Safe Water Annual Service Plan

A. Community Need and Priority Setting

- We are a rural community with access to both public and private water, making it imperative that
 our drinking water sources and recreational water facilities are safe. We have 471 small drinking
 water systems, 15 year round public pools, 54 seasonal public pools, 6 seasonal spas, and 5 year
 round spas, 10 seasonal unregulated water facilities, 1 year round unregulated water facility and 22
 public beaches that require regular inspections and education to owners and communication to the
 public.
- We work closely with our municipal drinking water system and others (Reg 170).
- We collaborate with municipalities and MOECC on adverse water incidents 192 in 2017.
- About 60% of our region is rural private well owners and they are spread out across the region
 necessitating multiple sites with accessible well water bottle samples and pick-up for testing as well
 as consultation to interpret and respond to results.
- Several small towns and hamlets rely on private wells and septic systems. Aging systems combined
 with low soil coverage and fractured rock formation pose a significant problem for drinking water
 quality.
- Many lakes and rivers are spread throughout the region and are used as drinking water sources as well as for recreational purposes. There is strong public interest in maintaining the health of the rivers and lakes.

Priorities are determined by:

- Protocols and Regulations;
- Witsen data (private well water sample results);
- Adverse events related to drinking water and recreational water facilities;
- Risk assessments;
- Public requests for information.

B. Key Partners/Stakeholders:

- Collaboration is done with external partners to achieve our goal of safe water being served to and used by the public. This may be achieved through education, consultation, joint inspection work, partner's experience, expertise and delegated authority where businesses require multiple agency oversight. Our partners include:
 - Public Health Ontario including the Public Health Lab
 - Municipalities
 - o Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
 - Small Drinking Water Systems operators
 - o Recreation camp operators
 - o Public with wells
 - Recreation water operators
 - o Drinking water service providers
 - Conservation Authorities
 - Lake Associations
 - o LGL Water Operators Regional Network

Programs	Interventions	Intervention Description	Objectives	Indicators of success
Programs Program 1 Surveillance and Monitoring	Interventions Intervention 1 Tracking waterborne illness and risks	 Intervention Description Analysis of iphis exposures/reports Analysis of well water results, beach water results Review MOECC drinking water inspection report Review municipal water reports including fluoride levels and respond as needed. Review media reports of public concerns 	Objectives The Board of Health is aware of and uses data to influence and inform the development of local healthy public policy and its programs and services related to safe water. Board of Health programs and services are designed to address identified needs of the community, including priority populations associated with safe water.	# of water borne illnesses # of adverse water incidence # of beach postings # days fluoride levels were below recommended levels
Program 2 Information/ Education	Intervention 1 Public Information Intervention 2 Owners/Operat ors of small drinking water systems and recreational water facilities	 Information on Website and through media Consultation for drinking water results and beach water results Posting beaches with adverse water results. Consultation. Information on Website Provide resources as needed. 	Members of the public who use private drinking water supplies are aware of how to safely manage their own drinking water systems. The public is aware of drinking water safety, including the potential risk of illness related to unsafe drinking water. The public is aware of potential risk of illnesses and injuries related to recreational water facilities and public beach use. Water-borne illness risks are mitigated.	# of views on the website # of media interviews # of media releases # of social media posts # of warning letters # of tickets # of orders # of waterborne illness # of adverse event notifications
Program 3 Recreation Water Facilities	Intervention 1 Inspections	 Includes beach's public pools and spa, recreational unregulated sites i.e. splash pads Sampling and testing 	Owners/operators of recreational water facilities and owners/operators of small drinking water systems operate in a safe and sanitary manner. Public exposure to recreational water-related illness and hazards is reduced.	# of orders # of beach postings # of closures

Programs	Interventions	Intervention Description	Objectives	Indicators of success
Program 4 Small Drinking Water Systems	Intervention 1 Inspection of Small Drinking Water Systems	 Risk assessment of small drinking water systems and monitoring sampling as per directive Provide education to operators 	Water-borne illness risks are mitigated. Owners/operators of recreational water facilities and owners/operators of small drinking water systems operate in a safe and sanitary manner.	# of SDWS where risk categories change # of risk assessments completed # of warning letters issued # of tickets # of waterborne illness # of adverse event notifications
Program 5 Enhanced Safe Water Initiative	Intervention 1 Well water testing	 Continue reviewing access to water bottles for testing and pick up at convenient sites around the region. Review the possibility of new sites in areas with low accessibility. 	Members of the public who use private drinking water supplies are aware of how to safely manage their own drinking water systems. The public is aware of drinking water safety, including the potential risk	# of private water samples submitted # of water sample drop off sites # of additional drop off sites % of SDWS in
	Intervention 2 Inspection of Small Drinking Water Systems	 Additional requirements for SDWS monitoring and follow-up includes risk assessment of SDWS and monitoring sampling as per directive and enforcement strategies. 	of illness related to unsafe drinking water. Water-borne illness risks are mitigated. Owners/operators of recreational water facilities and owners/operators of small drinking water systems operate in a safe and sanitary manner.	compliance with directive for sampling frequency # of warning letters issued # of tickets # of waterborne illness # of adverse event notifications
Program 6 Adverse Water Event/ Incident Response	Intervention 1 Adverse Water Event/Incident Response	 Responding 24/7 to event/incident Risk assessment and follow-up as indicated Consultation to MOECC, public, operators, municipalities, other agencies Closure orders Drinking water orders and advisories to public Use of DWARS-mandatory reporting Media communications 	Timely and effective detection, identification and response to drinking water contaminants and illnesses, their associated risk factors, and emerging trends, including levels of fluoride outside the recommended range. Water-borne illness risks are eliminated.	# of complaints # of adverse reports # of closures # of beach postings # of BWO/A, DWO/A # of incidents # of communications