiatives:

- Expedited and streamlined approval of herbicides to enable control of water
- Expedited and steam approval of aerial treatments
- Establishing a province-wide Phragmites control program
- Controlling Phragmites along Provincial Highways

Conservation Ontario notes throughout the letter that with a well-funded and wellcoordinated effort from the provinces major players, the fight against Phragmites is a losing battle. Please see a copy of the full letter in Appendix 2B.

6.9 Ontario Invasive Plant Council

The Ontario Invasive Plant Council (OIPC) is a non-profit, multi-agency organization that provides leadership, expertise and a forum to engage and empower Ontarians to take action on invasive plant issues. Although they do not providing on the ground Phragmites removal in our area, they are advocating on behalf of all environmental organizations in order to form a province-wide invasive species strategy. They have developed countless best management practice guides and created framework for Ontario municipalities to deal with invasive species. NVCA's staff refer to the materials developed by the OIPC and its partners during every step of developing and implementing an invasive species management plan.

7 Phragmites Action Plan and Recommendations

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is dedicated the preservation of a healthy watershed and will provide the expertise to help protect our water, our land and our future. The NVCA makes it our mission to partner with our watershed municipalities, provincial and federal agencies, and other interested stakeholders to achieve goals.

The proposed Action Plan focuses on Phragmites but also recognizes the presence (present and future) of other invasive species in the watershed. The Action Plan recognizes that success will come from a coordinated effort amongst a wide range of partners within our watershed community – no one group or agency can tackle these issues on its own. The Action Plan focuses on outreach, invasive species monitoring/identification and assisting with coordination of monitoring and control projects (as capacity allows).

7.1 Continue Identifying and Monitoring Invasive Species

The NVCA will continue to identify and monitoring of invasive species throughout the watershed where budget allows. NVCA staff will continue to assist landowners with identification and providing technical advice on how to remove invasive species from their properties.

7.2 Outreach and Education

The NVCA is committed to inform and educate our Watershed Municipalities and other partners on the harmful effects of invasive species. The NVCA has recently generated several educational and outreach documents (Appendix 1A) on many invasive species that could be used as-is or modified in order to meet the needs of the partner.

The EDDmapS is a database that allows the public to enter new invasive species records online and allows the province (and other partners) to track invasive species distribution. EDDmapS is an early detection and distribution mapping system started by a group called the Bugwood Network, now known at the Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health. The system has developed web-based mapping of invasive species, which is a key component in an Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) program. An EDRR program allows you to track and monitoring locations of an invasive species in an area. A quick response to an early detection will ensure that new infestations do not become a larger problem.

EDDmapS is available on a computer desktop or cell phone and is extremely user friendly. Users upload a picture and specific information about the infestation and experts verify the sighting. The sighting shows up on a map with the picture that the user took. The application includes invasive species mapping in both Canada and the United States. Thus, we can see species that are on the forefront of making their way into Ontario, and what path they might take.

NVCA staff feel that this is a very useful tool moving forward. The infrastructure is already established and it is important that we take advantage of it. NVCA staff will ensure that links to this program are on invasive species documents/website sections to maximize uptake within the watershed community. Invasive species mapping in the database currently does not reflect true distribution and abundance within our watershed. For example, Phragmites is not documented as being present along the Collingwood shoreline in provincial mapping at present.

7.3 Invasive Phragmites Workshop

The NVCA suggests hosting Phragmites Workshop in Fall 2016 for all of our watershed municipalities and partners. The NVCA has been in contact with the Ontario Invasive Plant Council (OIPC) who has developed a workshop that they normally run to assist

municipalities with developing an invasive species management strategy. They OIPC have a number of invasive species and Phragmites experts that will provide presentations on a variety of topics. We are working together with the OIPC to develop a workshop agenda that will meet the needs of our watershed municipalities and partners.

A broad range of invitees including NVCA Board and Committee members and municipal roads/parks staff as well as agricultural, development and environmental stakeholders and the general public is contemplated. Main topics for the workshop would include, but not limited to:

- Phragmites Identification
- Phragmites Best Management Practices for control
- How to Plan a Phragmites Control Project
- Other Invasive Species Issues

By the end of the workshop, attendees will be equipped with the expertise/contacts to implement best management practices, and be able to train seasonal and summer staff on each of the topics.

7.4 Provide Technical Advice

The NVCA will provide technical advice where ever possible to help support our watershed municipalities and other partners. This would include our proposed workshop, as well as additional technical assistance where necessary.

7.5 Facilitate Partnerships

NVCA envisions a role whereby NVCA staff will assist watershed groups looking to control invasive species. Similar to the West Collingwood project, NVCA staff can assist in bringing together partners to combat invasive species as well as technical input to assist with invasive species monitoring and "best bet" control strategies.

7.6 Provide Support to Partners

The NCVA is dedicated to supporting its partners in their initiatives to advocate invasive species issues and recommendations. The NVCA fully supports Conservation Ontario in their endeavor to advocate for the creation of efficient and environmentally responsible management for invasive species such as Phragmites.

7.7 Apply for Project Grants

The NVCA has and will continue to apply to project grants that are applicable to invasive species monitoring and control efforts. The NVCA plans to re-apply for funding from the Lake Simcoe/Eastern Georgian Bay Clean-up Fund if the program is continued into future years.

7.8 Participate in Invasive Species related projects

NVCA monitoring staff will continue to participate in invasive species related projects when the opportunities arise and where budget allows.

7.9 Support Municipalities with regulation, by-laws and non-regulatory strategies

The NVCA is dedicated to supporting the watershed municipalities in developing regulations, by-laws and non-regulatory strategies. The following paragraphs outline some ideas and recommendations for these strategies:

7.9.1 Recommendations for Non-regulatory Strategies

There are a number of ways that the community can be engaged and educated about invasive species using non-regulatory strategies. These include, but are not limited to:

- Create an Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) watershed –wide (all municipalities)
 - Utilize EDDmapS to map invasive species throughout the watershed
- Develop a "watch list" of invasive species (see appendix 1)
- Land-use Planning developing best management practices for developers
 - seeding large disturbed areas with nurse crop so that invasive species are less like to establish.
 - Establish best management practices for moving fill and equipment cleaning protocols
- Green Space Native Planting Strategy incorporate invasive species management into municipal landscaping and horticulture activities.
 - Launch program publically to raise community awareness
 - Lead by example (utilize native species wherever possible as part of municipal plantings)
- Road and Highway Maintenance
 - Establish best management practices for spoil disposal and equipment cleaning protocols
- Public Education and Awareness via website, social media, mail-outs, workshops, signage, etc)
 - Municipalities host workshops for landowners/community/local industries (nurseries, pet stores, horticultural groups)
 - Develop resources on Proper Green Waste Disposal, etc.
 - Promote the OIPC Grow Me Instead Guide and Nursery Recognition Program
 - Develop a list of local nurseries participating in program and make available to public
 - Create an Invasive Plant Awareness week/day/month, "Fight the Phrag!" week in late July or early August for example
 - Create a municipal volunteer program to help run events, etc.
 - Landowner incentives waive or lower tipping fees and offer free invasive species pick-up

7.9.2 Recommendations for Regulatory Strategies

Education and non-regulatory strategies are the key tools for invasive species management, however, regulations and by-law can be used to support these efforts.

7.9.3 Municipal by-laws under the Weed Control Act

Municipalities have the authority to create by-laws in accordance with the Weed Control Act, which regulates the noxious weed list. Refer to section 3.3.1.

7.9.4 Other by-laws

There are few municipalities that have by-laws pertaining to invasive species outside of the Weed Control Act. Some by-laws to consider can include:

- Prohibiting the dumping of yard waste into parks and natural areas
- Prohibiting the removal of plants from parks and city-owned natural areas
- Regulating soil transfer and disposal

8 Invasive Species – the Dirty Dozen

Phragmites is not the only invasive species threatening our watershed. Many species are posing imminent threats to our environment and economy. The top 12 invasive species (excluding Phragmites) that are threatening our region are:

8.1 Giant Hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum)

Giant hogweed is a tall herbaceous plant (2-4 m) with a hollow, hairy stem with purple spots and large white umbrella shaped flower clusters. It is often confused with look-a-likes such as Queen **Anne's Lace and Cow Parsnip. Exposure to the plant's sap causes severe** burns that are worsened by exposure to sunlight (a phenomenon called phytophotodermatitus).

Found in a variety of habitats, Giant hogweed has a spotty distribution in the NVCA watershed. NVCA staff continue to document its distribution. NVCA control efforts have focused on stands in the Town of Collingwood and the Town of Wasaga Beach.

8.2 Dog Strangling Vine (Vincetoxicum rossicum)

Dog Strangling Vine is a vine grows 1-2 m tall by entangling itself onto other plants. It has pinkish purple star-shaped flowers and bean-shaped seed pods. Each plant can produce up to 28,000 seeds per square metre and are attached to white fluff (similar to milkweed) that are easily transported by wind. This plant can completely cover a forest floor, choking out all other species. Dog Strangling Vine poses a threat to Monarch Butterflies (a Species at Risk in Ontario) as the butterflies lay their eggs on the plant but larvae are not able to complete their lifecycle and die.

In the NVCA jurisdiction, established communities are most common south of Highway 89. It is also present along portions of the Collingwood shoreline—near the globally rare coastal marshes. A small patch in the internationally signification Minesing Wetlands is being controlled in partnership with Nature Conservancy Canada, Simcoe County and NVCA.

8.3 Himalayan Balsam (Impatiens glandulifera)

This 1-2 m tall herbaceous plant has a fleshy-pink stem and distinctly jagged, opposite leaves. It has an irregular cone-shaped pink flower which draws pollinators away from other surrounding native plants. The seed pods explode when they are touched sending hundreds of seeds in every direction, up to 5 meters away. Himalayan Balsam creates dense stands that crowd out native species and reduce biodiversity and ecological value of land.

Himilayan Balasam is well documented in the Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority according to EDDMapS. It is found in Harbourview Park in Collingwood and near the south

shore of Bass Lake. It thrives in riparian areas such as river edges where it can cause erosion issues.

8.4 Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolate)

Garlic mustard is an invasive plant species that can quickly invade and dominate the forest floor, limiting or eliminating the growth of native species such as trilliums and violets. In North America, Garlic Mustard has a lack of natural predators. It also has a fast growth rate and can disperse 15,000 seeds per plant, which remain viable in the soil for up to five years.

Garlic mustard has begun to colonize the NVCA watershed. Heavy infestations can be observed along some trail sections of the Bruce Trail. NVCA staff have removed Garlic Mustard from the Tiffin Centre for Conservation for over a decade. NVCA staff partner with the Nature League on an annual removal effort at the Petun Conservation Area.

8.5 Wild Parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)

This plant is in the same family as Giant Hogweed, but has yellow coloured flowers and only reaches 1.5 m tall. The dense stands can out-compete native species. Similarly to Giant Hogweed, skin exposure to its sap causes severe burns.

Wild Parsnip is scattered throughout the watershed. Large stands are present along the Mad River valley from Creemore downstream to the Minesing Wetlands. It is also present in the Town of Collingwood where Town staff are actively controlling populations along trail systems.

8.6 Rough Manna Grass (Glyceria maxima)

Rough Manna Grass can grow up to 2.5 meters in height and features an upright seed head. This grass thrives in moist, nutrient rich habitats where it forms dense stands that crowd out native vegetation.

Rough Manna Grass was first reported in the Minesing Wetlands in **the 1970's and has since** colonized hundreds of hectares of formerly forested swamp habitat. Removal of the grass is not possible due to its location and density. Instead we must focus on preventing its spread to new areas of the wetlands.

8.7 Japanese Knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

Japanese Knotweed has round stems that are reddish-purple, smooth and have a bamboolike appearance. It has small flowers that are greenish-white and has ovate leaves. Japanese Knotweed is one of the hardest invasive plants to control due to its aggressive and extensive root system. It is a popular plant among gardeners because of its unique look.

Japanese Knotweed is not well documented in the NVCA jurisdiction but NVCA staff note that is fairly common along roadside ditches. It is also documented along the Collingwood waterfront and Oak Street Canal. NVCA staff have also observed large stands along Innisfil Creek, South of Alliston.

8.8 Emerald Ash Borer (Argrilus planipennis)

The Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a small (10 - 13 mm) shiny emerald green beetle that kills ash trees. Ash trees are found throughout forests and woodlots in the watershed and are commonly used as a street or landscape tree. EAB is an invasive pest, native to Asia and was first noticed in North America in 2002.

As of August 2014, the County of Simcoe has confirmed sightings of emerald ash borer within municipalities of New Tecumseth, Bradford West Gwillimbury, Essa, Adjala-Tosorontio, Oro-Medonte and the City of Barrie. Spread of the borer is of high concern in our watershed from a natural and socio-economic perspective.

8.9 Common Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica)

This small tree grows between 5-6 m tall. It has smooth, dark green leaves that are finely toothed, and oppositely arranged along the stem. Most branches older than 1 year end in a thorn. It has small yellow flower clusters and berry-like black fruit in late summer and fall.

Common buckthorn is fairly common in the NVCA watershed with particularly strong infestations in and around Collingwood. Glossy buckthorn is less common but is invading our northern wetlands in Oro-Medonte and Springwater townships.

8.10 Round Goby (Neogobius melanostomus)

This invasive fish is established in the Great Lakes and Lake Simcoe. It is 6 to 16 centimetres long with a cylindrical body and a rounded, blunt snout. They resemble our native sculpins, but are best distinguished by the black spot on the dorsal fin.

Round goby are common along the Nottawasaga Bay shoreline and abundant in Collingwood Harbour. They are penetrated tributary systems such as Black Ash Creek in Collingwood. Round goby are present in the Nottawasaga River at least as far upstream as Angus and are present in the lower reaches of the Pine River.

8.11 Rusty Crayfish (Orconectes rusticus)

Rusty Crayfish tend to be larger than our native crayfish and their legs are relatively long. They have two red/orange patches on either side of their thorax and thing black bands on the tip of their claws. Rusty Crayfish can feed at twice the rate of native crayfish and can produce up to 200 eggs during breeding season.

Rusty crayfish have been reported from a number of watercourses within the watershed including: Masters Creek (headwater tributary of the Nottawasaga River), Boyne River, Lamont Creek, Egbert Creek, Black Ash Creek, and Besley Drain (tributary to the Boyne River).

8.12 Zebra/Quagga Mussel (Dreissena polymorpha & D. bugensis)

The Zebra Mussel is usually 2-4 cm long and triangular in shape and have brown to yellow colour and zigzagging pattern. Similarly, Quagga Mussels are 2-3cm in length, are more round in shape and have concentric rings. Both the Quagga Zebra Mussels have the capability to densely colonize hard and soft surfaces of lake bottoms. Quagga mussels tend to inhabit deeper waters than zebra mussels. Both mussels can have a significant impact on lake ecosystems as they filter nutrients out of the water at an exponential rate.

Colonization of water-intake pipes at power stations and water treatment plants can cause clogging.

Zebra and quagga mussels are abundant throughout Georgian Bay including Nottawasaga Bay and have impacted the entire lake ecosystem. They are present in the Collingwood Harbour and at the mouth of the Nottawasaga River. They have also been observed in Bass Lake.

9 Emerging Invasive Species Concerns

A number of invasive aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna are knocking on southern Ontario's door. Hemlock Woolly Adelgid has decimated Eastern Hemlock stands in the northeastern United States and is nearing our border. Asian Long-horned Beetle, once established, would threaten our maple forests. Four species – the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, the Asian Long-horned Beetle, Asian Carp and Silver Grass – are highlighted below. As a watershed community it is important to be aware of emerging invasive species issues – early detection and elimination is the most effective and most economical means to deal with invasive species.

9.1 Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (Adelges tsugae)

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA) is a tiny forest pest that targets hemlock species. It was **first reported in British Columbia in the 1920's and in Virginia in the 1950's (Ryan, 2013).** In Western region of Canada the Western Hemlocks are seemingly tolerant to the HWA. Species found in Eastern US, such as Eastern Hemlock are susceptible to HWA and it has caused major damage to these populations (Ryan, 2013). Foresters in Eastern Canada are concerned about the effects this pest may have on our coniferous and mixed forests.

HWA was found in isolated locations in Etobicoke first in 2012, and subsequently in 2014 and 2015 (Ryan, 2013). It was also found in the Niagara Gorge in 2013 (Ryan, 2013). The pest is well established in nearby forests in the United States but it is not known whether or not the adelgid has an established population here in Ontario as it is difficult to detect. As with all invasive species, early detection allows for more mitigation options.

9.2 Asian Long-Horned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis)

Asian Long-Horned Beetle (ALHB) is an invasive forest pest that attacks nearly all broadleaf trees; with native maples being the preferred host (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012b). Populations were first introduced to North America through the transportation of untreated wooden shipping pallets in the 1990's (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012b). Adults lay their eggs in hardwood trees and larvae tunnel through the living tissue of the tree, stopping the flow of water and nutrients and eventually killing the tree (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012b).

It was first detected in an industrial park in Toronto in 2003 and was not found anywhere in Ontario between 2007 and 2012 (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012b). The early detection and rapid response to the first incident in 2003 proved seemingly effective. In 2013, ALHB was detected again near the Pearson International Airport (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012b). The CFIA has

established a regulated area around the detection site and there is restriction on the movement of nursery stock, trees, logs, lumber, wood, woodchips and bark chips from certain deciduous trees identified as hosts for ALHB (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012b).

9.3 Asian carp (Hypophthalmichthys spp., Ctenopharyngodon idella and Mylopharyngodon piceus)

The term "Asian carps" refers to species including Silver carp, Bighead carp, Grass carp and Black carp. These species grow rapidly, can eat up to 20% of their body weight in one day and reproduce rapidly OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program. (2012c). The introduction of these species into Ontario's Great Lakes would result in displacement of native fishes. This could result in damage to the sport and commercial fishing industry which brings millions of dollars each year into the province's economy OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program. (2012c).

The most like point of entry for Asian Carp is the Chicago Area Waterway System (CAWS) into Lake Michigan (DFO, 2012). If the carp breach the barrier, it could take less than 5 years for the carp to establish in Lake Huron (DFO, 2012). In 20 years, the carp could have a good foothold in Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and would then spread into Lake Erie (DFO, 2012). The overall risk is directly related to population establishment, thus preventing the introduction of these species is key.

Please follow link to learn more about the Asian carp program: https://www.thestar.com/news/insight/2015/09/28/meet-canadas-asian-carpdetective.html

9.4 Chinese Silver Grass (Miscanthus sinensis & M. sacchariflorus)

Miscanthus grasses are a perennial plant typically used in ornamental plants, but are also used as a barrier plant along roadside ditches (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012a). This plant can reach heights of 2 meters or more, and has flowers that are pink to red and turn tan in the fall (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012a). Similarly to Phragmites, Miscanthus is spread by underground roots and by seed and thrives in mid to cold temperature climates (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012a).

Miscanthus forms thick stands that may crowd out or shade out other native plant species (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012a). The dense stands are highly flammable and may pose a fire hazard (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012a). Dead stalks decompose slowly, resulting in limited amount of nutrients returning to the soil (OFAH/OMNR Invading Species Awareness Program, 2012a).

Notably in the NVCA watershed, the grass is seen growing rapidly in the roadside ditches in Springwater Township along Snow Valley Road and in the Town of Innisfil, along Innisfil Beach Road West of Highway 400. This grass has not had a lot of publicity but it is on our watch list as an emerging invasive species.

10 Conclusion

Invasive species continue to present a significant challenge within the NVCA watershed. Initial monitoring and control efforts have been initiated by NVCA staff in partnership with a variety of watershed agencies, groups and private landowners in selected areas for key species of concern. The proposed Action Plan builds on NVCA's work with our watershed partners and champions to address invasive species within the watershed. NVCA staff note that no one agency or group can be effective alone in addressing invasive species and that broad partnerships are required to address invasive species at a local, region, provincial and national level.

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1 Appendix A

List of NVCA's Educational Material

- Common and Glossy Buckthorn Factsheet
- Dog-Strangling Vine Factsheet
- Emerald Ash Borer Factsheet
- Garlic Mustard Factsheet
- Giant Hogweed Factsheet
- Norway Maple Factsheet
- Phragmites Factsheet
- Rough Manna Grass Factsheet
- Round Goby Factsheet
- Rusty Crayfish Factsheet
- Wild Parsnip Factsheet
- Zebra and Quagga Mussel Factsheet
- NVCA Dirty Dozen factsheet

Phragmites in Western Collingwood Materials

- Phragmites Management a Landowner's Guide (Example Below)
- Phragmites in West Collingwood
- Collingwood's Rare Coastal Marshes
- Collingwood's Dirty Dozen (Example Below)
- Alternative to Phragmites Ornamental Grasses Factsheet



Controlling Phragmites

What is Phragmites?

Phragmites australis (European Common Reed) is an invasive perennial grass that is threatening Southern Ontario's wetlands and beaches. It is also commonly found in disturbed sites such as road side ditches.

Phragmites is one of Ontario's most aggressive invasive plants due to its ability to develop and expand quickly. Phragmites out competes native plant species for space, water, and nutrients. It also directly attacks native species by secreting toxins from its roots into the surrounding soil.

What does it look like?

This invasive grass can grow vertically 4 cm per day and can reach heights of 5 m. It creates stands so dense that there can be as many as 200 stems per square metre. Stems are tan or beige in colour with blue-green leaves and large seed heads which are red in colour.







Bluegreen coloured leaves



Rough and dull stem with ridges



Tan/beige stems



Native Vegetation

It is important to have a buffer of native vegetation along the shoreline! This buffer plays a crucial role in aquatic ecosystems by filtering runoff from the surrounding landscape before it enters our waterways. It helps with bank stabilization, flood control, Canada Geese management and also provides habitat and food for wildlife!



Soft Stem Bulrush

Bur-reed

Canada Blue Joint

Native vegetation is used by many species at different stages of their life. It is important to keep wetland habitat for fish spawning, breeding amphibians and nesting birds!



It's not a Sprint, it's a Marathon!

Cutting Phragmites stands needs to be repeated for several years, and results may vary. These photos were taken at Lighthouse Point in Collingwood over 3 years. The combination of continued cutting and increased water circulation has shown a positive result.



How do I get rid of Phragmites?

Determine How Much You Have

It is important to know what you are dealing with. How big, and how dense is the stand you are hoping to remove? For example, removing a dense stand approximately 50 m² could take several hours with a gas-powered trimmer!

Gather the Materials

- Gardening gloves
- Chest waders
- Wheelbarrow
- Tarp
- · Rope
- Truck/trailer
- Heavy-soled shoes
- Trimmers

Trimmers can be manual or gas powered. Gas powered trimmers have a longhandled pruning extension with serrated blades. When using a gas powered trimmer under water, be sure to oil blades with natural oil that will not contaminate water. Use olive or canola oil instead of WD40.

Safely & Effectively Remove

When? In August. This is when most of the plants energy is out of the roots and being used for flower and seed production. Removal during this time period also protects any nesting birds. If you do encounter any nesting birds, all work must be stopped.

Using a handheld or gas powered trimmer, cut as close to the ground as possible on land and in water. Over time and with repeated cuttings over several years this will cause the roots to weaken and eventually the plant will die.

Pile cut stalks on tarps to dry for 1-2 weeks. Turn piles regularly to ensure all stalks are dried out.

Properly Dispose of the Waste

Call your local waste facility to make sure they accept *Phragmites*, and discuss the drop off process and fees.

Load cuttings into a trailer or truck bed and tarp it down so that no fragments are able to fly out during transportation. This is essential as *Phragmites* can reestablish from a single stalk fragment or seed!

When you arrive at the landfill site, tell the attendant that you have *Phragmites* or Common Reed Grass and they should direct you to the appropriate receptacle.

What NOT to do!

- Do NOT apply herbicides! There are currently no herbicides approved for over-water application. Contact your local Ministry of Natural Resources office for more information on herbicide application processes for dry land.
- Do NOT use heavy machinery like back hoes! This is very destructive to sensitive shoreline habitat and will also require a permit from your local conservation authority.
- Do NOT remove native vegetation! This vegetation provides habitat and food for many species, and increases biodiversity.
- Do NOT place in your backyard composter! Temperatures in backyard composters are not hot enough to destroy *Phragmites* seeds.
- Do NOT disturb the roots! This could cause roots to become distressed, resulting in more "runners" being sent out.



How can you help reduce the spread of invasive species?

- Learn to identify invasive species. Early detection is very important in the management process.
- Try gardening with native species. If that is not an option, be sure to ask garden centres about non-invasive plants.
- Stay on designated trails. Be sure to clean off clothing and any equipment after being in an area that may have invasive species.
- Properly bag and dispose of invasive species at your local landfill.
- Check species origins at invasiveplantatlas.org

Report invasive species!

- Ontario Invasive Species Program: invadingspecies.com
- Ontario Invasive Plant Council: ontarioinvasiveplants.ca



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Invasive Species

A closer look at invasive species threatening aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in Collingwood.

What are Invasive Species?

Invasive species are plants, animals or pests that are not native to Canada. They are typically introduced here through world trade and travel. When introduced they then spread rapidly throughout Canada via human movement, animals, wind and water.

Invasive species can spread through:

- Recreational and commercial boating
- Release of live bait
- Aquarium and water garden trade
- Horticulture and gardening
- Seed mixtures
- Firewood transport

Why are Invasive Species so Destructive?

- They are highly adaptable.
- They have few predators.
- They thrive in disturbed systems.
- They outcompete native species for food and habitat.
- They reproduce quickly.

The species in this guide are to be considered the most threatening invasive species in the Collingwood area. These species are severely impacting native species and their habitats. They pose a threat to the environment, the economy, and in some cases, human health.





Managing invasive species costs Canadian agriculture and forest industries \$7.3 billion each year.

(Government of Ontario, 2015)

Collingwood's "Dirty Dozen" Invasive Species



Giant Hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum)

This tall herbaceous plant (2-4 m) looks similar to Queen Anne's Lace and Cow Parsnip. It has a hollow, hairy stem with purple spots and large white flower clusters. This plant contains toxins that cause severe burns when touched. Avoid contact! This plant can be found along the Oak St, canal.



Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolate)

First year plants have a rosette of dark green foliage. In its second year, white flowers appear on a stalk that is up to 1.2 m tall. In mid-summer narrow seed pods are present. Young plants produce a strong garlic odour when crushed. It can be found under the forest cover in Harbourview Park.



Dog Strangling Vine (Vincetoxicum rossicum)

This vine grows 1-2 m tall by entangling itself onto other plants. It has pinkish purple star-shaped flowers and bean-shaped seed pods. It can completely cover the forest floor, choking out all other species. Dog Strangling Vine can be found along the shores of White's Bay.



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Himalayan Balsam (Cortaderia selloana)

This 1-2 m tall herbaceous plant has a fleshy-pink stem and distinctly jagged, opposite leaves. It has an irregular cone-shaped pink flower and can be found along stream banks, such as the Oak St. canal.



Wild Parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)

This plant is in the same family as Giant Hogweed, but has yellow coloured flowers and only reaches 1.5 m tall. The dense stands can outcompete native species. Do not touch! It's sap causes severe burns. Wild Parsnip can be seen growing along the Pretty River.



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Japanese Knotweed (Fallopia japonica)

This plant is aggressive and has strong root systems. Stems are round, reddish-purple, smooth and have a bamboo-like appearance. Small flowers are greenish-white and ovate leaves. Japanese Knotweed is one of the hardest invasive plants to control. This plant can be seen along the boardwalk at Harbourview Park.



Phragmites (Phragmites australis)

Also known as European Common Reed, this invasive grass can grow up to 5 m tall. It has tan stems and large red seed heads. It is very aggressive, creating dense monocultures and is commonly seen along shorelines and roadside ditches. *Phragmites* can be found inhabiting the shoreline of Georgian Bay.



Common Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica)

This small tree grows between 5-6 m tall. It has smooth, dark green leaves that are finely toothed, and oppositely arranged along the stem. Most branches older than 1 year end in a thorn. It has small yellow flower clusters and berry-like black fruit in late summer and fall.



Zebra/Quagga Mussels (Dreissena polymorpha & D. bugensis)

Zebra mussels are black or brown with white or yellow zigzagged patterns. Quagga mussels have dark concentric rings on their shell with a pale color near the hinge. Zebra mussels sit flat, whereas quagga mussels do not. These mussels occur offshore of Georgian Bay.



Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) (Argrilus planipennis)

The creamy white larvae (right) is between 26-32 mm, whereas the green metallic beetle (left) is 8.5 to 13.5 mm long. Signs a tree is infested include a yellowing or thinning canopy, young growth shoots, cracked bark and D-shaped exit holes. Beetles prefer to attack green, white and black ash trees.



Common Carp (Cyprinus carpio)

Common carp is not an invasive Asian carp, but were introduced here from Europe in the 1800s. Common carp impact our native fish species by eating aquatic vegetation used for habitat. They also muck up the shoreline which can smother native fish eggs.



Round Goby (Neogobius melanostomus)

This invasive fish is established in the Great Lakes and Lake Simcoe. It is 6 to 16 centimetres long with a cylindrical body and a rounded, blunt snout. The most distinguishing feature is the black spot on its dorsal fin. Caution: can be confused with native Sculpins!



How can you help reduce the spread of invasive species?

- Learn to identify invasive species. Early detection is very important in the management process.
- Try substituting for native species. If that is not an option, be sure to ask garden centres about non-invasive plants.
- Stay on designated trails. Be sure to clean off clothing and any equipment after being in an area that may have invasive species.
- Do NOT dump your bait buckets and be sure to drain water from your boat, livewell, motor and bilge.
- Do NOT move wood. Buy firewood locally.
- Do NOT release aquarium or water garden pets or plants.
- When removing invasive species, properly bag and dispose at your local landfill.
- Check plant species origins at invasiveplantatlas.org

Report invasive species!

- Ontario Invasive Species Program: invadingspecies.com
- Ontario Invasive Plant Council: ontarioinvasiveplants.ca



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2 Appendix B



January 21, 2016

Honourable Kathleen Wynne, Premier Legislative Building Queens Park Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Dear Premier Wynne,

Re: Control of Invasive Species: Phragmites australis in Ontario

Conservation Ontario (CO) represents Ontario's 36 Conservation Authorities (CAs), which are local watershed management agencies that deliver services and programs to protect and manage water and other natural resources in partnership with government, landowners, and other organizations. As part of our mandate to conserve the environment for today and future generations, we have an interest in collaborating to facilitate effective, efficient and environmentally responsible management of European Common Reed or invasive *Phragmites australis* (here after referred to as *Phragmites*) in Ontario.

Phragmites is a rapidly spreading grass that can reach heights of five metres or more and is considered by reputable scientists to be the most aggressive invasive species of marsh ecosystems in North America and may be Canada's worst invasive plant. *Phragmites* poses a significant threat to biodiversity, society and the economy. It forms large, dense stands that negatively impact wildlife, block shoreline views and recreational access, pose fire risks, and impede drainage in roadside and agricultural ditches. There are no natural controls for *Phragmites* and therefore, human action is required to keep this plant in check. It is estimated that control projects in Ontario range between \$865 and \$1,112 per hectare (Ontario's Biodiversity Strategy, 2012) and that land managers in the United States spend over \$4.6 million per year restoring habitats impacted by *Phragmites* (Hazelton *et al.*, 2014). Because this plant grows so rapidly once established, the longer the plant is ignored the more effort and money is required to get it under control. Due to the significant, negative impact of this plant, non-action is not an option.

Invasive *Phragmites* has become so pervasive throughout southern Ontario that a large scale, well-coordinated effort is now required to achieve any meaningful results. To date, effective, efficient and environmentally responsible control efforts have been hampered by the lack of appropriate herbicides to deal with infestations in wet areas, the lack of a coordinated plan to stop continued spread, the lack of infrastructure to enable rapid response, the lack of financial and logistical support for community groups trying to deal with local invasions and the lack of an effective public education and awareness campaign.

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During this past year the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) has been actively engaged in addressing the challenges stated above. Staff involved on this file are to be commended for their tireless efforts in the process of getting the much-needed herbicides available in Ontario. However, without Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) support and commitment to obtaining the herbicides required to control *Phragmites* and allowing aerial application in specific locations, we will not be able to restore and protect these invaluable wetlands.

Further, the commitment and support of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) is needed to address the increased presence of *Phragmites* along provincial highways. This must be dealt with in a timely fashion if we have any hope of dampening further spread into our natural areas.

We are requesting your support and assurance that all of our Provincial agencies will be supporting and working with MNRF on the following initiatives:

- 1. Expedited and streamlined approval of herbicides to enable control over water. Legal chemical treatment options in Canada are limited to two products. Weathermax® and Vision®. Although both products are glyphosate-based, neither can be applied over water because they also contain the surfactant polyethyloxylated tallowamine (POEA) which is harmful to aquatic life. The most safe, effective and efficient control of Phragmites thus far has been in the United States and has been achieved using glyphosate and imazapyr-based herbicides which do not contain surfactants. With the proper permits, these products can be legally used there and be applied over water and. when used in combination, have been shown to have a control efficacy of up to 100 percent after one treatment. The ability to use these water-safe herbicides to control Phragmites in sensitive habitats in Canada will significantly reduce potential harm to wildlife and be far more environmentally responsible than the use of the products currently available. Having access to these products will also allow for control in wet ditches which are major spread vectors and will significantly reduce control costs and improve efficacy for numerous Phragmites management programs already underway. Political assistance is requested to help expedite the regulatory approval process to allow for safe products in Canadian aquatic environments by the 2016 growing season so that control efforts can begin in earnest and in a responsible fashion to protect our biodiversity, reduce control costs and reduce negative impacts.
- 2. Expedited and streamlined approval of aerial treatments. There is also a need, on a restricted basis, for aerial herbicide application to enable the control of *Phragmites* in large, remote, and difficult to access locations. This control option is available in the United States and has been shown to be the best option for controlling large infestations in their coastal wetlands. Without this tool, control of *Phragmites* currently expanding throughout a number of large, provincially- significant coastal wetlands will not be feasible. Political assistance is requested to expedite the regulatory approval process to allow for this control tool at specific sites.
- 3. Establishing a province-wide Phragmites control program. Phragmites management is achievable, but only with a well-funded, well-coordinated Phragmites control program that will ensure effective, efficient and environmentally responsible locally driven efforts are initiated and supported. Funding to support this program should come from and be shared by federal, provincial and municipal governments, as well as concerned citizens 120 Bayview Parkway Newmarket Ontario L3Y 3W3

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and environmental protection groups. Political assistance is required to financially and logistically support this initiative.

4. <u>Controlling Phragmites along Provincial highways.</u> Significant stretches of highways are infested with Phragmites which contributes to the continued spread of the plant to ecological areas. Control costs will only increase as *Phragmites* rapidly expands and therefore the sooner control efforts are implemented the more cost savings will incur. While substantial work is needed in southern Ontario, early control of *Phragmites* in northern Ontario and cottage country is important as well. Political assistance is required to make *Phragmites* control an annual priority within MTO.

Availability of the required tools, along with a large-scale, well-coordinated approach to this issue will help to protect biodiversity, reduce the impact on species at risk (SAR) and reduce the impact on Ontario's economy. This invasive plant can be dealt with effectively, efficiently and in an environmentally-responsible way but needs your support to make this happen. We are keen to collaborate on an effective control strategy. Without these efforts the loss of wetland habitat, reduction in biodiversity, impact on private landowners and impact on the economy will continue to increase.

Thank you for your consideration in supporting this issue. Please contact me at (519)376-6920 or Kim Gavine (General Manager, CO) ext. 231, if you would like to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

Dick Hibma, Chair Conservation Ontario

Cc: Honourable Bill Mauro, Minister of Natural Resources Honourable, Glen R. Murray, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Honourable Steven Del Duca Minister of Transportation Conservation Authorities of Ontario (Chairs, CAOs)

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3 Appendix C



Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority

January 22, 2016

Honourable Kathleen Wynne, Premier Legislative Building Queens Park Toronto, ON M7A 1A1

Dear Premier Wynne,

Re: Control of Invasive Species: Phragmites australis in Ontario

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is a local watershed management agency that delivers services and programs that protect and manage water and other natural resources in partnership with government, landowners and other organizations. As part of our mandate to conserve the environment for today and future generations, we have an interest in collaborating to facilitate effective, efficient and environmentally responsible management of European Common Reed or invasive *Phragmites australis* (here after referred to as Phragmites) in Ontario.

Phragmites is a rapidly spreading grass that can reach heights of five metres or more and is considered by reputable scientists to be the most aggressive invasive species of marsh ecosystems in North America and may be Canada's worst invasive plant. Phragmites poses a significant threat to biodiversity, society and the economy. It forms large, dense stands that negatively impact wildlife, block shoreline views and recreational access, pose fire risks, and impede drainage in roadside and agricultural ditches. There are no natural controls for Phragmites and therefore, human action is required to keep this plant in check. It is estimated that control projects in Ontario range between \$865 and \$1,112 per hectare (Ontario's Biodiversity Strategy, 2012) and that land managers in the United States spend over \$4.6 million per year restoring habitats impacted by Phragmites (Hazelton et al., 2014). Because this plant grows so rapidly once established, the longer the plant is ignored the more effort and money is required to get it under control. Due to the significant, negative impact of this plant, non-action is not an option.

Invasive Phragmites has become so pervasive throughout southern Ontario that a large scale, well-coordinated effort is now required to achieve any meaningful results. To date, effective, efficient and environmentally responsible control efforts have been hampered by the lack of appropriate herbicides to deal with infestations in wet areas, the lack of a coordinated plan to stop continued spread, the lack of infrastructure to enable rapid response, the lack of financial and logistical support for community groups trying to deal with local invasions and the lack of an effective public education and awareness campaign.

During this past year the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) has been actively engaged in addressing the challenges stated above. Staff involved on this file are to be commended for their tireless efforts in the process of getting the much-needed

Nottawacaga Valley Conservation Authority 8195 8th Line, Utopia, ON LOM 1TO T: 705-424-1479 F: 705-424-2115 admin@nvca.on.ca

REEPONDENCE Committee: -ib No. & Date: 13 vation Ontaric

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herbicides available in Ontario. However, without Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) support and commitment to obtaining the herbicides required to control Phragmites and allowing aerial application in specific locations, we will not be able to restore and protect these invaluable wetlands.

Further, the commitment and support of the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO) is needed to address the increased presence of Phragmites along provincial highways. This must be dealt with in a timely fashion if we have any hope of dampening further spread into our natural areas.

We are requesting your support and assurance that all of our Provincial agencies will be supporting and working with MNRF on the following initiatives:

Expedited and streamlined approval of herbicides to enable control over water. Legal 1. chemical treatment options in Canada are limited to two products, Weathermax® and Vision®. Although both products are glyphosate-based, neither can be applied over water because they also contain the surfactant polyethyloxylated tallowamine (POEA) which is harmful to aquatic life. The most safe, effective and efficient control of Phragmites thus far has been in the United States and has been achleved using glyphosate and imazapyr-based herbicides which do not contain surfactants. With the proper permits, these products can be legally used there and be applied over water and, when used in combination, have been shown to have a control efficacy of up to 100 percent after one treatment. The ability to use these water-safe herbicides to control Phragmites in sensitive habitats in Canada will significantly reduce potential harm to wildlife and be far more environmentally responsible than the use of the products currently available. Having access to these products will also allow for control in wet ditches which are major spread vectors and will significantly reduce control costs and improve efficacy for numerous Phragmites management programs already underway. Political assistance is requested to help expedite the regulatory approval process to allow for safe products in Canadian aquatic environments by the 2016 growing season so that control efforts can begin in earnest and in a responsible fashion to protect our biodiversity, reduce control costs and reduce negative impacts.

2. Expedited and streamlined approval of aerial treatments. There is also a need, on a restricted basis, for aerial herbicide application to enable the control of Phragmites in large, remote, and difficult to access locations. This control option is available in the United States and has been shown to be the best option for controlling large infestations in their coastal wetlands. Without this tool, control of Phragmites currently expanding throughout a number of large, provincially- significant coastal wetlands will not be feasible. Political assistance is requested to expedite the regulatory approval process to allow for this control tool at specific sites.

3. Establishing a province-wide Phragmites control program. Phragmites management is achievable, but only with a well-funded, well-coordinated Phragmites control program that will ensure effective, efficient and environmentally responsible locally driven efforts are initiated and supported. Funding to support this program should come from and be shared

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by federal, provincial and municipal governments, as well as concerned citizens and environmental protection groups. Political assistance is required to financially and logistically support this initiative.

4. Controlling Phragmites along Provincial highways. Significant stretches of highways are infested with Phragmites which contributes to the continued spread of the plant to ecological areas. Control costs will only increase as Phragmites rapidly expands and therefore the sooner control efforts are implemented the more cost savings will incur. While substantial work is needed in southern Ontario, early control of Phragmites in northern Ontario and cottage country is important as well. Political assistance is required to make Phragmites control an annual priority within MTO.

Availability of the required tools, along with a large-scale, well-coordinated approach to this issue will help to protect biodiversity, reduce the impact on species at risk (SAR) and reduce the impact on Ontario's economy. This invasive plant can be dealt with effectively, efficiently and in an environmentally-responsible way but needs your support to make this happen. We are keen to collaborate on an effective control strategy. Without these efforts the loss of wetland habitat, reduction in biodiversity, impact on private landowners and impact on the economy will continue to increase.

We greatly appreciate your consideration in supporting this issue. Please contact Please contact myself or Dave Featherstone, NVCA Manager, Watershed Monitoring (Ext. 242) if you would like to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

Councillor Doug Lougheed Chair Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority John Hix Conservation Admin. Centre, Tiffin Centre for Conservation 8195 8th Line, Utopia, On LOM 1T0 Tel 705-424-1479 ext. 225, Fax 705-424-2115 gwood@nvca.on.ca

Cc: Honourable Bill Mauro, Minister of Natural Resources Honourable, Glen R. Murray, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Honourable Steven Del Duca Minister of Transportation Honourable Dr. Kellie Leitch, MP Honourable Jim Wilson, MPP Municipalities Dick Himba, CO Chair

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The Premier of Ontario Legislative Building, Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario M7A 1A1



La première ministre de l'Ontario

Édifice de l'Assemblée législative, Queen's Park Toronto (Ontario) M7A 1A1

February 12, 2016

NVCA FEB 1 8 2016 RECEIVED

Mr. Doug Lougheed Chair Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority John Hix Conservation Administration Centre 8195 8th Line Utopia, Ontario LOM 1T0

Dear Mr. Lougheed:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority regarding invasive Phragmites australis. I am pleased to hear from you, and I appreciate your bringing your organization's concerns to my attention.

I would like to commend the Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority for its commitment to environmental conservation and the protection of Ontario's natural resources. Like you, our government takes our stewardship of the environment very seriously. We are committed to taking strong action to prevent the spread of invasive species, including Phragmites australis, in the province.

I note that you have also sent copies of your letter to my colleagues the Honourable Bill Mauro, Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry, the Honourable Glen Murray, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, and the Honourable Steven Del Duca, Minister of Transportation. As the issues you raised would best be addressed by Minister Mauro, I have asked that he or a member of his ministry staff respond to you in greater detail. I trust that Ministers Murray and Del Duca will also appreciate the opportunity to review your concerns.

0 CORRESPONDENCE 807-02-Committee: No. & Date: Film

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Once again, thank you for writing to me. Please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Katalia Ungane

Kathleen Wynne Premier

c: The Honourable Bill Mauro The Honourable Glen Murray The Honourable Steven Del Duca

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Joyce Clarke

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From: Sent:	Tom Campbell <tcampbell@campaign-office.com> May-27-16 2:46 PM</tcampbell@campaign-office.com>
То:	jclarke@melancthontownship.ca
Subject:	Veterans & Troops Support/Remembrance Ad - Royal Canadian Legion
Attachments:	Rates.pdf
Importance:	High

Hello Council,

We would like to first Thank the Township of Melancthon very much for your consideration with the Military Service Recognition Book.

The Military Service Recognition Book will honour our past and present day Veterans and Troops in print form with full biographies and photographs. To do this, submissions have been collected at local legion branches and with the help of our Veterans, their families and friends, this special publication will be released by September 2016 and in time for the Remembrance Day Ceremonies.

A Minimum 20,000 Copies will be available free of charge for the public at the local branches. Most importantly the Military Service Recognition Book will be provided to Schools and Public libraries to help the younger generation better understand the sacrifices made by our Veterans.

We would be honoured to have the Township of Melancthon involved by way of purchasing a Veterans Support/Remembrance Ad. Many have taking this opportunity to thank our Veterans with their message.

Your support at any level would be greatly appreciated. If you any questions, please let me know.

Thank you very much.

Best Regards,

Tom Campbell The Royal Canadian Legion Ontario Command 1-855-241-6967 Campaign Office



www.on.legion.ca

The Royal Canadian Legion Ontario Command

"Military Service Recognition Book"

Dear Sir/Madam:

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Thank you for your interest in **The Royal Canadian Legion Ontario Command**, representing **Ontario's Veterans.** Please accept this written request for your support, as per our recent telephone conversation.

The Royal Canadian Legion Ontario Command is very proud to be printing 20,000 copies of our third annual "Military Service Recognition Book", scheduled for release by September 2016. This book will assist us in identifying and recognizing many of our Veterans within the Province of Ontario and to serve as a reminder for generations to come, while at the same time assist us in our job as the "Keepers of Remembrance".

We would like to have your organization's support for this Remembrance project by sponsoring an advertisement space in our "Military Service Recognition Book." Proceeds raised from this important project will cover the cost of printing and distributing this unique publication. Additional proceeds received through this program will assist and support many important Legion initiatives that in turn will assist our over 400 branches to remain a viable partner in their communities. The Legion is recognized as Canada's largest Veteran Organization and we are an integral part of the communities we serve. This project ensures the Legion's continued success in providing these very worthwhile services.

Please find enclosed a rate sheet for your review. Whatever you are able to contribute to this worthwhile endeavor would be greatly appreciated. For further information please contact **Ontario Command Campaign Office** toll free at **1-855-584-1374**.

Thank you for your consideration and/or support.

Sincerely,

Brian Weaver President



www.on.legion.ca

The Royal Canadian Legion Ontario Command

"Military Service Recognition Book"

Advertising Prices

Ad Size	<u>Cost</u>		<u>GST</u>		<u>Total</u>
Full Cotol Outside Back Cover	\$2,030.97	+	\$264.03	Ξ	\$2,295.00
Inside	\$1,765.49	+	\$229.51	=	\$1,995.00
2 Page Spread (Full Colour)	\$2,823.01	+	\$366.99	H	\$3,190.00
Full Page (Full Colour)	\$1,411.50	+	\$183.50	=	\$1,595.00
Full Page	\$1,057.52	+	\$137.48	=	\$1,195.00
½ Page (Full Colour)	\$792.04	+	\$102.96	=	\$895.00
1/2 Page	\$615.04	+	\$79.96	=	\$695.00
1/4 Page (Full Colour)	\$482.30	+	\$62.70	=	\$545.00
1⁄4 Page	\$393.81	+	\$51.19	Π	\$445.00
1/10 Page (Full Colour)	\$287.61	+	\$37.39	=	\$325.00
1/10 Page (Business Card)	\$243.36	+	\$31.64	=	\$275.00

H.S.T. Registration # 10686 2824 RT0001

All typesetting and layout charges are included in the above prices.

A complimentary copy of this year's publication will be received by all advertisers purchasing space of 1/10 page and up, along with a Certificate of Appreciation from the Ontario Command.



PLEASE MAKE CHEQUE PAYABLE TO: The Royal Canadian Legion Ontario Command (RCL ON) (Campaign Office) P O Box 8055, Station T CSC Ottawa, ON K1G 3H6



Ontario Po Provincial pro Police de

Police provinciale de l'Ontario



Municipal Policing Bureau Bureau des services policiers des municipalités

777 Memorial Ave.	777, avenue Memorial
Orillia ON L3V 7V3	Orillia ON L3V 7V3
Tel: 705 329-6200	Tél. : 705 329-6200
Fax: 705 330-4191	Téléc.: 705 330-4191

File Reference: 612-20

June 7, 2016

Attn: Municipal CAOs and Mayors

RE: New Report Available Related to Current Billable Calls for Service (CFS)

In follow-up to the 2016 initiatives letter dated June 1st, 2016, the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Municipal Policing Bureau has rolled out a new report called the Calls for Service (CFS) Billing Summary Report. Under the OPP billing model, the number of billable occurrences has an impact on the amount a municipality pays on the CFS portion of their annual billing statement.

Police officers perform a variety of duties and respond to many different types of situations. Only a portion of these duties, deemed to be reactive in nature, are included in the CFS portion of a municipality's annual billing statement.

The CFS Billing Summary Report captures current activity for billable occurrences grouped and weighted by their respective time standard in a manner similar to the annual statement. With the CFS Billing Summary Report, Detachment Commanders are able to view current activity, comparing it to the same period in the previous year to take a quick snapshot of "billable" CFS in the municipality.

This report is meant to be shared by detachment representatives with OPP-policed municipalities through their Police Services Boards (PSB), Community Policing Advisory Committees (CPAC) and/or municipal councils. It must be recognized that this is only one of several tools and/or reports available to understand policing activity in a municipality. On the back side of this memo you will find some *Frequently Asked Questions* about the CFS Billing Summary Report.

This report, combined with other tools and/or reports, can assist detachment commanders in identifying the types of calls that may be contributing to reactive CFS and impacting policing costs. The development of this report supports the OPP's commitment to provide clear and transparent information to municipalities about the delivery of OPP municipal policing services.

Yours truly,

Anne Bedard

M.M. (Marc) Bedard Superintendent Commander, Municipal Policing Bureau

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Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What is the difference between the CFS Billing Summary report and the Police Services Board report?

The PSB report consists of four components, one of which being crime data from Niche RMS. The crime report is similar to the CFS Billing summary but different. Billable occurrence reporting has unique characteristics unlike any of the OPP's other statistical methods including:

- Count of *reported* occurrences instead of *actual* occurrences (reported in the Police Services Board Crime report).
- Excludes occurrences reported through on-line reporting methods.
- Offences included in the billing categories vary from traditional reporting categories (originating from Statistics Canada) despite similar naming conventions.
- Does not include ALL occurrences municipal officers attend.
- Does not include occurrences in First Nations, provincial areas or unorganized territories.
- The PSB Report is managed and supported by Business Management Bureau. The CFS Billing Summary Report is managed and supported by Municipal Policing Bureau.

Q. Why are reported occurrences used instead of actual occurrences?

Reported occurrences are the sum of all actual and unfounded occurrences reported to police. Reported occurrences invoke police resources, whether the reported offence was actually committed or not. As police are still required to investigate 'unfounded' occurrences and still invoke a police response, they are counted for billing purposes.

Q. Where can I get this report from?

CFS Billing Summary reports can be requested from your Detachment Commander.

Q. Are calls for service in First Nation or provincial areas (Provincial parks, highways) included in the counts?

The CFS Billing Summary report counts only occurrences that occur in one of the 323 municipalities policed by the OPP. It does not include occurrences in provincial areas (including First Nation, unincorporated territories or provincial park areas) that OPP members are mandated to police. Location of the occurrence is determined by the occurrence address.

Denise Holmes

From: Sent:	Powell, Susan (OMAFRA) <susan.powell@ontario.ca> Monday_lune.06_2016.2:39.PM</susan.powell@ontario.ca>
To:	Sandra Dolson; 'Ben Roberts'; Michele Harris; Shirley Boxem; Doug Penrice; Danielle Edwards; Acton BIA; Kathleen Dills (Halton Hills Chamber of Commerce); DeMarchi-
	Meyers, Anna; Field, Nancy; comber; Jamie Reaume; Richard Broadwith; John Telfer; Mark Early; Denise Holmes; Darrell Keenie; janet@whitfieldfarms.com; Terry Horner; Jane Wilson (jwilson@townofgrandvalley.ca); Pat McArthur; Jordan Grant; Diana Hillman; Ontario BIA Association
Subject:	RE: Foodland Ontario Event Partnership Funding has RE-OPENED!

Hello - turnaround time ... most likely for events taking place in mid July 2016 to -March 31, 2017

sue

From: Powell, Susan (OMAFRA)

Sent: June 6, 2016 2:15 PM

To: 'Sandra Dolson'; 'Ben Roberts'; 'Michele Harris'; 'Shirley Boxem'; 'Doug Penrice'; Danielle Edwards; Acton BIA; 'Kathleen Dills (Halton Hills Chamber of Commerce)'; DeMarchi-Meyers, Anna; 'Field, Nancy'; 'comber'; Jamie Reaume; Richard Broadwith; John Telfer; Mark Early; Denise Holmes; 'Darrell Keenie'; 'janet@whitfieldfarms.com'; Terry Horner; Jane Wilson (<u>jwilson@townofgrandvalley.ca</u>); 'Pat McArthur'; 'Jordan Grant'; 'Diana Hillman'; 'Ontario BIA Association' **Subject:** Foodland Ontario Event Partnership Funding has RE-OPENED!

Hello!

Good news for those hosting or presenting festivals and events that may need support to showcase local food etc...

The Foodland Ontario Event Partnership Funding has RE-OPENED!

See attached application and please contact me, regional omafra advisor for further information and send me your complete your app...

I will advise re: turnaround time...most likely for events taking place in mid July-March 31, 2017. But don't quote me on that.....

Just get'em in to me. Max # is once again \$2,000.

Cheers Sue

Susan Powell, Agriculture and Rural Economic Development Advisor (serving the Regions of Halton and Peel) Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Rural Affairs 1 Stone Road West, 3rd Floor Guelph, Ontario N1G 4Y2 Susan.powell@ontario.ca 519-826-4042



Foodland Ontario Event Partnership Request Form

ຍາຍອາມາດູ່ກາຍເອົາເອ			
Leading Organization:	Primary Contact:	Email:	<u>.</u>
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text	t. Click here to enter text.	
Shipping/Mailing Address:	City/Town:	Postal Code: Click here to enter text.	
Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Phone #:Click here to enter text.	

Purpose of event: Click here to enter text.

OMAFRA Contact: Click here to enter text.	Will they be attending the event? Yes \Box No \Box

Event Details Type of event: (attach an agenda if available)

Celebration dinner featuring local food

□Local food organization event

- Local organization event with a local food component
- □Local food symposium/conference/workshop or meeting to discuss and/or build a local food strategy
- □ Publication associated with an event (logo use)

Other (be specific): Click here to enter text.

Previous Foodland Ontario involvement? (If answer is 'yes', answer all that apply) Have you received funding from Foodland Ontario in the past? Yes \Box No \Box

What is different about this year's event? Click here to enter text.

What Kind of sustainability will this event have?

What is the lifespan of this event/initiative/program? (Please specify the time span of this event i.e. yearly, monthly, once ever, etc.) Click here to enter text.

What do you want to achieve through this event? Click here to enter text.

How does this event/initiative/program build capacity for local food within the region? Click here to enter text.

How does this event/initiative/program increase the accessibility, availability and awareness (including food
literacy) of local food within the region? Click here to enter text.
Marketing - how will you publicize and market this event? (Please indicate any social media, website, print, etc.) Click here to enter text.
How will you use the Foodland logo to promote the partnership between Foodland Ontario and your organization? Click here to enter text.
How can Foodland assist your event?
Monetary Support: (please indicate dollar amount) Click here to enter text. Booth and Materials: (availability guides, nutrition guides, children's materials recipe brochure/cards) – please indicate quantities if required Click here to enter text. Speaker and/or presenter: (a member of staff assigned to join your event as a guest speaker)
Are you open to discussing the marketing options for your event with Foodland Ontario: Yes: No:
Projected Performance Measurement Report
Who is your expected audience (profile): Click here to enter text. Number of expected audience members: Click here to enter text.
Will OMAFRA staff be attending this event? Yes□ No □ If so, what is there role? Click here to enter text. Is a Minister or Senior Government official invited/attending? Yes□No□
Foodland Ontario Event Measurement Report – to be completed 14 days following the event and submitted to Foodland Ontario
Event name: Click here to enter text.Date: Click here to enter text.
 How many people attended this event? Click here to enter text. How many pieces of Foodland Ontario materials were distributed (check all that apply) Nutrition Guides □ Availability Guides □ Recipe Brochure □ Calendar □ Other: Click here to enter text.
How many people attended this event? Click here to enter text. How many pieces of Foodland Ontario materials were distributed (check all that apply) Nutrition Guides Availability Guides Availability Guides Recipe Brochure Calendar Other: Click here to enter text. How did you publicize your event? Click here to enter text.
How many people attended this event? Click here to enter text. How many pieces of Foodland Ontario materials were distributed (check all that apply) Nutrition Guides Availability Guides Recipe Brochure Calendar Calendar Other: Click here to enter text. How did you publicize your event? Click here to enter text. Did you receive any media coverage? Yes No If so, please specify: Click here to enter text.
How many people attended this event? Click here to enter text. How many pieces of Foodland Ontario materials were distributed (check all that apply) Nutrition Guides Availability Guides Availability Guides Recipe Brochure Calendar Calendar Other: Click here to enter text. How did you publicize your event? Click here to enter text. Did you receive any media coverage? Yes No If so, please specify: Click here to enter text. If your event was promoted online via social media or a website(s), please provide your digital media analysis: Click here to enter text.
How many people attended this event? Click here to enter text. How many pieces of Foodland Ontario materials were distributed (check all that apply) Nutrition Guides Availability Guides Recipe Brochure Calendar Calendar Other: Click here to enter text. How did you publicize your event? Click here to enter text. Did you receive any media coverage? Yes No I If so, please specify: Click here to enter text. If your event was promoted online via social media or a website(s), please provide your digital media analysis: Click here to enter text. How did you use Foodland Ontario's logo to promote your event? Click here to enter text.

How Many consumer impressions did you gain through marketing this event? Click here to enter text.

Participant Feedback: (Please share any feedback or comment from your participants) Click here to enter text.

Please attach photo(s) from the event

Denise Holmes

From: Sent: To:	Jeff Holmes <jeff@holmesagro.com> Thursday, June 02, 2016 3:46 PM</jeff@holmesagro.com>
Subject:	Denise Holmes FW: Baseline Report for Redictavillo Sito
Attachments:	Baseline Study for Holmes Agro Redickville Site.pdf

Importance:

High

Good afternoon Denise , attached is a Ground water report that the Township requested for are site on 124 for Reference . Please review and let me know if you have any questions .

Take care, Jeff

Total Control Panel

 To: dholmes@melancthontownship.ca
 Remove this sender from my allow list

 From: jeff@holmesagro.com
 Remove this sender from my allow list

<u>Login</u>

You received this message because the sender is on your allow list.

May 25, 2016

Mr. Jeff Holmes, Manager Holmes Agro 473088 Cty Road 11, North of Hwy 9 PO Box 218 Orangeville, ON L9W 2Z6

Dear Mr. Holmes,

Environmental Baseline Study 517641 County Rd 124 Melancthon, Ontario

This report presents the results of a Baseline Sampling Program (BSP) recently completed for a property located at West Part of Lot 20, Concession 1, O.S., Melancthon, Ontario. The assessed area (referred to herein as the 'Site') is shown on Figure 1, appended. Authorization to proceed with this sampling program was provided by Mr. Jeff Holmes with a signed confirmation letter, dated April 18, 2016.

This Site is an irregular shaped parcel of land currently developed as a facility that is used for retail sales of fertilizer and other related farm crop input supplies. The Site is approximately 0.8 hectares and is owned by Holmes Agro.

The Site is situated in an area of rural commercial use. Based on the agreement between Township of Melancthon and Holmes Agro, the BSP and annual sampling program is required for due diligence purposes.

Terms of Reference

The purpose of the BSP was to provide a baseline characterization of the groundwater conditions at selected monitoring well locations, prior to the initiation of operations at the Site.

The results were compared to applicable Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) Standards for Full Depth Generic Condition Standards in a Potable Groundwater Condition (Table 2 Standards).

La Coop fédérée (LCF) Terms of Reference for this assignment were limited to groundwater quality at the selected monitoring well locations. The current sampling was conducted according to:

- the agreement between Township of Melancthon Holmes Agro; and
- the Holmes Environmental Management Program (Establishment of A Crop Input Center in Melanchton Township : responses to comments, 2014) submitted to the Corporation of the Township of Melancthon in 2014.

Work Program and Methodology

The field work for the BSP was carried out on April 20, 2016. Prior to purging and sampling, groundwater levels were first measured in three (3) selected monitoring wells, using a water level meter. For groundwater sampling, approximately three well volumes were removed from each monitoring well to remove stagnant water which was not expected to be representative of conditions in the formation due to exposure to the relatively oxidizing environment and to ensure the samples to be representative of true formation waters. A multi-parameter meter was used to monitor temperature, electrical conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen and ORP values of the purged water. The field measurements were used to aid in determining groundwater stabilization prior to sampling. Prior to sampling, all field measurements had stabilized.

Groundwater samples were collected directly into laboratory supplied sample containers pre-inoculated with any necessary preservatives. Dedicated (one pair per sample), disposable nitrile gloves were used throughout the proceedings. Samples were place in a cooler and stored on ice until delivered to the analytical laboratory.

Baseline Study for Holmes Agro Redickville Site May 31 2016.docx

The groundwater samples were analyzed for the selected parameters at outlined in the following table:

Sample ID	Chemical Analyses*
Drinking Water Well (DW)	BTEX, PHC F1-F4, Nutrients package, Pesticides (OCP and OPP), Herbicides
BH10-118	BTEX, PHC F1-F4, Nutrients package
BH10-120	BTEX, PHC F1-F4, Nutrients package
BH11-122 II	BTEX, PHC F1-F4, Nutrients package, Pesticides (OCP and OPP), Herbicides

*Based on the document submitted to Melanchton Township: Establishment of A Crop Input Center in Melanchton Township: responses to comments (2014)

DUP A is a blind duplicate of DW for analysis of BTEX & PHC F1-F4, OC pesticides, OP pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer-related parameters.

All groundwater samples were submitted for chemical analysis to AGAT Laboratories Limited (AGAT), a Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation Inc. (CALA) accredited laboratory in Mississauga, Ontario. The chemical analyses conducted by AGAT were in accordance with the O.Reg. 153/04 Protocol for Analytical Methods used in the Assessment of Properties under PartXV.1 of the Environmental Protection Act dated March 9, 2004, amended as of January 1, 2014.

Field Measurements and Observations

Water level measurements were recorded in the monitoring wells on April 20, 2016. A summary of the groundwater level data measured is summarized in the table below:

Monitor ID	Date Monitored	MeasuredGroundGrounWater LevelSurfaceElevat(metres belowElevation*(masl)ground surface)(masl)(masl)		Groundwater Elevation (masl)	Approx. Depth of Well (metres below ground surface)	
BH10-118	20/04/2016	7.96	510.38	502.42	12.80	
BH10-120	20/04/2016	7.25	511.37	504.12	12.79	
BH11-122 II	20/04/2016	8.86	511.66	502.80	10.41	

masl - meter above sea level

* use the data provided in Peritus Decommissioning Report, 2014

Based on the site observations and water level measurements, the depth to the groundwater table underlying the Site is between 7.25m to 8.86m below grade. According to onsite groundwater level measurements and a Phase I ESA prepared by Environmental Department at La Coop fédérée, regional groundwater flow (see Figure 1) is inferred to have a component to the southeast direction towards Pine River.

The subject property and adjacent properties are reported not to be serviced with municipal water supply, and to reply upon private water supply wells as their source of potable water. Based on the information collected onsite, the water retrieved from this well is not used as a source of drinking water but used in washrooms and for the loading of sprayers.

Applicable Site Condition Standards

In Ontario, the environmental quality of soil and groundwater at sites is evaluated against Site Condition Standards (SCS) defined in the document entitled "Soil, Ground Water and Sediment Standards for Use under Part XV.1 of the Environmental Protection Act" dated April 15, 2011 (the "EPA Standards"). The application of the appropriate generic effects-based SCS for groundwater is

dependent upon several site-specific conditions including: 1) the existing/potential groundwater use; 2) depth to bedrock; and 3) proximity to a water body.

- A potable water well was observed at the Site. At the time of the Site investigation the water supply was being used except for drinking water. Given that the Site is not connected to a municipal water supply, it is likely that the surrounding properties use groundwater for potable water.
- Base on the results of the borehole drilling in previous decommissioning report prepared by in Peritus 2014, the depth of the soil on the Site is greater than 2.0m below ground surface.
- No permanent water bodies were located on or within 30m of the Site.

Based on the above Site characteristics, the Site would not be classified as being Environmental Sensitive per *O. Reg. 153/04*. The appropriate Site Condition Standards for the Site are the Table 2 standards for potable groundwater ("EPA Table 2 SCS").

There are no SCS values for herbicides, nitrate and nitrite. Results were compared to the Maximum Acceptable Concentrations (MAC) of the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standards (ODWQS) which are protective of human health.

Groundwater Ouality

Laboratory certificates of analysis are included in Appendix A. The groundwater quality beneath the Site has been evaluated with respect to the MOECC potable groundwater quality standards (EPA Table 2 SCS) and the ODWQS.

The measured concentrations of BTEX, PHC F1 to F4, pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer-related parameters in the tested samples were below the methods detection limit and/or met the Table 2 SCS with exception of the measured concentrations of nitrate in sample BH10-118 and BH10-120 exceeding the ODWQS.

The following is a summary of the exceedance of the ODWQS:

Sample ID	Analyte	Units	Table 2 SCS	ODWQS	Measured Concentration (sampled on April 20, 2016)	Measured Concentration in January 2014*
BH10-118	Nitrate as N	mg/L	N.A	10	10.8	18.1
BH10-120	Nitrate as N	mg/L	N.A	10	11.3	13.6

* use the data provided in LVM Phase II ESA Report, 2014

Conclusions

Based on the results of the groundwater sampling and laboratory analytical programs, the following conclusions regarding the environmental site conditions were offered:

- The results of the groundwater monitoring indicate that groundwater table at monitoring wells vary between 7.25m and 8.86m below ground surface. Based on the limited measured groundwater elevations, the overburden groundwater flow direction is inferred to be in a southeastern direction.
- All groundwater samples were submitted to the laboratory for the analysis of BTEX, PHC F1 to F4, pesticides and herbicides were reported with concentrations of below their respective Table 2 SCS.
- All groundwater samples were also submitted to the laboratory for the analysis of nutrients package (nitrate, nitrite, phosphate, total phosphorus, ammonia and total kjeldahl nitrogen). Nitrate was detected in all four groundwater samples (DW, BH10-118, BH10-120 and BH11-122II) submitted for laboratory analysis with reported concentrations of 5.87 mg/L, 10.8 mg/L, 11.3 mg/L and 9.37 mg/L, respectively, two of which above the ODWQS of 10 mg/L.
- Due to the seasonal fluctuations, groundwater levels were slightly higher in April 2016 than they were in January 2014.
Compared nitrate concentrations at BH10-118 and BH10-120 to previous results reported in LVM Phase II report, the nitrate levels in the groundwater has slightly decreased for the past two years. It is suggested that the nitrate concentration of 18.1 mg/L at BH10-118 can be used as the baseline level of nitrate in the groundwater for future sampling programs.

We trust the information presented in this report is sufficient for your current requirements. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours truly,

Lin Li, M.Sc., P.Geo. Environmental Advisor – Department of the Environment Telephone: (905) 672-5700 Ext.: 315

La COOD 📚 fédérée

References

La Coop fédérée, 2014. Establishment of A Crop Input Center in Melanchton Township: responses to comments.

La Coop fédérée, January 2014. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report.

LVM, January 2014. Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Report.

Peritus, September 2014. Conover UST Decommissioning Report.

<u>Enclosures</u>

Figure 1 – Site plan and baseline sampling program

Appendix A – AGAT Laboratories Limited - Certificate of Analysis





5835 COOPERS AVENUE MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO CANADA L4Z 1Y2 TEL (905)712-5100 FAX (905)712-5122 http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON 6-2896 SLOUGH ST MISSISSAUGA, ON L4T1G3 (403)

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

PROJECT: LCF-2357

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939

TRACE ORGANICS REVIEWED BY: Gyulhan Yalamova, Report Reviewer

WATER ANALYSIS REVIEWED BY: Sofka Pehlyova, Senior Analyst

DATE REPORTED: May 20, 2016

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 12

VERSION*: 1

Should you require any information regarding this analysis please contact your client services representative at (905) 712-5100

All samples will be disposed of within 30 days following analysis. Please contact the lab if you require additional sample storage time.

AGAT Laboratories (V1)

of Alberta (APEGGA)

Western Enviro-Agricultural Laboratory Association (WEALA)

Environmental Services Association of Alberta (ESAA)

*NOTES

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the scope of accreditation. Results relate only to the items tested and to all the items tested

All reportable information as specified by ISO 17025:2005 is available from AGAT Laboratories upon request



AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 PROJECT: LCF-2357

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLED BY:

	Herbicides (Water)									
DATE RECEIVED: 2016-04-21						DATE REPORTED: 2016-05-20				
Parameter	Unit	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: SAMPLE TYPE: DATE SAMPLED: G / S RDL	DW Water 4/20/2016 7507580	BH11-122 II Water 4/20/2016 7507692	DUP A Water 4/20/2016 7507701					
2,4-D	µg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
2,4,5-T	µg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
2,4,5-TP	μg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
Dicamba	μg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
Dichlorprop	μg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
Dinoseb	µg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
Picloram	μg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
Diclofop-methyl	μg/L	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5					
Surrogate	Unit	Acceptable Limits								
DCAA	%	50-130	127	86	92					

RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard Comments:

Certified By:



AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 PROJECT: LCF-2357 5835 COOPERS AVENUE MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO CANADA L4Z 1Y2 TEL (905)712-5100 FAX (905)712-5122 http://www.agatlabs.com

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLED BY:

O. Reg. 153(511) - OC Pesticides (Water)

DATE RECEIVED: 2016-04-21							DATE REPORTED: 2016-05-20
		SAMPLE DES SAMI DATE S	CRIPTION: PLE TYPE: SAMPLED:	DW Water 4/20/2016	BH11-122 II Water 4/20/2016	DUP A Water 4/20/2016	
Parameter	Unit	G/S	RDL	7507580	7507692	7507701	
Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane	µg/L	1.2	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Heptachlor	µg/L	1.5	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Aldrin	µg/L	0.35	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Heptachlor Epoxide	μg/L	0.048	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Endosulfan	µg/L	1.5	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Chlordane	µg/L	7	0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	
DDE	µg/L	10	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
DDD	μg/L	10	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
DDT	µg/L	2.8	0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.35	0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	
Endrin	µg/L	0.48	0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Methoxychlor	µg/L	6.5	0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	1	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	. 0.44	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Hexachloroethane	ug/L	2.1	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Surrogate	Unit	Acceptab	le Limits				
тсмх	%	50-1	40	115	88	114	
Decachlorobiphenyl	%	60-1	140	81	76	72	

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard: Refers to Table 2: Full Depth Generic Site Condition Standards in a Potable Ground Water Condition - Potable Ground Water - All Types of Property Uses - Coarse Textured Soils

7507580-7507701 Note: DDT applies to the total of op'DDT and pp'DDT, DDD applies to the total of op'DDD and pp'DDD and DDE applies to the total of op'DDE. Endosulfan applies to the total of Endosulfan I and Endosulfan II.

Chlordane applies to the total of Alpha-Chlordane and Gamma-Chlordane.

Certified By:



AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 PROJECT: LCF-2357 5835 COOPERS AVENUE MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO CANADA L4Z 1Y2 TEL (905)712-5100 FAX (905)712-5122 http://www.agailabs.com

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLED BY:

	$0.1 \times 9.100(011) - FROSFI - F4 (Water)$										
DATE RECEIVED: 2016-04-21									DATE REPORTED: 2016-05-20		
		SAMPLE DES SAM DATE	CRIPTION: PLE TYPE: SAMPLED:	DW Water 4/20/2016	BH10-118 Water 4/20/2016	BH10-120 Water 4/20/2016	BH11-122 II Water 4/20/2016	DUP A Water 4/20/2016			
Parameter	Unit	G/S	RDL	7507580	7507680	7507686	7507692	7507701			
Benzene	µg/L	5.0	0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20			
Toluene	μg/L	24	0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20			
Ethylbenzene	μg/L	2.4	0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10			
Xylene Mixture	μg/L	300	0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20			
F1 (C6 to C10)	µg/L		25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25			
F1 (C6 to C10) minus BTEX	µg/L	750	25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25			
F2 (C10 to C16)	µg/L	150	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100			
F3 (C16 to C34)	µg/L	500	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100			
F4 (C34 to C50)	µg/L	500	100	<100	<100	<100	<100	<100			
Gravimetric Heavy Hydrocarbons	µg/L	500	500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Surrogate	Unit	Acceptak	ole Limits								
Terphenyl	%	60-	140	98	105	103	103	107			

O Deer (52/511) DUCe E4 E4 (Meter)

Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard: Refers to Table 2: Full Depth Generic Site Condition Standards in a Potable Ground Water Condition - Potable Ground Water - All Types of Property Uses - Coarse Textured Soils

7507580-7507701 The C6-C10 fraction is calculated using Toluene response factor.

The C10 - C16, C16 - C34, and C34 - C50 fractions are calculated using the average response factor for n-C10, n-C16, and nC34.

Gravimetric Heavy Hydrocarbons are not included in the Total C16 - C50 and are only determined if the chromatogram of the C34 - C50 Hydrocarbons indicated that hydrocarbons >C50 are present. The chromatogram has returned to baseline by the retention time of nC50.

Total C6-C50 results are corrected for BTEX contributions.

This method complies with the Reference Method for the CWS PHC and is validated for use in the laboratory.

nC6 and nC10 response factors are within 30% of Toluene response factor.

nC10, nC16 and nC34 response factors are within 10% of their average.

C50 response factor is within 70% of nC10 + nC16 nC34 average.

Linearity is within 15%.

Extraction and holding times were met for this sample.

Fractions 1-4 are quantified with the contribution of PAHs. Under Ontario Regulation 153/04, results are considered valid without determining the PAH contribution if not requested by the client. NA = Not Applicable



AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 PROJECT: LCF-2357

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CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

SAMPLING SITE:

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLED BY:

OP Pesticides (Water)									
DATE RECEIVED: 2016-04-21		n					DATE REPORTED: 2016-05-20		
	<u> </u>	SAMPLE DES SAM	CRIPTION: PLE TYPE:	DW Water	BH11-122 II Water	DUP A Water			
Parameter	Unit	G/S	RDL	7507580	7507692	7507701			
Phorate	µg/L		0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			
Dimethoate	μg/L		2.5	<2.5	<2.5	<2.5			
Terbufos	µg/L		0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			
Diazinon	μg/L		1	<1	<1	<1			
Malathion	μg/L		5	<5	<5	<5			
Chlorpyrifos	μ g/L		1	<1	<1	<1			
Parathion	µg/L		1	<1	<1	<1			
Azinphos-methyl	μg/L		2	<2	<2	<2			

RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard: Refers to ODWS - Table D Comments:

7507580-7507701 Results relate only to the items tested.

Certified By:



AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 PROJECT: LCF-2357 5835 COOPERS AVENUE MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO CANADA L4Z 1Y2 TEL (905)712-5100 FAX (905)712-5122 http://www.agatiabs.com

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

SAMPLING SITE:

Г

SAMPLED BY:

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

				lnorç	ganic Chem	istry (Water))				
DATE RECEIVED: 2016-04-21								D	ATE REPOR	TED: 2016-05-20	
	·	SAMPLE DES SAM DATE	CRIPTION: PLE TYPE: SAMPLED:	DW Water 4/20/2016	BH10-118 Water 4/20/2016	BH10-120 Water 4/20/2016		BH11-122 II Water 4/20/2016		DUP A Water 4/20/2016	
Parameter	Unit	G/S	RDL	7507580	7507680	7507686	RDL	7507692	RDL	7507701	
Nitrate as N	mg/L	1.1.9	0.05	5.87	10.8	11.3	0.25	9.37	0.05	7.46	
Nitrite as N	mg/L		0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.25	<0.25	0.05	<0.05	
Phosphate as P	mg/L		0.10	<0.10	<0.10	<0.10	0.50	<0.50	0.10	<0.10	
Total Phosphorus	mg/L		0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.02	
Ammonia as N	mg/L		0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	0.02	<0.02	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L		0.10	0.37	0.21	<0.10	0.10	0.47	0.10	0.31	

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Comments: RDL - Reported Detection Limit; G / S - Guideline / Standard

7507692 Elevated RDLs for Anions & Sodium indicate the degree of sample dilutions prior to analyses to keep analytes within the calibration range, reduce matrix interference and/or to avoid contaminating the instrument.

Certified By:

Sofiéa Pehlyora



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Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

PROJECT: LCF-2357

SAMPLING SITE:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 ATTENTION TO: Lin Li SAMPLED BY:

Trace Organics Analysis DUPLICATE RPT Date: May 20, 2016 REFERENCE MATERIAL METHOD BLANK SPIKE MATRIX SPIKE Method Acceptable Acceptable Acceptable Sample Blank Measu Limits Limits Limits PARAMETER Batch Dup #1 Dup #2 RPD Recover Recover Value Id Lower Upper Lower Upper Lower Upper O. Reg. 153(511) - PHCs F1 - F4 (Water) Benzene 7500778 < 0.20 < 0.20 < 0.20 NA 101% 50% 140% 89% 60% 130% 112% 50% 140% Toluene 7500778 < 0.20 < 0.20 NA < 0.20 102% 50% 86% 130% 116% 50% 140% 140% 60% Ethylbenzene 7500778 < 0.10 < 0.10 NA < 0.10 108% 50% 140% 85% 60% 130% 114% 50% 140% Xvlene Mixture 7500778 < 0.20 < 0.20 NA < 0.20 105% 50% 140% 87% 60% 130% 112% 50% 140% F1 (C6 to C10) 7500778 < 25 < 25 NA < 25 87% 60% 140% 103% 60% 140% 87% 60% 140% F2 (C10 to C16) τw 96% 60% 60% < 100 < 100 NA < 100140% 140% 60% 64% 140% 61% F3 (C16 to C34) τw < 100 < 100 NA < 100 100% 60% 140% 73% 60% 140% 74% 60% 140% F4 (C34 to C50) τw < 100 < 100 NA < 100 107% 60% 140% 75% 60% 140% 88% 60% 140% O. Reg. 153(511) - OC Pesticides (Water) Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane τw < 0.01 < 0.01 NA < 0.01 113% 50% 140% 113% 50% 140% 105% 50% 140% Heptachlor TW < 0.01 < 0.01 NA < 0.01 97% 50% 140% 111% 50% 140% 115% 50% 140% Aldrin TW < 0.01 < 0.01 NA < 0.01 103% 50% 140% 114% 50% 140% 104% 50% 140% Heptachlor Epoxide TW < 0.01 < 0.01 NA < 0.0197% 50% 140% 110% 50% 140% 113% 50% 140% Endosulfan τw < 0.05 < 0.05NA < 0.0595% 50% 140% 108% 50% 140% 113% 50% 140% Chlordane τw < 0.04 < 0.04 92% 50% 108% 140% 110% 50% 140% NA < 0.04140% 50% DDE τw < 0.01 NA < 0.01 92% 50% 103% < 0.01 140% 100% 50% 140% 50% 140% ססס τw < 0.05 50% 50% < 0.05 NA < 0.05110% 140% 108% 50% 140% 114% 140% DDT τw < 0.04 < 0.04 NA < 0.04 105% 50% 140% 114% 50% 140% 112% 50% 140% Dieldrin TW < 0.02 < 0.02 NA < 0.02 89% 50% 140% 103% 50% 140% 106% 50% 140% Endrin τw < 0.05 < 0.05 < 0.05 94% NA 50% 140% 109% 50% 140% 112% 50% 140% τw < 0.04 < 0.04 NA < 0.04 Methoxychlor 109% 50% 140% 112% 50% 140% 107% 50% 140% Hexachlorobenzene τw < 0.01 < 0.01 NA < 0.01 103% 50% 140% 100% 50% 140% 103% 50% 140% **OP Pesticides (Water)** Phorate τw < 0.5 104% < 0.5NA < 0.5104% 60% 140% 60% 140% 94% 60% 140% Dimethoate τw < 2.5 < 2.5 NA 60% 60% 73% 60% 67% 60% 140% < 2.5 140% 140% Terbufos τw < 0.5 < 0.5 NA < 0.5 105% 60% 140% 89% 60% 140% 86% 60% 140% Diazinon τw < 1 114% 60% 140% 108% NA 60% 140% 112% 60% 140% < 1 < 1 Malathion τw NA 64% 140% < 5 < 5 91% 60% 140% 66% 60% 140% 60% < 5 Chlorovrifos τw < 1 < 1 NA < 1 100% 60% 140% 80% 60% 140% 72% 60% 140% Parathion τw < 1 < 1 NA < 1 85% 60% 140% 64% 60% 140% 64% 60% 140% < 2 Azinphos-methyl TW < 2 NA < 2 65% 60% 140% 101% 60% 140% 94% 60% 140% Herbicides (Water) 2.4-D 7507580 7507580 < 0.5 < 0.5 NA < 0.5 117% 60% 130% 89% 60% 130% 72% 60% 130% 7507580 7507580 2,4,5-T < 0.5 < 0.5 NA < 0.5 81% 60% 130% 126% 60% 130% 115% 60% 130% 2,4,5-TP 7507580 7507580 < 0.5 < 0.5 NA < 0.5 109% 60% 130% 126% 60% 130% 81% 60% 130% Dicamba 7507580 7507580 < 0.5 < 0.5NA < 0.5 113% 60% 130% 105% 60% 130% 97% 60% 130% Dichlorprop 7507580 7507580 130% < 0.5 < 0.5NA < 0.5 120% 60% 130% 61% 60% 130% 60% 60% Dinoseb 7507580 7507580 < 0.5 < 0.5< 0.5124% 60% 130% 60% 130% 71% 60% 130% NA 113% **AGAT** QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT (V1) Page 7 of 12

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Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

PROJECT: LCF-2357 SAMPLING SITE: AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939

ATTENTION TO: Lin Li SAMPLED BY:

Trace Organics Analysis (Continued) DUPLICATE REFERENCE MATERIAL RPT Date: May 20, 2016 METHOD BLANK SPIKE MATRIX SPIKE Method Acceptable Acceptable Acceptable Sample Limits Blank Measur Limits Limits PARAMETER RPD Batch Dup #1 Dup #2 Recover Recover Id Value Lower Upper Lower Upper Lower Upper Picloram 7507580 7507580 < 0.5 < 0.5 NA < 0.5 60% 130% 60% 130% 60% 130% 76% 129% 84% Diclofop-methyl 7507580 7507580 < 0.5 < 0.5 NA < 0.5 111% 60% 130% 61% 60% 130% 60% 60% 130%

Comments: Tap water analysis has been performed as QC sample testing for duplicate and matrix spike due to insufficient sample volume.

When the average of the sample and duplicate results is less than 5x the RDL, the Relative Percent Difference (RPD) will be indicated as Not Applicable (NA).

Certified By:

AGAT QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT (V1)

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Page 8 of 12



5835 COOPERS AVENUE MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO CANADA L4Z 1Y2 TEL (905)712-5100 FAX (905)712-5122 http://www.agallabs.com

Quality Assurance

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

PROJECT: LCF-2357

SAMPLING SITE:

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLED BY:

Water Analysis

			-												
RPT Date: May 20, 2016		DUPLICATE				REFERENCE MATERIAL			METHOD	BLANK	SPIKE	MATRIX SPIKE			
PARAMETER	Batch	Sample	Dun #1	Dup #2	RPD	Method Blank	Measured	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits		Recovery	Acceptable Limits	
		la					Value	Lower Upper		,	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Inorganic Chemistry (Water)															
Nitrate as N	7509502		<0.25	<0.25	NA	< 0.05	103%	90%	110%	105%	90%	110%	113%	80%	120%
Nitrite as N	7509502		<0.25	<0.25	NA	< 0.05	NA	90%	110%	101%	90%	110%	109%	80%	120%
Phosphate as P	7509502		<0.50	<0.50	NA	< 0.10	106%	90%	110%	92%	90%	110%	108%	80%	120%
Total Phosphorus	7507580 7	507580	<0.02	<0.02	NA	< 0.02	99%	90%	110%	94%	90%	110%	103%	80%	120%
Ammonia as N	7500498		<0.02	<0.02	NA	< 0.02	90%	90%	110%	94%	90%	110%	107%	80%	120%
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	7499432		5.92	5.39	9.4%	< 0.10	103%	80%	120%	107%	80%	120%	80%	70%	130%

Comments: NA signifies Not Applicable.

Duplicate Qualifier. As the measured result approaches the RL, the uncertainty associated with the value increases dramatically, thus duplicate acceptance limits apply only where the average of the two duplicates is greater than five times the RL.

Certified By:

Sofrea Pehlyora

AGAT QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT (V1)

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Page 9 of 12



5835 COOPERS AVENUE MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO CANADA L4Z 1Y2 TEL (905)712-5100 FAX (905)712-5122 http://www.agatabs.com

Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

PROJECT: LCF-2357

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLING SITE:		SAMPLED BY:	
PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE
Trace Organics Analysis			•
2,4-D	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	G C /ECD
2,4,5-T	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
2,4,5-TP	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
Dicamba	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
Dichlorprop	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
Dinoseb	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
Picloram	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
Diclofop-methyl	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151A	GC/ECD
DCAA	ORG-91-5110	EPA SW-846 8151	GC/ECD
Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Heptachlor	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Aldrin	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Heptachlor Epoxide	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Endosulfan	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Chlordane	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
DDE	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
DDD	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
DDT	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Dieldrin	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Endrin	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Methoxychlor	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Hexachlorobenzene	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Hexachlorobutadiene	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Hexachloroethane	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
тсмх	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Decachlorobiphenyl	ORG-91-5112	EPA SW-846 3510 & 8081	GC/ECD
Benzene	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	(P&T)GC/FID
Toluene	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	(P&T)GC/FID
Ethylbenzene	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	(P&T)GC/FID
Xylene Mixture	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	(P&T)GC/FID
F1 (C6 to C10)	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	(P&T)GC/FID
F1 (C6 to C10) minus BTEX	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	(P&T)GC/FID
F2 (C10 to C16)	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	GC/FID
F3 (C16 to C34)	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	GC/FID
F4 (C34 to C50)	VOL -91- 5010	MOE PHC-E3421	GC/FID
Gravimetric Heavy Hydrocarbons	VOL-91-5010	MOE PHC-E3421	BALANCE
Terphenyl	VOL-91-5010		GC/FID
Phorate	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Dimethoate	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Terbufos	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Diazinon	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Malathion	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Chlorpyrifos	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Parathion	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS
Azinphos-methyl	ORG-91-5103	EPA SW-846 3510C & 8270 & 8141A	GC/MS



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Method Summary

CLIENT NAME: MISC AGAT CLIENT ON

PROJECT: LCF-2357

AGAT WORK ORDER: 16T087939 ATTENTION TO: Lin Li

SAMPLING SITE:		SAMPLED BY:									
PARAMETER	AGAT S.O.P	LITERATURE REFERENCE	ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUE								
Water Analysis											
Nitrate as N	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH								
Nitrite as N	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH								
Phosphate as P	INOR-93-6004	SM 4110 B	ION CHROMATOGRAPH								
Total Phosphorus	INOR-93-6022	SM 4500-P B&E	SPECTROPHOTOMETER								
Ammonia as N	INOR-93-6002	AQ2 EPA-103A & SM 4500 NH3-F	AQ-2 DISCRETE ANALYZER								
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	INOR-93-6048	QuikChem 10-107-06-2-I & SM 4500-Norg D	LACHAT FIA								

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Company: Contact: Address:	_20_L0 	7420	Arrport	Rd	<u>.</u>	Regulation 153/04	′ Sewer L □Sanita	se Y		Regulation	558		Notes: urna egula	roun ar TA'	d Tin T	ne (T/	AT) Req	uired:		
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Sample iden	itification	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	# of Containers	Sample Matrix	Comments/ Special Instructions		Metals a	Metal So Hydride	Cilent CL ORPs: C Cr ⁶ · C Total N	Nutrient XND, C Volatiles	CCME Fr	PAHS	Chloroph	PCBs	TCLP Me	Dhei	de Des		
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Date escerifi 16-16, 2026

Denise Holmes

From:	McCredie, Tristin (MAH) <tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca></tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca>
Sent:	Tuesday, June 07, 2016 12:24 PM
То:	Undisclosed recipients:
Subject:	FW: Ontario Passes Legislation to Allow Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections

Good afternoon,

For your information, please see the news release below regarding todays passing of the <u>Municipal</u> <u>Elections Modernization Act, 2016</u>.

Thank you,

Tristin McCredie

Municipal Advisor Municipal Services Office – Central Region, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 777 Bay Street, 13th Floor, Toronto, Ontario T: 416-585-7356 or 1-800-668-0230 Email: <u>tristin.mccredie@ontario.ca</u>

From: Ontario News [mailto:newsroom@ontario.ca]
Sent: June 7, 2016 12:20 PM
To: McCredie, Tristin (MAH)
Subject: Ontario Passes Legislation to Allow Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections



Newsroom

News Release

Ontario Passes Legislation to Allow Ranked Ballot Option for Municipal Elections

June 7, 2016

Province Modernizes Municipal Elections

Today Ontario passed legislation to give municipalities the option of using ranked ballots in future municipal elections, beginning in 2018.

The <u>Municipal Elections Modernization Act, 2016</u> reforms the <u>Municipal Elections Act</u>. It will increase transparency and accountability by:

• Making campaign finance rules clearer and easier to follow for voters, candidates and contributors



- Banning corporate and union contributions to candidates
- Creating a framework to regulate third-party advertising, including contribution and spending limits, and to define third-party advertising as advertisements supporting or opposing a candidate
- Shortening the length of campaigns by opening nominations for candidates on May 1 instead of January 1
- Requiring the municipal clerk to prepare a plan regarding the identification, removal and prevention of barriers that could affect electors and candidates with disabilities
- Making it easier to add or change certain information on the voters' list.

Enhancing transparency and accountability and allowing more choice in municipal elections is part of the government's economic plan to build Ontario up and deliver on its number-one priority - growing the economy and creating jobs. The four-part plan includes investing in talent and skills, including helping more people get and create the jobs of the future by expanding access to high-quality college and university education. The plan is also making the largest investment in public infrastructure in Ontario's history and investing in a low-carbon economy driven by innovative, high-growth, export-oriented businesses. The plan is also helping working Ontarians achieve a more secure retirement.

ontario.ca/municipalelections

QUICK FACTS

- No Canadian jurisdiction currently uses ranked ballots.
- A public review of the Municipal Elections Act took place between May 2015 and July 2015. The Municipal Elections Modernization Act, 2016 is based on input from across Ontario, including more than 3,400 submissions from the public, municipal councils and staff.
- There are 444 municipalities in Ontario.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Changes to the Municipal Elections Act

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Ranked ballots

QUOTES

"We listened to the calls from voters to ensure that rules for municipal elections reflect the real and evolving needs of our communities. The Municipal Elections Modernization Act clarifies the rules and will allow municipalities to consider the option of using ranked ballots. "

- Ted McMeekin, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing

"Campaign Fairness is pleased to see Ontario pass legislation that bans corporate and union donations to candidates of a municipal election. We are entering a new era in Ontario that will make politics accessible and accountable, level the playing field for all candidates, and restore respect for the political system." — Robert Eisenberg, Co-Founder & President Campaign Fairness

"The passing of Bill 181 is an historic moment. For the first time in Ontario's history, people have access to an alternative to first past the post. RaBIT, Unlock Democracy and other ranked ballot groups are hopeful to see a 2018 municipal election that will achieve majority support for the winner, discourage negative campaigning and reduce strategic voting."

- Katherine Skene, Ranked Ballot Initiative Toronto

CONTACTS

Conrad Spezowka Communications 416-585-7066 Conrad.Spezowka@ontario.ca

Mark Cripps Minister's Office 416-585-6842 Mark.Cripps@ontario.ca

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing http://www.ontario.ca/municipal

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TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH - WEST OXFORD



R. R. # 1, Mount Elgin, On. N0J 1N0 312915 Dereham Line Phone: (519) 877-2702; (519) 485-0477; Fax: (519) 485-2932

Thursday, June 2, 2016

Rural Ontario Municipal Association Attn: Chairperson Ronald Holdman 200 University Avenue Suite 801 Toronto, ON M5H 3C6

Dear Board of Directors:

The Council of the Township of South-West Oxford duly moved and carried the following resolution at the regular council meeting held on May 17, 2016:

Resolved that staff be directed to write a letter to ROMA indicating the Township's opposition to the division of the Conferences and that this be sent to all municipalities in Ontario, AMO and Oxford MPP Ernie Hardeman.

Council has expressed concern that two separate conferences...only weeks apart...will have a negative impact on resources without a significant improvement in results. Provincial Ministers and support staff, Members of Provincial Parliament, Council members, municipal staff, vendors as well those sponsoring the conferences will see a doubling of costs as there is now an expectation to appear at two separate events.

The previous partnership provided diversity of content while streamlining costs between two important groups. Council does not see what efficiencies are to be gained by splitting the conferences. There has always been the opportunity to address Rural Ontario issues at the combined conference. It is questionable whether a separate conference will offer rural municipalities a clearer voice when dealing with the Province or other agencies or provide better educational opportunities to members. Diversity in a conference offers a great deal to the participants to bring back to their communities.

Council is hopeful that the ROMA Board of Directors will reconsider and reunite with OGRA for future conferences.

Yours truly,

Mary (Éllen Greb, CAO

A leader in the development and delivery of municipal services for the growth & well being of our community

Denise Holmes

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject: Attachments: Peel Dufferin Plowmen <pdplowmens@gmail.com> Monday, May 30, 2016 8:58 PM Mayor White Denise Holmes Peel-Dufferin Plowing Match Grant Township of Melancthon.pdf

Hello,

Please find attached the formal letter for a grant toward the Peel-Dufferin Plowing Match. The original letter is to follow via Canada Post.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you,

Jessica Stevens 519-400-3160 pdplowmens@gmail.com

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To: <u>dholmes@melancthontownship.ca</u> From: <u>pdplowmens@gmail.com</u>

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JUN 1 6 2016

High (60): Pass Medium (75): Pass Low (90): Pass

ACT (



Peel-Dufferin Plowmen's Association c/o Jessica Stevens 30 William Rex Cres. Erin, ON NOB 1T0

May 30, 2016

Township of Melancthon Mayor Darren White 682378 260 Sideroad Melancthon, Ontario L9V 2N1

Re: Peel-Dufferin Plowing Match Grant

Dear Mayor White and Members of Council,

The Peel-Dufferin Plowmen's Association thank you for the grant received for our 2015 Plowing Match – we sincerely appreciate your continued support of our organization.

Plans are now underway to host the 91st Peel-Dufferin Plowing Match on Thursday, September 1st, 2016. Once again, we hope that the Township of Melancthon would be able to provide a grant to the Peel-Dufferin Plowmen's Association.

Support from our local municipalities, businesses and the community enables our organization to encourage and promote plowing. During the event the public had an opportunity to watch the plowing competition, meet with rural businesses and friends, and of course a chance to watch the popular Mayor's Challenge.

Should you have any questions, please call.

With Best Regards,

Jessica Stevens Secretary-Treasurer (519) 400-3160

c.c. Denise B. Holmes, CAO/Clerk-Treasurer

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON

BY-LAW

Number _____

McCUE DRAINAGE WORKS 1994, MAINTENANCE LEVYING BY-LAW

A by-law to provide for maintenance and repair to the McCue Drainage Works 1994 and for the borrowing on the credit of the municipality the amount required for such work

WHEREAS a number of owners, under Section 79 of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17, have notified the Clerk of the Township of Melancthon of the deteriorating conditions of the said drainage works.

AND WHEREAS under the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17 it is the duty of the Township of Melancthon to maintain and repair that part of the drainage works lying within its limits.

AND WHEREAS the McCue Drainage Works 1994 has been constructed under By-law No. 19 -1994 (as amended by the Court of Revision).

AND WHEREAS By-law No. 19-1994 has subsequently been further amended pursuant to Section 65(3) of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D.17.

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Township of Melancthon, pursuant to the recommendations made by the Township Drainage Superintendent, has ordered certain maintenance and repair work to be performed, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Township Drainage Superintendent.

AND WHEREAS the work has now been completed

AND WHEREAS the construction cost of the work is	\$ 9,267.80
AND WHEREAS the granted expected is	1,621.64
AND WHEREAS the amount to be raised is	7,646.16

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Township of Melancthon enacts as follows:

1. The assessment shall be imposed in accordance to Section 74 of the Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. D.17 and in proportion to the governing By-law No. 19 -1994 as amended.

2. The amount of \$7,646.16 necessary to be raised for such work shall be made a cash assessment upon the upstream lands and roads affected, with interest at the rate set for collecting taxes in arrears being added after the date payment is called on the same.

3. This By-law shall be cited as the McCue Drainage Works 1994 Maintenance Levying By-law.

4. That this By-law shall come into force and take effect upon passing thereof.

READ A FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD TIME AND FINALLY PASSED THIS _____ DAY OF

_____, 2016.

MAYOR

CLERK

G:\By-law McCUE Dr. 1994

Melancthon Police Service Board

Background:

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The Melancthon Police Service Board (PSB) was established by the Melancthon Municipal Council pursuant to section 10 of the Police Services Act, as required for any municipality providing police service by agreement with the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP).

The PSB members have been appointed pursuant to the Act and Regulations, one being appointed by the Province, one being a representative member of the Municipal Council and one being a member of the community appointed by Council.

Each member has been required by Regulation to swear an oath of office for purpose of fulfilling the statutory mandate of the Police Service Act and Regulations.

The members are governed by a statutory Code of Conduct and have specific statutory duties and responsibilities which include, but are not limited to:

a. to generally determine the objectives and priorities for police services, after consultation with the detachment commander or his designate;

b. to establish, after consultation with the detachment commander or his designate, any local policies with respect to police services

c. monitor performance

. . .

d. review/receive reports re complaints.

The PSB members are in fact subject to discipline pursuant to the Police Services Act if they fail to fulfill their duties and obligations. PSB members are not accountable to the municipality or council but to the governance of the Police Services Act.

The PSB is mandated to adhere to Ontario Regulation 3/99 recognizing that it is not a municipal police service board working with a chief of police and is constrained to the extent that it cannot establish provincial policies. and to the extent governed by the terms of any contract between the municipality and the OPP (s, 36(2) Reg 3/99).

The Detachment Commander or his designate is subject to the duties and responsibilities owed to the OPP and to fulfill his duties to the PSB pursuant to s. 10 Police Service Act/Regulations and the Police Services Agreement between the municipality and the OPP (dated July 15, 2015) for the period of July 1, 2015 and December 31, 2018.

:

PSBoard meetings are open to the public and are open to receive delegations, letters and reports. The Agenda and Minutes are posted on the municipal website.

On June 2, 2015, following a community meeting held in Hornings Mills on June 1, 2015, David Thwaites, Chair of the PSB directed an email to the members of the PSB and members of Council reviewing the mandate and protocols and further to invite Council to submit asks, questions etc to the PSB. Thereafter there was a meeting involving Council and the PSB to confirm recognizing the statutory mandate of the PSB and the protocol for future communication, including that any communication with the Detachment Commander/designate by Council would be via the PSB.

Between June, 2015 and May 31, 2016 there has been no communication of any concerns or questions via Council to the PSB and no requested delegations of Council to the PSB, apart from the coordinated community meeting held in Corbetton in October, 2015. In fact there have been no questions, request, delegations or complaints made by any citizen of Melancthon to the PSB.

Concerns:

On May 31, 2016 PSB members became aware of Municipal Council inviting S/Sgt Sills to attend a Council meeting scheduled for June 16, 2016 to answer questions related to policing in Melancthon.

Council have insisted on meeting with S/Sgt Sills rather than meeting and addressing any questions through the PSB and Council have persisted in this request notwithstanding the invitation of the PSB that any meeting and questions be through the PSB thus creating the unfortunate conflict.

The PSB seeks not conflict but to fulfill its mandate, both statutory and contractual. It seeks to otherwise be relevant not redundant and to otherwise have the protocols and responsibilities respected and honoured by municipal Council. If Municipal Council does not do so then it not only creates conflict it renders the PSBoard irrelevant and overrides the duties of the PSB members.

Melancthon Police Service Board

MOTION

Moved: Bart Malloy

Second: Dave Besley

that the Chair forward to the Clerk of Council for circulation to Council members prior to the next Council meeting of June 16, 2016 the Memorandum of Background and Concerns, attached hereto,

carried unanimously

Dated June 8, 2016

Chair

Secretary

Melancthon Police Service Board

MOTION

moved: David Thwaites

seconded: Bart Malloy

that the Board hereby directs S/Sgt Sills not to participate at the Municipal Council meeting on June 16, 2016 in response to the "invitation" of Council

carried unanimously

Dated June 8, 2016

Chair

Secretary