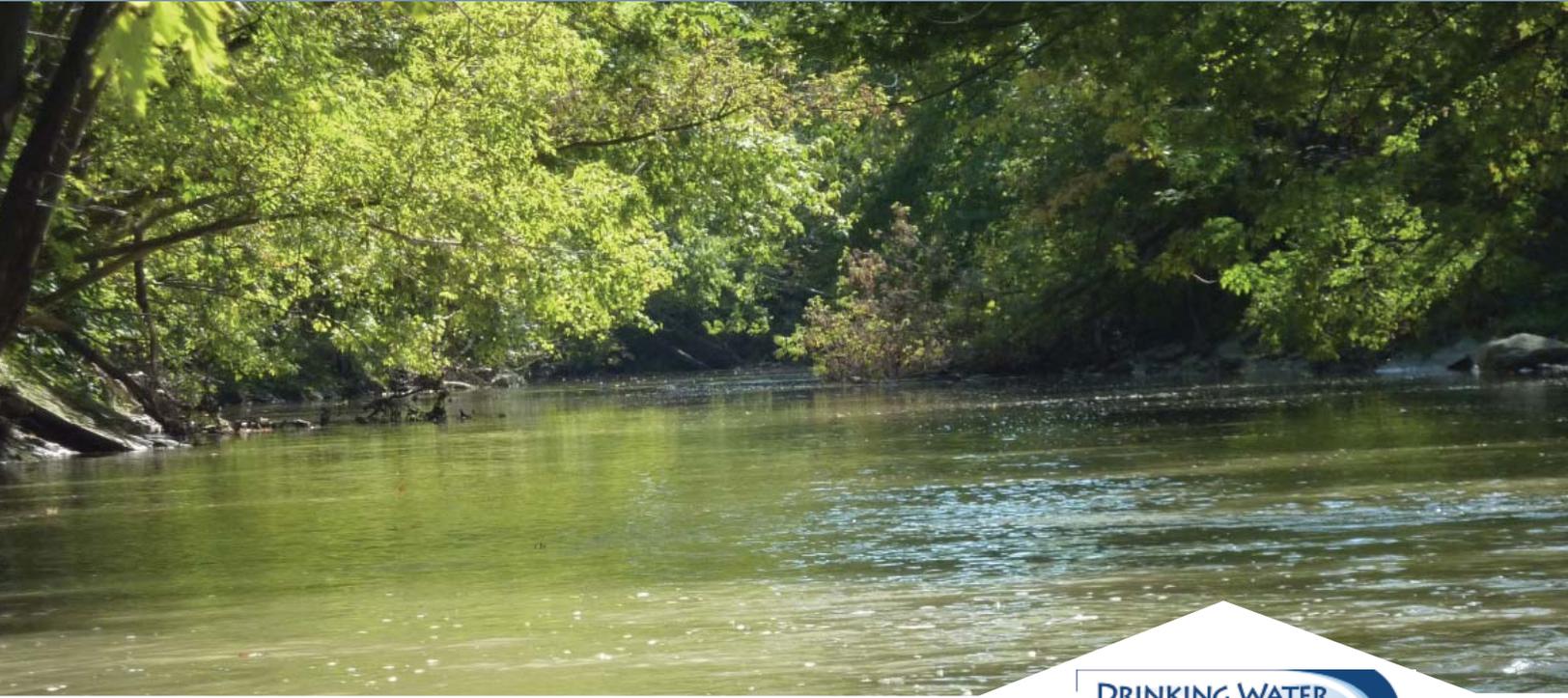


Source Water Protection: Belmont Wellhead Protection Area



Kettle Creek Source Protection Plan

The Kettle Creek Source Protection Plan establishes policies to appropriately and effectively address significant drinking water threats to the Elgin Area Primary Water Supply System, east of Port Stanley, and the Belmont Water Supply System, the only two municipal drinking water sources in the Kettle Creek watershed. The Ministry of the Environment approved the Kettle Creek Source Protection Plan on September 11, 2014, and the plan took effect on January 1, 2015.

While the Belmont Water Supply System has no significant drinking water threats, the handling and storage of commercial fertilizer (greater than 5,000 cubic metres) and fuel (greater than 6,000 litres) are significant risks to the Elgin Area Primary Water Supply System. Therefore, Risk Management Plans have been developed and implemented to ensure these existing activities cease to be significant drinking water threats. Future handling and storage of commercial fertilizer and fuel in large quantities are prohibited according to the policies established by the Kettle Creek Source

Protection Plan. A range of approaches has been used to address potential threats including outreach and education campaigns, updating municipal documents and, in certain instances, prohibiting activities immediately within the Port Stanley Intake Protection Zone or Belmont Wellhead Protection Area.

If you are planning to undertake any new activities in these areas, please contact the Risk Management Official at the Municipality of Central Elgin by telephone at 519-631-4860 ext. 277. The Risk Management Official reviews all planning permit applications and building permit applications for compliance with the Source Protection Plan. The Risk Management Official should be consulted before beginning any building projects or new activities within the Port Stanley Intake Protection Zone or the Belmont Wellhead Protection Area.

To find out more, please see the Lake Erie Source Protection Region's website www.sourcewater.ca.

Where Does Your Drinking Water Come From?

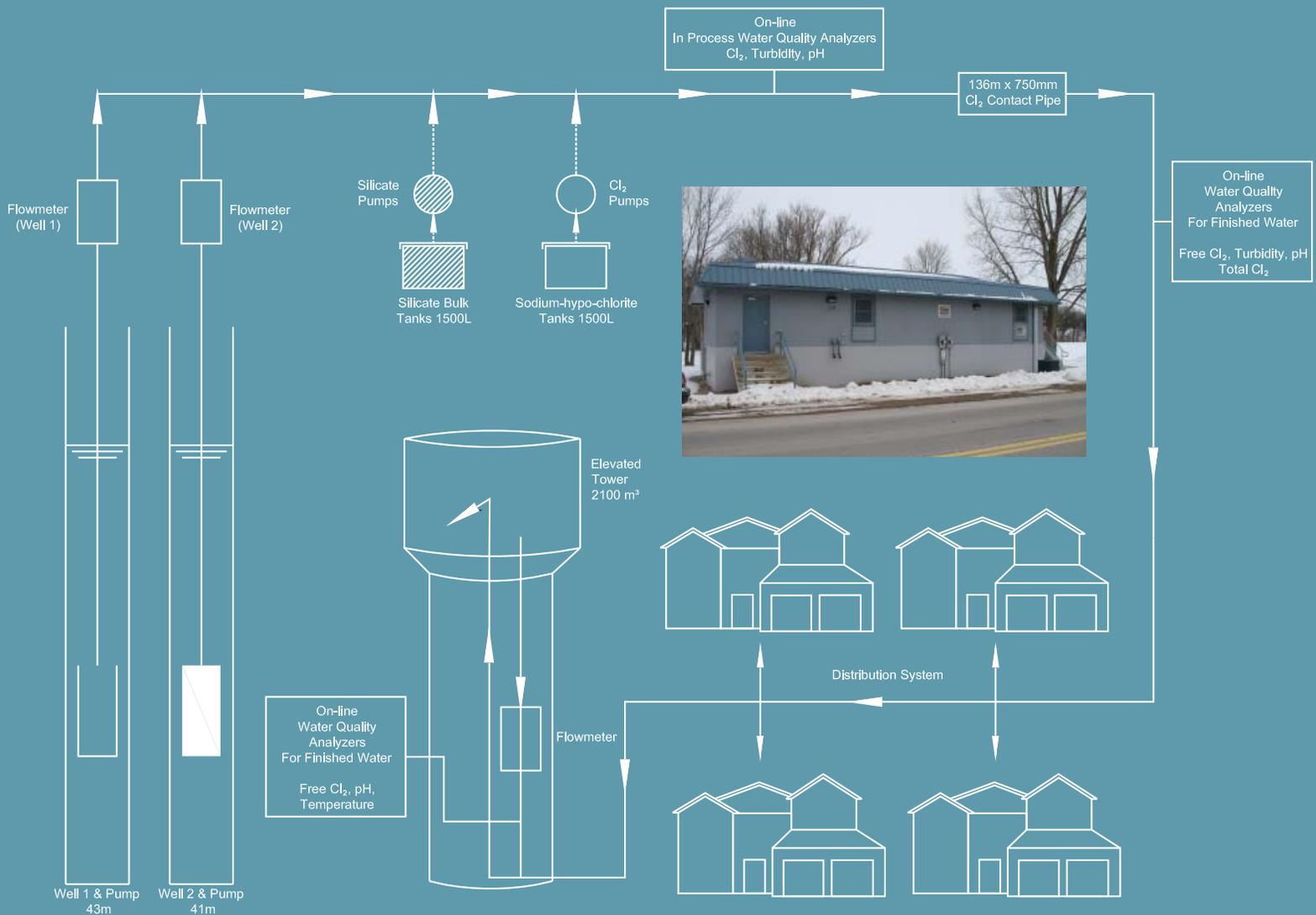


The Municipality of Central Elgin operates two groundwater wells in the village of Belmont. These wells currently supply 500 cubic metres of water per day to 1,900 residents.

The Belmont wells are artesian, meaning that the water flows under pressure without pumping. Both wells are approximately 42 metres deep and studies show that the water is more than 100 years old.

The Belmont municipal wells are fed by groundwater. This groundwater comes from rain or snow that seeps below ground and pools in cracks or spaces in the soils, sand and rock. The level of groundwater, or the water table, rises and falls depending on the season, temperature, amount of rain or snow and the amount of water withdrawn from the aquifer.

Belmont Water Supply System Process Flow Chart

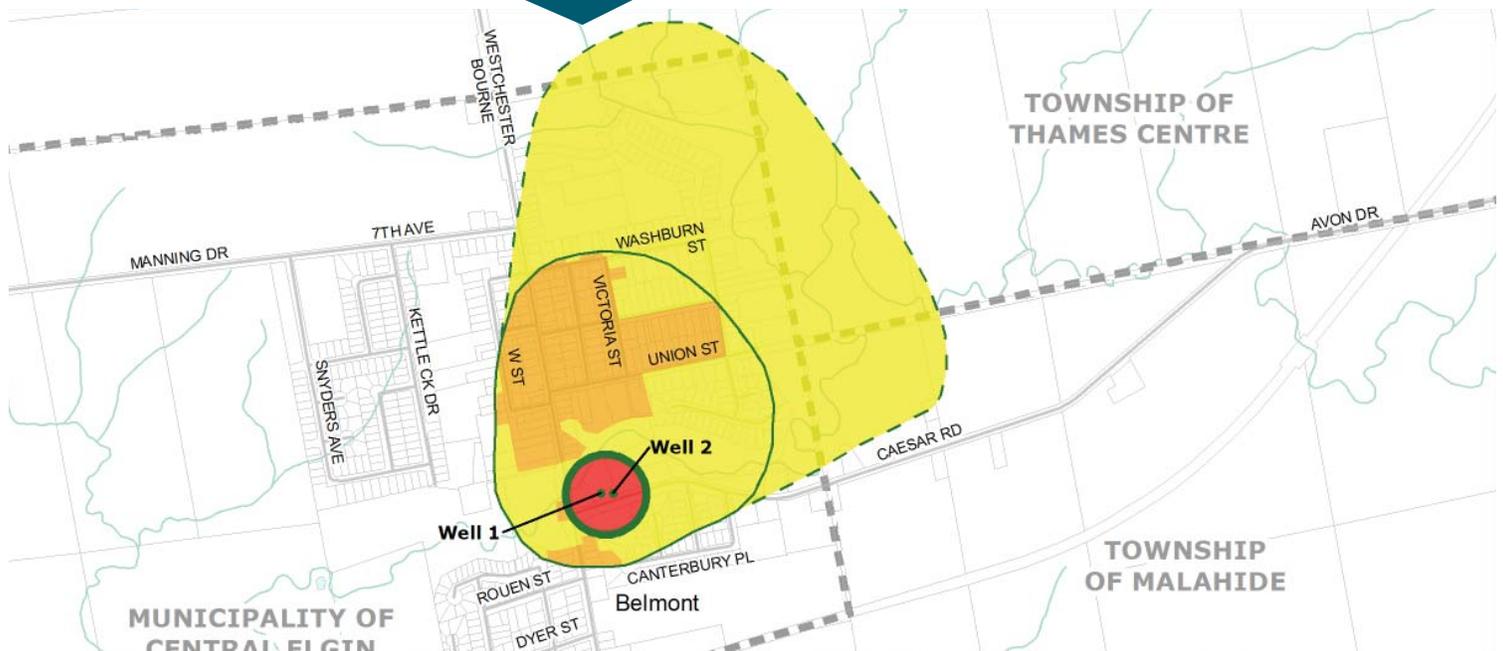
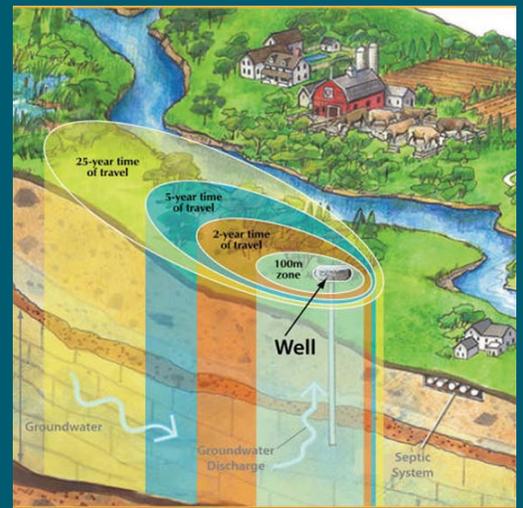


Wellhead Protection Areas

A wellhead is simply the physical structure of the well above the ground. A wellhead protection area is the area surrounding the wellhead through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward or reach the well.

Because of their ability to cause significant drinking water threats, some activities are prohibited

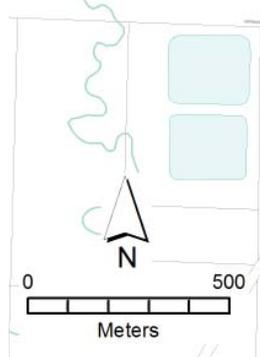
within the Belmont Wellhead Protection Area. Some are only prohibited within WHPA-A, the area within a 100-metre radius of the wellhead. Others are also prohibited within WHPA-B, and WHPA-C. This map and table illustrate the restrictions now in place to protect the drinking water supply of the Belmont municipal wells.



SIGNIFICANT DRINKING WATER THREAT POLICY APPLICABILITY

Note: This table provides a summary of where activities listed in the Clean Water Act (2006) apply as Prescribed Drinking Water Threats (PDWT). For further details, users should refer to the Source Protection Plan and the Ministry of the Environment Drinking Water Threats Tables.

Prescribed Drinking Water Threat	Areas Where Policies Apply
1. Waste Disposal Sites (within the meaning of Part V of the EPA)	Red
2. Sewage Systems or Sewage Works	Red, Orange
3, 4. Agricultural Source Material	Red
6, 7. Non-Agricultural Source Material	Red
9. Storage & Handling of Commercial Fertilizer	Red
10, 11. Pesticide	Red
13. Storage & Handling of Road Salt	Red
14. Storage of Snow	Red
15. Fuel	Red
16. DNAPLs	Red, Orange, Yellow
17. Organic Solvents	Red
18. Aircraft De-icing	Red
21. Livestock Grazing or Pasturing, Outdoor Confinement, or Farm Animal Yard	Red
Local Threat Conveyance of Oil through Pipelines	Red





What Can You Do to Protect Your Drinking Water?

Property owners who live in the Wellhead Protection Area can help protect drinking water sources by using road salt and chemicals wisely. Protecting our municipal water supply is easier and more important than you think. You can help protect Belmont's drinking water supply in your own home by following these guidelines:

Road Salt

The application of road salt is an identified potential threat to the Belmont water supply. You can help reduce the risk of this potential threat through a few simple measures:

1. Prevent future icy buildups.

- a. Redirect downspouts away from walkways and your driveway.
- b. Shovel unsalted snow to lower areas or onto lawns to help direct melt water away from paved areas.

2. Shovel first.

Start by removing snow and ice by shoveling. You will need less salt and it is a more effective means of removal. Start shoveling early in a storm, this makes keeping up to additional snowfall easier. This could completely eliminate the need for salt.

3. For patches of ice.

- a. Use kitty litter or sand to improve traction and reduce the potential for slipping.
- b. Apply de-icing material on icy areas only, and take note of the manufacturer's instructions on working temperatures and application rates.
- c. Give de-icing material time to do its work.

Tips for Safe Storage and Use: Pesticides, Fertilizers, and Household Chemicals:

- Read the label before purchasing any chemical. Understand the correct use, and the dangers posed by the chemical.
- Choose the least dangerous product that will do the job, especially if children are present.
- Lock chemicals in a cabinet out of the reach of children. Children are curious, inventive and good climbers.
- Seal chemicals in their original containers.
- Do not reuse empty containers or repack product in different containers.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions. Handle with extreme caution.
- Use recommended protective equipment: gloves, safety goggles, trousers and long-sleeved shirts are a minimum.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Stop using chemicals immediately if you notice any reaction: skin rash, headache, breathing problems, nausea, eye or nose irritation, etc.
- Do not mix chemicals.
- Do not prepare more chemical than you need for the job.
- Do not pour chemicals down the drain, the toilet or the gutter.
- Dispose of household hazardous waste, including fertilizer and pesticide containers, through your local municipality's pick-up or drop-off program, or by visiting www.makethedrop.ca for a listing of local businesses that will accept hazardous waste products.