

Restricted Land Use Glossary

Above grade storage or above-ground storage:

A tank located on or above the average level of the soil surface in the area surrounding a facility or structure.

Agricultural source material:

Any of the following treated or untreated materials, other than a commercial fertilizer or compost that meets the guidelines entitled Interim Guidelines for the Production and Use of Aerobic Compost in Ontario prepared by the Ministry of the Environment and dated November 2004, if they are capable of being applied to land as nutrients:

- a. manure produced by farm animals, including bedding materials
- b. runoff from farm-animal yards and manure storages
- c. washwater that has not been mixed with human body waste (e.g. from the milking centre)
- d. organic materials produced by intermediate operations that process the above materials (e.g. mushroom compost)
- e. anaerobic digestion output that does not include sewage biosolids or human body waste (anaerobic digestion is a process used to decompose organic matter by bacteria in an oxygen-limited environment)
- f. regulated compost (which contains dead farm animals).

Below grade storage:

A tank located below the average level of the soil surface in the area surrounding a facility or structure. Basements and the floor of quarries are considered to be located below grade.

Commercial fertilizer:

Commercial fertilizer is a substance containing nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium or other materials that is applied to land to improve crop growth. It is used extensively for agriculture and heavily landscaped commercial, institutional, recreational, industrial and residential areas.

DNAPL:

Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids are chemicals or a mixture of chemicals that are denser than water and do not mix with water. Once spilled, they can sink and contaminate groundwater aquifers and surface water bodies. DNAPLs are very difficult to remove once they have entered a water source. Many of these liquids are suspected or proven to be carcinogenic (cancer-causing). Examples of DNAPLs include, but not limited to, furniture stripper, nail polish, dry cleaning fluid, aerosols, coolants, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), creosote and degreasers. Depending on its chemical structure, a DNAPL can also be classified as an organic solvent.

Drinking water:

- (a) water intended for human consumption or (b) water that is required by an Act, regulation, order, municipal by-law or other document issued under the authority of an Act, (i) to be potable, or (ii) to meet or exceed the requirements of the prescribed drinking water quality standards.

Drinking water system:

A system of works that is established for the purpose of providing users of the system with drinking water. It includes, (a) any thing used for the collection, production, treatment, storage, supply or distribution of water, (b) anything related to the management of residue from the treatment process or the management of the discharge of a substance into the natural environment from the treatment system, and (c) a well or intake that serves as the source or entry point of raw water supply for the system.

Drinking water threat:

An activity or condition that adversely affects or has the potential to adversely affect the quality or quantity of any water that is or may be used as a source of drinking water, and includes an activity or condition that is prescribed by the regulations as a drinking water threat.

- A **significant** drinking water threat is a drinking water threat that, according to the risk assessment, poses or has a potential to pose a significant risk.
- A **moderate** drinking water threat that, according to a risk assessment, poses or has the potential to pose a moderate risk.
- A **low** drinking water threat that, according to a risk assessment, poses or has the potential to pose a low risk.

Intake protection zone (IPZ):

The area of land and water that contributes source water to a drinking water system intake within a specified distance, period of flow time (for example, two hours), and/or watershed area.

Farm animal yard:

Farm-animal yards are outdoor livestock areas lined with concrete other than those meeting the definition of an outdoor confinement area. Food and water are not provided in farm-animal yards. They are generally used as outdoor exercise areas or holding areas for when barns are being cleaned out, usually in association with a barn/covered structure.

Hazardous waste:

For a full definition, please refer to [Ontario Regulation 347 \(General – Waste Management\)](#).

Livestock grazing/pasturing:

Grazing is crop production (forages) where the animals do the harvesting. Ontario grazing systems involve a concentration of up to 2-3 animals per acre during the grazing season, often on a rotational basis.

MCPA:

Chemical name 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, is an herbicide registered for use in Ontario to control weeds in grass-type crops, such as cereal and turf grass.

Outdoor confinement area:

An outdoor confinement area (OCA) is a yard, facility, or enclosure (for livestock, deer, elk or game animals) with a very high animal concentration, typically 15 + animals per acre, often for extended periods of time.

Ontario Regulation 267/03 made pursuant to the Nutrient Management Act defines outdoor confinement areas as follows:

- It has no roof, except as described below;
- It is composed of fences, pens, corrals or similar structures;
- It may contain a shelter to protect the animals from the wind or another shelter with a roof of an area of less than 20 square metres;
- It has permanent or portable feeding or watering equipment;
- The animals are fed or watered at the enclosure;
- The animals may or may not have access to other buildings or structures for shelter, feeding or watering; and
- Grazing and foraging provides less than 50 per cent of dry matter intake.

Organic solvents:

Compounds that contain carbon atoms able to dissolve solids, gases and liquids. Examples include methyl alcohol, benzene, acetone and ether. Some organic solvents are flammable and pose a risk to human health. Depending on their physical properties, organic solvents can also be classified as dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs).

Pesticide:

Any organism, substance or thing that is manufactured, represented, sold or used as a means of directly or indirectly controlling, preventing, destroying, mitigating, attracting or repelling any pest or of altering the growth, development or characteristics of any plant life that is not a pest and includes any organism, substance or thing registered under the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada).

Prohibition:

The act of forbidding or preventing the establishment or continuation of an activity that is a significant drinking water threat.

Restricted land use:

A type of land use (e.g. industrial) within a wellhead protection area or intake protection zone that has been designated under Part IV of the Clean Water Act and that is normally associated with one or more activities that are significant drinking water threats (e.g. the handling and storage of an organic solvent).

When reviewing planning and building applications in a restricted land use area, municipalities are required to consider whether or not a given development would lead to the establishment of activities that are:

1. prohibited by this source protection plan, or
2. subject to a site-specific risk management plan.

If relevant activities are proposed as part of the development, then related planning and building approvals by the municipality must exclude prohibited activities and conform with any risk management plan(s) for the site, as applicable.

Risk management official:

A person appointed by the council of a municipality that is responsible for the enforcement of Part IV of the *Clean Water Act*, and who has the qualifications prescribed in Ontario Regulation 287/07 (General).

Risk management plan:

A site-specific plan negotiated under section 58 of the *Clean Water Act* to address significant drinking water threat activities, where the threat cannot be addressed through a different means, such as a prescribed instrument. Note that this tool cannot be used for most waste disposal and all sewage-related activities that require a certificate of approval under the *Environmental Protection Act* or the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, or a permit under the Ontario Building Code.

Runoff:

Water that moves over land rather than being absorbed into the ground. Runoff is greatest after heavy rains or snowmelts, and can pick up and transport contaminants from landfills, farms, sewers, industry and other sources.

Source protection area:

Those lands and waters that have been defined under Ontario Regulation 284/07 as the “study area” for an assessment report and a source protection plan under the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

Source protection authority:

A conservation authority or other person or body that is required to exercise powers and duties under the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006*.

Source protection committee:

A group of individuals who have been appointed under the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006* by a source protection authority to coordinate source protection activities for a source protection area.

Source protection plan:

A document that is prepared by a source protection committee under Section 22 of the Ontario *Clean Water Act, 2006* to direct source protection activities in a source protection area. Each plan is approved by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

Wellhead protection area (WHPA):

An area of land surrounding a well where human activity may need to be regulated to protect the quality and quantity of groundwater which supplies that well.