

Correspondence
Items for
Information
Purposes

Denise Holmes, AMCT

From: Jerry Jorden [jjorden@rogers.com]
Sent: Monday, February 28, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Denise Holmes
Subject: Wind Turbine Material

Attachments: Letter on Huron-Kinloss and Hammond Wind Turbine Material Feb 28 11.pdf; Huron-Kinloss Wind Policy.pdf
Denise:

Attached is my commenting letter on the material from Huron-Kinloss and Hammond, NY, as provided by Mayor Hill. I am also attaching a copy of the wind turbine development policy in Huron-Kinloss.

Jerry Jorden
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G. W. JORDEN *Planning Consultants Limited*

8 BELLEVUE CRESCENT, BARRIE, ONTARIO L4M 2T1

February 28, 2011

Ms. Denise B. Holmes, AMCT
CAO/Clerk-Treasurer
Township of Melancthon
157101 Highway 10
R.R. #6
Shelburne ON L0N 1S9

Dear Ms. Holmes:

**Wind Turbine Related Huron-Kinloss Motion and
Hammond, New York, Property Value Guarantee Agreement**

I have reviewed the two wind turbine related documents provided to me. One document is a motion passed by the Council of Huron-Kinloss Township in Bruce County. The other is an agreement used by the Town of Hammond in New York State and now also used in Ontario. I offer the following brief general comments on this material.

The Huron-Kinloss Motion

The Huron-Kinloss motion states that "Council will not issue building permits for Industrial Wind Turbines to those developers who do not adhere to the policies contained in the Wind Turbine Development Policy". A copy of that policy is attached.

I would note the following with regard to this motion.

1. This is not a directive to refuse all building permits for wind turbines. Only those building permits for turbines that do not comply with the Township's wind turbine development policy are to be refused.
2. Although the agreement related provisions of the Huron-Kinloss policy are very similar to many of the provisions contained in agreements executed in Melancthon, there are a number of elements of that policy, such as turbine setback requirements, that are clearly not within the jurisdiction of a municipality. There is a strong probability that it will be successfully challenged either in the courts or in an administrative tribunal.
3. Similarly, a motion which ordered a total prohibition on building permits for wind turbines without any supporting policy framework would appear to be even more likely to be successfully challenged.

4. Notwithstanding the precautionary principle as referenced in the motion, there is no definitive research documentation specified in the motion to support a prohibition on building permits for wind turbines.
5. In view of the apparently significant potential jurisdictional and legal issues related to prohibiting the issuance of building permits for wind turbines, it would be prudent to seek legal advice if Council were to consider pursuing such a policy in Melancthon.
6. This does not appear to be the most effective way of seeking more municipal control over such developments. That would be more appropriately addressed directly to the provincial government and candidates in the upcoming provincial election, both through the submissions of individual municipalities and the actions of municipal organizations such as the Association of Municipalities of Ontario.

The Hammond Property Value Guarantee Agreement

This is an agreement whereby the owner of a property within two miles of a proposed wind turbine site is guaranteed by the wind power developer to be paid the difference between the asking price for the property and the sale price where the latter is lower than the former as a result of proximity to the wind turbine. The agreement must be executed between the proponent and the property owner within 90 days of the Town's approval of a wind power project. The listing of the property must occur within five years of the signing of the agreement. There are procedures for determining the asking price, with a requirement for both the owner and the developer to agree on that price.

There is also a provision in the agreement that would permit the resident owner of a property within two miles of the wind power project to be reimbursed by the proponent for his residence and five acres surrounding that residence. That resident must notify the proponent within 30 days of the Town's approval of the development that they do not wish to live within 2 miles of a wind turbine.


While the purpose and principle of this agreement is quite clear, the document is rather detailed. This letter is not intended to provide a complete analysis of the various provisions in this agreement. It would appear that such an agreement has merit and is worth consideration as a component of any future Township requirements in regard to new wind power developments or other renewable energy proposals.

Notwithstanding the potential merit of such agreements, their use should be carefully considered and it would be preferable to place them in a policy context. The use of such an agreement should not be seen as a precedent for the compensation of any party that feels their property values are being adversely affected by a development proposal. Council's primary responsibility is the greater public good. Within the service of that greater good it is appropriate to minimize

to the extent possible any adverse impacts on individual properties or land uses. That mitigation of adverse impacts should not necessarily or automatically involve agreements such as that used for the Hammond wind power proposal. Property value impacts are generally not valid considerations in making municipal planning decisions.

As with the wind turbine building permit prohibition proposal, if Council wishes to pursue the use of a residential property value guarantee agreement, it should first obtain legal advice.

Sincerely,



G. W. Jorden, RRP

The Corporation of the Township of Huron-Kinloss



BY-LAW

2010-97

**BEING A BY-LAW TO ADOPT A
WIND TURBINE DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF HURON-KINLOSS**

WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Huron-Kinloss deems it expedient to establish policies;

AND WHEREAS the Municipal Act S.O. 2001, c25, Section 5(3), as amended, provides that a municipal power, including a municipality's capacity rights, powers and privileges under section 9, shall be exercised by by-law;

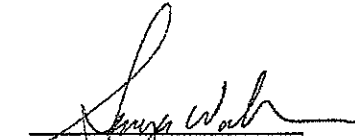
NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Township of Huron-Kinloss enacts as follows:

- 1.0 The Corporation of the Township of Huron-Kinloss hereby adopts a Wind Turbine Development Policy contained in the attached Schedule "A" to this by-law.
- 2.0 This By-Law shall come into full force and effect upon its final passage.
- 3.0 This By-law may be cited as the "Wind Turbine Development Policy By-Law".

READ a FIRST, SECOND and THIRD time and FINALLY passed this 20th day of September, 2010.



Mayor



Clerk



Policies & Procedures Manual

Section: 5.0 General
Policy: Wind Turbine Development
By-Law: 2010 - 97

Date: September 2010
Pages: 1 of 3
Revision:

Coverage: This policy will govern all development under the jurisdiction of the Township of Huron-Kinloss.

Policy Statement: The Township of Huron Kinloss shall protect the public and municipal infrastructure from the impact of the development of Wind Generation Systems.

Contents: 1. Definitions

Commercial Wind Generation Systems (CWGS): means one or more Wind Generating Systems (WGS) that singly or collectively produce more than a total of 40 kilowatts (kW) based on 'nameplate rating capacity' and are connected to the provincial grid.

Wind Generation System (WGS): means any device such as a wind charger, windmill, or wind turbine that converts wind energy to electrical energy.

Wind Generation System Accessory Facilities: means those facilities, equipment, machinery, and other devices necessary to the proper operation and maintenance of a wind energy conversion system, including access roads, collector and feeder lines, and substations.

2. Responsibility of the Developer

That the Developer enters into an agreement with the Township of Huron-Kinloss to satisfy all the requirements, financial and otherwise, of the Township concerning the development.

3. The Agreement

That agreement shall include but not be limited to the following clauses. This is a general description and more or less detail and requirements maybe included in the final agreement.

Construction Part - which shall include all requirements prior to commencing

Schedule 'A' to By-law 2010-97
construction.

Haul Routes – which shall include details on haul routes which shall be approved by the municipality.

Private Access Roads – shall include locations.

Electrical Distribution System – shall address any electrical distribution system required as part of the development. All collection and distribution lines shall be underground.

Tree Preservation – shall include address a tree replacement plan.

Grading – shall address municipal requirements.

Lights – shall address municipal requirements.

Municipal Road Use – shall address all requirements for utilizing municipal roads.

Operation & Maintenance – shall address requirements for the safe operation and maintenance of the development including emergency response plans.

Decommission – shall include a plan for decommissioning and securities acceptable to the municipality.

Community Development Contribution – shall include a negotiated payment to the municipality to be used for community betterment projects as determined by the municipality.

Costs – any costs incurred by the municipality with respect to the development shall be borne by the developer. The Developer shall deposit an amount of \$5000 with the Township.

General Provisions – shall include all other requirements.

Insurance – shall include any requirements the municipality may require.

Liability – shall save harmless the municipality and its representatives from all actions, causes of actions, suits, claims, costs, interest and demands whatsoever which may arise either directly or indirectly by reason of the agreement.

Security – shall include all securities as may be required but will include and not be limited to construction, maintenance, and decommissioning.

4. Site Guidelines

Council will evaluate the suitability of the location and land use compatibility of proposed commercial wind generating systems and require the following:

Schedule 'A' to By-law 2010-97

Commercial Wind Generation Systems are permitted in Rural Areas and may be permitted in Agricultural Areas where they can be located on land of lower agricultural capability or ensure the continued use of prime agricultural land for farm use and minimize the loss of production farm land.

The Township of Huron-Kinloss has established the following General Provisions for Wind Generation Systems:

Site Provisions:

	Feature	Provision
1	'CWGS' Minimum Setback to: Urban Area Boundary as defined in the Township of Huron Kinloss Official Plan	2000 meters (6600 ft.)
2	'WGS' minimum setback to: Residential uses or structures designated for human habitation.	1000 meters (3300 ft.)(1)
3	'WGS' Minimum setback to: County or Provincial road or highway	1.25 times the 'Total WGS Height' from the right-of-way line
4	'WGS' Minimum setback to: Front Yard or Exterior Side Yard	'Total WGS Height' minus the untraveled portion of the municipal right-of-way
5	'WGS' Minimum setback to: Interior Side Yard or Rear Yard of Non-participating Properties	1.0 times the 'Total WGS Height'
6	'WGS' Minimum setback to: Interior Side Yard or Rear Yard of participating Properties	Length of turbine blade
7	Minimum setback for 'Wind Generation System Accessory Facilities' (buildings and structures only)	10 meters (33 ft.) from all lot lines or in accordance with the setback provisions for buildings/structures adjacent to a Provincial or County road, whichever is greater
8	Maximum 'Total WGS Height'	120.0 meters (393.7 ft.)
9	Signs/Advertising/Logos	No advertising sign or logo on any 'WGS'; no more than 2 project identification signs not to exceed 1.49 square meters (16 sq.ft.) in area or 2.44 meters (8 ft.) in height.

Note 1. Setback to residential structures may be greater if the structure lies within the line of prevailing winds or multiple 'WGS'. Dampening software may be required on 'WGS' to mitigate noise issues.

Note 2. 'Total WGS Height' is measured from average grade to the uppermost extension of any blade, or maximum height reached by any part of the turbine whichever is greater.

5. Miscellaneous

- All wiring between Wind Turbines and Wind Energy Facility substations shall be underground



South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region

Dear Member of Council:

Congratulations on your election to municipal council! Whether returning for another term or whether this is your first term, you have no doubt been inundated with information from a number of sources.

Source Water Protection is a program that your constituents will be asking you about

The program has been getting increasing public interest over the past year and will continue to garner even more attention as we engage in public consultation. Your constituents will likely be asking you questions; we want to make sure you have some answers. Please take a few moments to familiarize yourself with the program by reading the information below. Municipalities will be required to implement the policies that come out of Source Protection Planning.

The Source Water Protection Program comes out of the Walkerton Enquiry and the Clean Water Act

Safe, affordable and abundant water is something we all want. Source Water Protection is about keeping our municipal supplies of water safeguarded. It's about protecting our lakes, rivers and underground aquifers (our sources of municipal drinking water) from being contaminated or depleted. The Source Water Protection Program evolved from the recommendations made by Justice Dennis O'Connor in the wake of the Walkerton tragedy in May 2000, where seven people died and thousands became sick from drinking contaminated water. He recommended local groups of stakeholders undertake the work to protect our sources of water on a watershed basis. The province responded with the creation of the Clean Water Act in 2006.

There are 19 Source Protection Regions across the province of Ontario

Nineteen Source Protection Regions were created in Ontario, each with its own Source Protection Committee. These groups of local stakeholders have been charged with the task of mapping out drinking water sources, identifying threats to those sources and then developing policies to mitigate the threats found. Our Source Protection Committee is comprised of 22 members plus a Chair.

You are part of the South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region

Because the Source Water Protection Program does not follow strict municipal boundaries, there is some overlap in jurisdictions with other Source Protection Regions in Ontario. As such, if you represent any of the following municipalities, you are also part of another Source Protection Region:

If you represent any one of these municipalities:	You are also part of this Source Protection Region(s):
Adjala-Tosorontio, Amaranth, Aurora, Caledon, Region of Durham, King, Mono, Peel Region, Scugog, Whitchurch-Stouffville, York Region	Credit Valley, Toronto and Central Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Region
Brock Township, Region of Durham, Haliburton County, City of Kawartha Lakes, Scugog, Uxbridge	Trent Conservation Coalition (TCC) Source Protection Region
Amaranth, Dufferin County, Melancthon	Lake Erie Source Protection Region
Town of Blue Mountains, Grey Highlands, Grey County	Saugeen, Grey Sauble, Northern Bruce Peninsula Source Protection Region

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The Source Protection Program mandates three key deliverables

All Source Protection Committees are responsible for developing three key pieces of documentation. In our region, the timelines are as follows:

1. A Terms of Reference - COMPLETED in late 2008.

In December 2007, Source Protection Committees across the province began meeting to begin work on this work plan. The Terms of Reference determines who does what, when and how much it will cost. Ours was completed and approved in late 2008.

2. The Assessment Report – NEAR COMPLETION: DRAFT submitted to Ministry of Environment in December 2010.
Updated version to be completed in June 2011.

This is a highly scientific and technical document that describes the watershed, identifies the locations of all municipal drinking water sources and maps out the vulnerable areas around those sources. It also seeks to identify possible threats to drinking water. This draft report was completed in September 2010 and involved public consultation through letters to residents, newspaper advertisements and Open Houses. This consultation drew significant public interest.

3. The Source Protection Plan – WORK TO BEGIN SOON: The Plan is scheduled to be completed and submitted to the Ministry of Environment in August 2012. Significant public consultation will be occurring while the Plan is developed including letters to affected landowners.

This Plan will outline policies around any threats to drinking water, either in terms of quantity or quality. Because it could have an impact on landowners with property close to a municipal source of drinking water, we have and will continue to be in touch with them around policy development.

You're invited to a Workshop to learn more about Source Water Protection

Mark your calendars and join us on May 12 in Orillia or May 13 in Innisfil for an informative morning (9am to 12 Noon, with complementary lunch served afterwards). Whether you're familiar with Source Water Protection or not, there will be plenty for you to learn.

An invitation with more details will be coming in the weeks ahead. I look forward to seeing you there.

Best Regards,

Lynn Dollin
Councillor, Town of Innisfil and
Chair, South Georgian Bay Lake Simcoe Source Protection Region

March 10 2011

To members of Council

Subject: Report on ROMA/OGRA conference

Executive Summary

Deputy Mayor White and I attended the ROMA/OGRA Conference from February 27 to March 2 2011. The main purpose to attend was to meet with as many Ministers as possible. We met with The Parliamentary Assistant Maria Van Bommell for OMAFRA, Minister John Wilkinson, Minister of the Environment, Minister Linda Jeffrey, Minister of Natural Resources and Minister Rick Bartolucci, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. We did not have a meeting with Minister Brad Duigud, Minister of Energy, although we did submit a set of documents to his Ministry representative.

We were able to attend the plenary sessions and found them interesting for the most part. The breakout sessions conflicted with meeting times with the various ministers so we "picked up part" of them either getting there late or leaving early.

We attended the Ontario PC Caucus reception giving us the opportunity to network with others. Contacts were made with other Municipalities involved in aggregate.

There was the "bear pit" session where 18 Ministers were available to answer questions. The questions were to be of a "general nature" that could apply "anywhere in Ontario". One question was allowed per person and no follow-up question allowed. By the responses (more specifically non responses) it was clear that this is an election year.

The program as well as the delegation material will be "on file at the clerks office". It should be pointed out that the "majority" of the information given out is the same for each Minister. Parts were changed /added/deleted in some cases to deal with specific Ministry issues.

OMAFRA – Parliamentary Assistant Maria Van Bommell

The focus with OMAFRA was dealing with specialty crops, PPS recommendations and of course the (at that time) pending quarry application. The reception was cordial and assurances were given that follow up would be done to "find out" where the specialty crop issue was. They agreed to look into this more and suggested they would set up a meeting with us to pursue this issue.

It appears they understood the issue with the quarry and while they were "supportive of our position" they did not offer any concrete suggestions. We were assured that the information would be forwarded to the Minister. They were prepared to be available if future issues need to be discussed

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MOE – Minister Wilkinson

The focus was setbacks for wind turbines, the return of planning to the local municipality, health issues, and a reminder of our request for a Moratorium. We also mentioned the quarry as part of the discussion.

The Minister was adamant about his Ministry's position in not returning planning control to the local Municipalities. His position was that there need to be consistency and if each Municipality set the rules it would be very unorganized and confusing.

When we discussed health issues he said that the rules and regulations were based on science and "he would be willing to look at new science " as it becomes available.

He was set in his view and made it clear that he was the only one that had the authority to stop the wind turbines. It is our view he has no intention of doing that anytime soon.

MNR- Minister Jeffrey

Our take on the meeting with Minister Jeffrey has been documented in another format so more space or time will not be dedicated here.

MMAH – Minister Bartolucci

The reception here was very good and quite frankly very informal. We focussed on his Ministry being the "final approval authority" and expressed our concerns about the PPS in particular rehabilitation and the pending quarry application. He was provided with a copy of our recommendations. We also touched on the health issues of turbines, but that was not the "main" focus.

We were assured that the review process for any approval for a quarry would be "detailed, complete based on science and involve the public". The conversation focused on the "big picture" and the potential impact regarding water issues with an application of the size proposed. The impression was that his Ministry was "open" for more discussion if required/desired.

Respectfully submitted

Bill Hill

Darren White

Ministry of
Community Safety and
Correctional Services

Office of the
Fire Marshal

2284 Nursery Road
Midhurst ON L0L 1X0
Tel: 1-800-565-1842
Fax: (705) 725-7259

Ministère de la
Sécurité communautaire et
des Services correctionnels

Bureau du
commissaire des incendies

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File Reference/Référence:
687-17 (Dufferin) MELANCTHON (2219)

March 2nd, 2011

Office of the CAO
MELANCTHON
R.R. #6
Shelburne, ON L0N 1S9

RE: ESSENTIALS OF MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION – A DECISION MAKERS' GUIDE

Dear CAO/Clerk:

The Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) is pleased to announce the availability of the "**Essentials of Municipal Fire Protection – A Decision Makers' Guide**" seminar. This seminar has been recently redesigned, in consultation with a variety of municipal and fire service stakeholders and related associations, to highlight the fundamentals of municipal fire protection service delivery. The program is designed to meet the particular needs of municipal decision makers, primarily elected officials and senior municipal staff. Please see the attached brochure for more information on this one-day seminar that uses case studies and a resource guidebook with samples of pertinent by-laws and agreements to enhance learning.

This letter is being sent to inform you that one of these seminars will be delivered in your area on **Tuesday April 12th, 2011** at the Palmerston Community Centre (*map and directions attached*). Registration begins at 8:30 hrs and the seminar ends at 16:00 hrs. Decision-makers from your municipality who would like to attend can do so by filling out the attached registration form and returning it by Tuesday March 29th 2011. The seminar and resource guidebook are provided at no cost, however participants will be responsible for any associated travel, meal and/or accommodation costs. The seminar is being hosted by the Township of Minto and Fire Chief Chris Harrow with lunch and refreshments being provided at a cost of \$30.00 per participant. Cheques should be made payable to the Town of Minto and will be required the day of the seminar.

The Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario (AMCTO) will recognize applied knowledge gained from attending this seminar when applying for Certified Municipal Officer (CMO) accreditation and the Ontario Municipal Management Institute (OMMI) will credit this seminar towards the Certified Municipal Manager (CMM) designation.

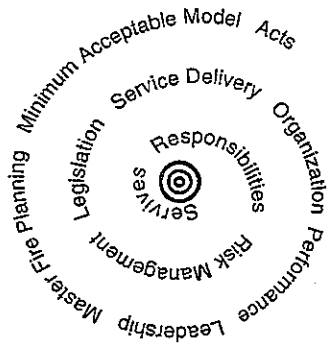
If you would like more information on this seminar please contact me at 519-767-5364.

Yours truly,

Thom Evered
Fire Protection Adviser

MAR 24 2011

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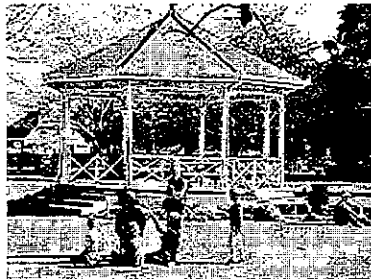
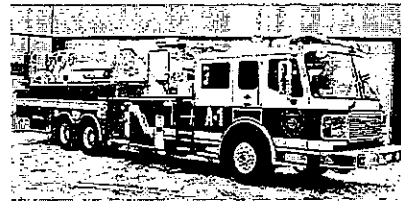


ESSENTIALS OF MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

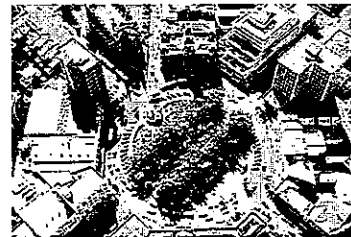
A DECISION MAKERS' GUIDE

**A seminar designed to highlight the
fundamentals of municipal fire protection**

Revamped
format tailored
to the needs of
new and
existing
municipal
officials with
decision-
making
responsibilities
for fire services



Delivered
by OFM
Fire
Protection
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province



**Essential information to enhance understanding of fire
protection needs, obligations and legislated requirements in
order to plan for fire protection in Ontario communities.**

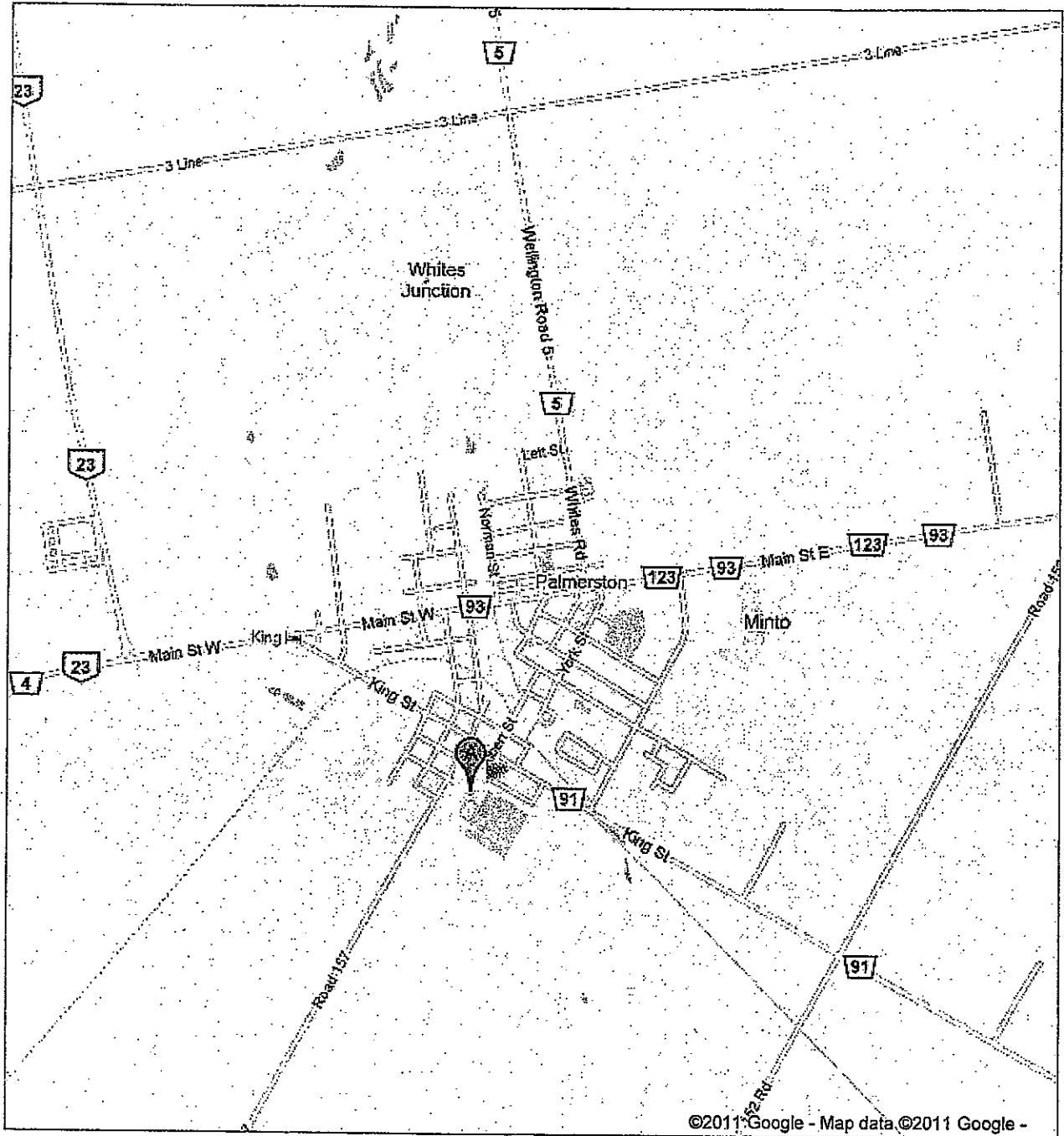


Watch for the seminar in your area!

www.ofm.gov.on.ca



To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the Print link next to the map.



**ANNUAL GROUNDWATER
MONITORING AND SAMPLING REPORT
2010**

**TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON LANDFILL SITE
4TH LINE
TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON, ONTARIO**

Project No. BG-354

Prepared for:

**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MELANCTHON
R.R. #6
SHELBURNE, ON.
ATTN: MS. DENISE HOLMES, CLERK-TREASURER**

FEBRUARY 2011

By:


BLUEWATER
GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS Inc.

MAR 24 2011

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BLUEWATER GEOSCIENCE CONSULTANTS INC.

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Kitchener, Ontario
N2N 3J1

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Corporation of The Township of Melancthon (Township) retained Bluewater Geoscience Consultants Inc. (Bluewater) to complete the 2010 landfill (LF) groundwater monitoring and sampling program and to generate the annual report detailing the findings. The landfill site monitoring was undertaken to continue to assess any environmental impacts to surface and groundwater created by the LF operations. This landfill monitoring report was completed in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of the Environment's Certificate of Approval for the LF site.

The site monitoring included completing two site inspections, measuring groundwater levels in all 35 observation wells during the Spring and Fall of the year and determination of the resulting groundwater flow patterns in and around the LF. Groundwater sampling was conducted on 31 selected sampling wells during both the Spring and Fall of each year. The groundwater samples for 2010 were submitted to a MOE-accredited analytical laboratory for analysis. The results of the completed laboratory analyses were compared to MOE's Ontario Drinking Water Standards (ODWS) (for on-site monitors) and the Reasonable Use Policy (RUP) for off-site monitors.

2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited – Annual Groundwater Monitoring Reports 1993-2000

Annual groundwater monitoring reports for the LF were completed by R.J. Burnside & Associates Limited (Burnside) from 1993 – 2000. These reports included the sampling and analysis of groundwater samples from seventeen existing monitoring wells located in and around the LF site. Eleven of the monitors are located in the overburden aquifer while six are installed within the underlying bedrock aquifer. A summary of these reports indicates that no exceedance of the MOE RUP had been determined during the groundwater sampling events. In general, on-site monitoring locations indicated that exceedance of the MOE's ODWS for on-site monitors were rare and not sustained.

2.2 Rubicon Environmental Inc. – Groundwater Monitoring and Hydrogeological Investigations – Spring 2001

During 2001 Rubicon added another fourteen groundwater monitors to the existing network of monitors in and around the LF site. Eight of these monitors were installed in the overburden aquifer while six were installed in the bedrock aquifer.

During the 2001 investigations, the existing monitoring wells installed by Burnside were sampled and analysed. The additional monitoring wells were tied into the site survey, but not sampled.

BLUEWATER GEOSCIENCE

2.3 Rubicon Environmental Inc. – Groundwater Monitoring and Hydrogeological Investigations – Spring 2002

This report included results of the Spring and Fall 2002 site monitoring and groundwater sampling and analysis program. The monitoring and sampling included the new monitors added during 2001.

2.4 Rubicon Environmental Inc. – Landfill Monitoring – March 24, 2004

This report provides details of the 2003 LF groundwater monitoring and sampling program completed at the site. The report details that some minor exceedances of the ODWS were determined for on-site monitoring wells.

2.5 Bluewater Geoscience Consultants Inc. – Annual Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Reports 2004 - 2009

These reports detail the 2004 - 2009 LF groundwater monitoring and sampling program completed at the site. The report details that some minor exceedances of the ODWS were determined for on-site and off-site monitoring wells.

3.0 SITE BACKGROUND

The LF site has been in operation since ~1973 at its current location at Lot 12, Concession 4, Township of Melancthon, County of Dufferin. The LF serves the population of ~2,400 people in the Township. The nearest residence is located ~450 m south of the LF site. The location of the LF is remote and distant from any significant population centres.

The LF presently operates under Provisional Certificate of Approval (C of A) A180703. The total LF property comprises an area of ~33.038 ha., of which 6.1 ha. has been approved for landfilling. In 2010, waste placement was proceeding aboveground in the north-central portion of the approved filling area. This fill area has been in use since late 2003 and is immediately adjacent to the west of the former fill area (Figure 1, Appendix A).

3.1 Site Inspection

During both Spring and Fall monitoring events, a site inspection was completed. The main refuse disposal area has been covered with soil and grades have been established to reduce the amount of rainwater infiltration into the waste pod. Temporary fencing has been placed around the fill area to control windblown waste in this area. Current waste placement is being conducted in the 2006 waste placement area (Figure 1) and the waste is covered with soil weekly.

The Township's Landfill Superintendent has established ten (10) waste placement stations on the property to promote proper separation of waste for recycling. Recycling areas are being maintained in an orderly manner. Contractors retained by the Township undertake removal of recyclable materials regularly. A burn area for clean wood and brush has been established and burning of these materials is undertaken as required. Bins for glass and plastic are present at the LF. A separate area

for recycling tires is present. Figure 1 presents the locations and names of the 10 recycling stations provided by the Township.

During the Spring 2006 inspection it was noted that OW-4S had been destroyed, likely by equipment working in the area. OW-4S is located within the current filling are. During the Fall inspection it was noted that OW-4D had been destroyed during the summer months. OW-4D was also located within the current filling area.

4.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Existing Monitoring Wells in 2010

Thirty-five groundwater monitoring wells were in existence at the commencement of the 2009 monitoring period. All wells were inspected and found to be in good order, with the exceptions noted just above.

Seventeen monitoring wells had been installed by Burnside pre-2001. Six of these were installed in the deeper bedrock aquifer (denoted "D" for deep) while eleven were installed in the shallow overburden aquifer (denoted "S" for shallow). All existing monitoring wells were constructed of 50 mm diameter Schedule 40 PVC pipe and are fitted with steel protective casings and locks. The locations of all monitoring wells are presented on the Base Site Plan (Figure 1B, Appendix A). A brief description of each monitor locations is provided below:

- OW 1 is installed in the overburden aquifer and is located between two former refuse disposal areas.
- OW 2S and OW 2D are located downgradient (east) of the current refuse disposal area
- OW 3S and OW 3D are located immediately downgradient (east) of the current refuse disposal area
- OW 4S and OW 4D are located west of the former disposal area and within the 2006 disposal area
- OW 5S is installed in the overburden aquifer and is located north of the disposal area, near the northern property boundary. This monitor is frequently dry in Fall
- OW 6S and OW 6D are located near the south property boundary and had been intended to represent background water quality
- OW 7S and OW 7D are located near the northeast property corner, northeast of the former refuse disposal area
- OW 8 is installed in the overburden aquifer and is located in the main refuse area. OW 8 is considered a 'leachate' well
- OW 9S and OW 9D are located off-site, northeast of the landfill and in the east ditch of the 4th Line
- OW 10S and OW 10D are located east of the main refuse disposal area
- OW 11S and OW 11D are located northwest of the main refuse disposal area. These monitors were intended to provide further clarification of groundwater flow patterns and are not included in the sampling program
- OW 12S and OW 12D are located west of the main refuse disposal area. These monitors

were intended to provide further clarification of groundwater flow patterns and were newly-included in the 2006 sampling program

- OW 13S and OW 13D are located immediately south of the main refuse disposal area. These wells were located to provide better delineation of the groundwater mounding in the refuse area and provide chemical data south of the refuse area
- OW 14S is located southeast of the main refuse disposal area and was intended to help clarify groundwater flow patterns distant from the refuse disposal area
- OW 15S and OW 15D are located southeast of the main refuse disposal area and were intended to help clarify groundwater flow patterns distant from the main refuse disposal area. These monitors were sampled for the first time during 2006.
- OW 16S and OW 16D are located along the north property boundary. These monitors were intended to provide clarification of groundwater flow patterns and provide chemical analysis of groundwater at the north property boundary. Both monitors were sampled during the 2006 program.
- OW 17S is located off-site in the overburden aquifer. The monitor is located in the east ditch of the 4th Line. This monitor was intended to provide better information on shallow groundwater flow patterns and potentially provide chemical data regarding the contribution of road salt to noted groundwater impacts
- OW 18S and OW 18D are located off-site east of the 4th Line. These monitors were intended to help refine groundwater flow patterns in the overburden and bedrock aquifers and provide chemical data in that area

4.2 Wells Installed in 2006

During 2006 an additional six monitoring wells were installed at the landfill. The six new wells consisted of three sets of two wells (OW-19S and 19I, OW-20S and 20D and OW-21S and 21D). The locations of the new wells are shown on Figure 1B, Appendix A. A description of the location and rationale for each of the new wells is presented below:

- OW-19S and OW-19I are located in the southeast corner of the landfill property, just west of the 4th Line. These wells were installed to provide additional points for determining groundwater flow patterns and to provide chemical data at this downgradient property boundary. OW-19S is set in the shallow till overburden while OW-19I (intermediate) is set in a lower till unit. These two wells were included in the 2007 sampling and lab analysis program for the first time.
- OW-20S and OW-20D are located just southeast of the 'old closed landfill' in the northeast portion of the landfill property. These wells will provide further groundwater flow data as well as providing additional chemical data. OW-20S is set in the shallow overburden, just above the bedrock. OW-20D is sealed into the bedrock. These two wells were included in the 2007 sampling and lab analysis program for the first time.
- OW-21S and OW-21D are located along the north landfill property boundary, well west of the active landfilling area. These wells will be utilized to provide additional groundwater flow information as well as providing chemical data at locations well upgradient of the fill area. OW-21S is set in the shallow overburden, just above the bedrock. OW-21D is sealed

into the dolostone bedrock. These two wells were included in the 2007 sampling and lab analysis program for the first time.

All groundwater-monitoring wells have been surveyed relative to a geodetic datum and ground surface and top of monitoring well pipe elevations have been recorded. During 2006, waste placement was taking place in the immediate area of OW-4S and OW-4D. These wells were destroyed by the heavy equipment.

4.3 Water Level Monitoring

On May 6 and November 10, 2010 groundwater levels were measured in all 37 existing monitoring wells installed at the LF. The depth to water relative to the top of monitoring well pipe was measured using a Solinst water level gauge. The determined water depths were recorded and the resulting groundwater elevations were determined. Table 1, Appendix B provides the tabular representation of the groundwater elevation data, including historic groundwater levels.

After completion of the water level measurements, the monitors selected for sampling were thoroughly purged of a minimum of 3 casing volumes of water in anticipation of the groundwater sampling.

4.4 Groundwater Sampling

The 2010 groundwater sampling and analysis program consisted of sampling 32 selected groundwater monitoring locations at and around the LF property. Samples were obtained from both overburden and bedrock aquifer wells. Prior to obtaining the groundwater samples, the selected monitors had been purged of a minimum of three casing volumes of water in order to facilitate provision of representative samples.

Groundwater samples from the selected monitoring wells were obtained using dedicated Waterra tubes and foot valves and were placed directly into the laboratory-supplied sample bottles. The groundwater samples were obtained and submitted for analysis of the volatile organic compounds (VOC's), general water chemistry and heavy metals parameters. The heavy metal samples were field filtered and preserved. The groundwater samples were chilled in coolers prior to being submitted under Chain of Custody to ALS Laboratories of Waterloo, ON for analysis. ALS is an MOE accredited laboratory.

4.5 Surface Water Sampling

One surface water sample was obtained at location SW-3 (Figure 1) during the Spring monitoring. This location is a small dugout (possible former gravel extraction pit) located on the property adjacent to the north. It is our understanding that the Township has now purchased this property. During the Fall monitoring event, the dugout was dry, prohibiting the gathering of a sample for lab analysis.

4.6 Groundwater Flow

The determination of groundwater flow patterns in both overburden and bedrock aquifers are essential in determining the potential for off-site impacts and contaminant distribution. In general, groundwater levels in both overburden and bedrock aquifers were lower (~1 m) in the Fall than the Spring monitoring. The measured groundwater elevations for each aquifer were determined and plotted on the site plan. The resulting groundwater flow patterns were determined based on this distribution. Figures 2 and 3 present the groundwater flow patterns for the Spring monitoring while Figures 4 and 5 provide the Fall 2010 aquifer flow patterns.

As may be noted from these Figures, mounding of groundwater in both aquifers within the refuse disposal area is occurring. This phenomenon is typical of landfill sites and should be expected to continue. The mounding creates radial flow, outwards, apparently in all directions away from the refuse disposal area. The flow then comes under the influence of background flow patterns. Based on the findings of this, and previous, monitoring events, the overburden groundwater flow is towards the northeast while the bedrock groundwater flow is more-directly eastwards.

Groundwater flow is driven by the gradient of the groundwater. This produces head differences between locations creating the conditions for groundwater movement. The horizontal hydraulic gradient in the overburden aquifer has been determined to be on the order of 0.007 m/m. Based on this gradient, and the characteristics of the overburden, the lateral groundwater flow velocity may be approximately 74 m/yr. The horizontal hydraulic gradient in the bedrock aquifer is lower; approximately 0.002 m/m. Based on this gradient and the characteristics of the aquifer, velocities of approximately 0.03 m/yr are estimated.

Vertical hydraulic gradients between the overburden and bedrock aquifers create the conditions for downward migration of groundwater impacted in the refuse disposal area. Downward vertical gradients allow downward movement of water into the bedrock aquifer. Downward vertical gradients are found in the refuse disposal area allowing shallow impacted groundwater to potentially enter the bedrock aquifer. This is significant because the bedrock aquifer is utilized as a potable water source within the Township and the bedrock aquifer is less able to attenuate groundwater contaminants.

5.0 GROUNDWATER QUALITY

5.1 Groundwater

Groundwater sampling and analysis for the LF site has been undertaken since 1993. Additional wells were added to the sampling regime in 1999 and selected monitoring wells installed in 2001 were added to the sampling list during 2002. Groundwater quality data for the 2010 program are provided in the Tables in Appendix B along with chemistry data from 2004 - 2009. Copies of the detailed Certificates of Analysis for the 2010 monitoring data are provided in Appendix C.

Inorganic parameters such as chloride, sulphate, hardness and alkalinity are frequently utilized to determine the extent of landfill leachate impacts in groundwater. Hardness and alkalinity are

naturally elevated at the landfill property and throughout Melancthon Township. Chloride levels in both overburden and bedrock aquifers are elevated in the refuse disposal area. In general, concentrations in the bedrock aquifer are slightly higher than in the associated overburden wells. This is a reflection of the downward gradient from the overburden to the bedrock coupled with the lower attenuation capabilities in the bedrock. None of the on-site or off-site monitors exceeded the MOE ODWS concentration for chloride during the 2010 monitoring events. None of the wells sampled during 2010 exceeded the MOE RUP for chloride (125.5 mg/L) concentration. Elevated chloride concentrations in this vicinity of the 4th Line, east of the LF, may be partially attributable to the application of road salt during winter. OW -18 S and D (as well as OW-9S and D) are located within the roadside ditch of the 4th Line and are likely to collect runoff from the road. Chloride concentration was also elevated (but below RUP) at OW-3D, located just downgradient of the current fill area.

In general, the background groundwater quality at the LF site consists of hard water with elevated hardness, alkalinity, manganese and iron content. During the 2010 monitoring, all wells sampled had determined hardness in excess of the ODWS. Alkalinity concentrations in excess of the ODWS were noted at OW's 2S, 2D, 3D, 7S, 7D, 9D, 12S and 18S. Iron concentrations in excess of the ODWS were determined at all sampled wells including upgradient locations. Manganese concentrations in excess of the ODWS were determined for OW's 2S, 2D, 3S, 3D, 6S, 6D, 7S, 7D, 9S, 9D, 10S, 10D, 13S, 13D, 15D, 16S, 16D, 17S, 18S, 18D, 19S, 20S and 20D. As this list includes all sampled location except OW-1, OW-5 and OW-8 these elevated concentrations are likely reflective of background groundwater quality in the area. The lack of elevated manganese concentrations at OW-8, which is considered a leachate well, and displays elevated sulphate concentrations, further suggests that elevated manganese concentrations are not landfill related.

The sulphate concentrations at OW 8 of 1,250 mg/L in Spring 2010 and 935 mg/L in Fall 2010 were in excess of the ODWS of 500 mg/L and RUP of 253.9 mg/L. This elevated concentration is likely related to leachate groundwater impacts in the refuse disposal area. During the Fall 2007 monitoring the sulphate concentrations at OW-2D (285 mg/L) marginally exceeded the RUP. This exceedance for Sulphate was not repeated during 2010. No other on-site or off-site monitor exceeded the RUP for sulphate.

Parameter concentration trends through time for sulphate, chloride and manganese for selected off-site, property boundary and downgradient wells are provided in Appendix E. As can be noted, manganese concentrations trends do not suggest rising levels as would be expected if landfill related. Chloride trends do not suggest rising concentrations for these wells. In fact, several locations have shown slightly declining levels over the last few years. This is likely reflective of an effort on Township personnel's behalf to reduce salting in the area of the landfill entrance after several elevated chloride concentrations were detected in past years. As suggested at that time, those past elevated chloride concentrations appear to have been affected by these road salting activities.

The sulphate concentration trends for the selected wells show rising levels at OW-2S and OW-2D. Sulphate concentrations at the other selected wells do not indicate any discernable rising trends. Sulphate concentrations are generally higher in Fall than Spring. A site plan showing concentration distribution during Spring 2010 for shallow groundwater wells is provided in Figure 6 and for deep groundwater wells is provided in Figure 8, Appendix A. A site plan showing concentration

distribution for Sulphate during Fall 2010 for shallow wells is provided on Figure 10 and for deep groundwater wells is provided on Figure 12, Appendix A.

A site plan showing chloride distribution during Spring 2009 is provided in Figure 7 for shallow groundwater wells and in Figure 9 for deep groundwater wells. A site plan showing chloride distribution during Fall 2010 is provided in Figure 11 and for shallow groundwater wells and in Figure 13 for deep groundwater wells.

Trace concentrations of VOC parameters, well below ODWS's and close to method detection limits, were determined for the 2010 monitoring at OW's 2D, 3D, 17S, 18S, and 20D. While these VOC concentrations are likely landfill related, they are not considered to be of significance at this landfill.

There was a general trend towards higher parameter concentrations during the Fall monitoring compared to Spring concentrations. This is a continuing trend, consistent with past findings and normal groundwater conditions.

Bluewater has evaluated the long-term trends in groundwater quality at the LF site. Most parameter concentrations have remained fairly steady over the past several years suggesting that dilution and attenuation are dealing adequately with the refuse area derived leachate impacts.

5.2 Surface Water

One surface water sample was collected during the Spring 2010 monitoring event from the dugout located just north of the landfill. This dugout was dry during the Fall 2010 monitoring. The surface water sample (SW-3) did not show indications of landfill-related groundwater impacts.

5.3 Methane Monitoring

Methane gas is a by-product of waste decomposition and will be generated in the waste unit until all the organic matter is completely decayed. Methane, while it is a potential explosion hazard, is not a major concern provided that no building is ever permitted within approximately 30 meters of the refuse disposal area. The shallow water table and relatively permeable cover material at the Melancthon landfill are expected to prevent significant migration of methane. Gas produced by the landfill is expected to vent naturally to the atmosphere. It should be noted however, that ice, snow cover, and frozen ground in the winter may prevent methane gas from venting and cause methane gas to migrate laterally from the refuse disposal area.

If methane is present in concentrations between 5% and 15% in air it can become explosive. Below this range, there is an inadequate amount of methane for explosion. Above this range, there is an inadequate amount of oxygen for explosion. Therefore, 5% is considered the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) and 15% is considered the Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) for methane.

Headspace methane monitoring was completed on all wells during both Spring and Fall 2010 monitoring events. The results of the methane monitoring are presented in Table 2 Appendix B. No detectable methane concentrations were determined for any of the monitors during the Spring or Fall



NOTTAWASAGA VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY HIGHLIGHTS FROM BOARD MEETING ON FEBRUARY 25, 2011

NVCA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING – NO. 2/11 – 25 February 2011

2011 BUDGET DEFERRED TO MARCH 25/11 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors deliberated over the 2011 proposed NVCA Budget. There was not majority support for the budget as circulated. Staff were directed to bring back a revised budget, with a lower levy increase, reflective of the Board Members direction, for consideration at the March 25, 2011 meeting of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS VOTE AGAINST PER DIEM INCREASE IN 2011

In an effort to reduce the NVCA budget pressures for 2011 the board members voted against a 2.26% cost of living increase to their per diem rate.

2011 KILOMETRE RATE REMAINS THE SAME AS 2009 AND 2010

Board members voted to keep the NVCA kilometer rate the same as in 2009 & 2010. The current kilometer rate for NVCA staff and Board members is \$0.52 per km for the first 5,000 km, and \$0.46 for each additional km., consistent with the Department of Finance Canada kilometer rate.

BOARD APPROVES PURCHASE OF 108,000 SEEDLINGS FOR 2011 TREE PLANT

The NVCA will purchase 108,000 tree seedlings for the 2011 planting season to secure trees for the spring tree plant and meet the landowner planting contract obligations established for 2011.

2011 MANAGED FOREST PLAN FEE SCHEDULE REVISED

The Board approved the staff recommended managed forest plan fee schedule revision. One method of ensuring healthy forest cover throughout the watershed is to provide technical expertise to landowners who wish to manage their forests. One incentive for the landowner to undertake forest management is property tax reduction through the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program. To be eligible a landowner requires a managed forest plan. NVCA staff are trained to prepare such a plan.

INSTALLMENT APPROACH FOR PLANNING REVIEW FEE PAYMENTS

The Board directed staff to use a four installment approach on large scale development proposals, where appropriate, subject to the approval of the NVCA CAO/Secretary-Treasurer.

For more information contact: Wayne Wilson, CAO/Secretary-Treasurer (705) 424-1479, ext. 225
wwilson@nvca.on.ca or visit our website: www.nvca.on.ca

Future Meetings and Events Board of Directors Meeting – Budget Meeting – March 25, 2011

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TOWNSHIP OF SOUTHGATE
RR 1, 185667 Grey Road 9
Dundalk ON
N0C 1B0



Phone: (519) 923-2110
Toll Free: 888-560-6607
Fax: (519) 923-9262
e-mail: info@town.southgate.on.ca
Web: www.town.southgate.on.ca

February 18, 2011

Grand River Conservation Authority
400 Clyde Road, PO Box 729
CAMBRIDGE, ON N1R 5W6

Attn: Keith Murch, Acting CAO/Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Mr. Murch,

Re: Appointment of Member to the Grand River Conservation Authority

This letter is in response to correspondence received from Mr. Tom Nevills regarding the above mentioned item.

Council discussed the appointment of a representative for the Townships of East Garafraxa, Melancthon, East Luther Grand Valley, Southgate and Amaranth at the Committee of the Whole meeting held February 16, 2011. The following motion was presented.

***Moved by Councillor Dennis Evans, seconded by Mayor Brian Milne;
Be it resolved that Council approve the appointment of Tom Nevills as
the municipal representative for the Township of Southgate on the
Grand River Conservation Authority Board for this term of Council.
Carried. No. 65-11***

If you require anything further please contact this office.

Yours truly,

Dave Milliner, Deputy Clerk
Township of Southgate

tp

cc: Township of East Garafraxa
Township of East Luther Grand Valley
Township of Amaranth
Township of Melancthon
Tom Nevills

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February 28, 2011

BY COURIER

Ms. Denise B. Holmes,
CAO/Clerk-Treasurer,
Township of Melancthon,
157101 Highway #10, R.R. #6,
Shelburne, ON L0N 1S9

Dear Ms. Holmes:

Re: Grand River Conservation Authority General Levy

By letter dated January 20, 2011 you were advised that a meeting of the General Membership of the Grand River Conservation Authority would be held on February 25, 2011 to consider the 2011 Budget and General Levy. At that meeting, the following resolution was passed:

"THAT the 2011 Budget of Grand River Conservation Authority of \$33,602,163 be approved;

AND THAT the member municipalities be assessed for payment :

Matching Levy	\$ 951,547
Non-Matching Levy	\$7,418,453
Capital Levy	\$1,100,000
TOTAL GENERAL LEVY	\$9,470,000

AND THAT each member municipality's share of the 2011 General Levy be calculated using "Modified Current Value Assessment", with an adjustment for the City of Hamilton which is based on a "local agreement" with the municipality and its four conservation authorities."

A complete copy of the 2011 Budget is attached, which includes a spreadsheet that shows the total as well as your municipality's share of the 2011 General Levy.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith Murch".

Keith Murch,
Assistant CAO/Secretary-Treasurer,
Grand River Conservation Authority.

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Join us for the Shelburne and Area Economic Development Committee's Annual EDC Breakfast

Event Details

April 28, 2011

Centre Dufferin Recreation Complex
Town and Country Room
200 Fiddlepark Lane
Shelburne, ON
7:00 AM (Breakfast)

Breakfast Only: \$12
Breakfast and Seminar: \$25

Seminar Speaker

Michael Lewis

How to Keep Your Business Local and loyal!

The Hometown Advantage is about knowing your local consumer,
their consuming habits and service expectations.
You are best poised to service them, win them and keep them shopping
for goods and services locally.

When local business wins, everyone wins.

Discover how to win more local business by being invigorated with new, tried and true
approaches to business development and retentions.



For tickets or to find out more, please contact **Shawnette Crouse:**
Tel: (519) 925-2600 ext 230 / scrouse@townofshelburne.on.ca

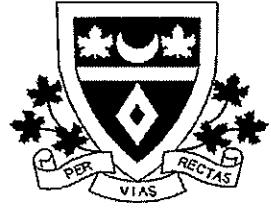
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News Release

County of Dufferin
51 Zina Street
Orangeville, Ontario
L9W 1E5



For Immediate Release: February 25, 2011
County of Dufferin

DUFFERIN'S LIVING SNOW FENCE PROGRAM SEEKS SUPPORT

Blowing snow from the west is a concern for winter driving conditions in the County of Dufferin. County Road 124 is famous for being "The Most Closed Road in Ontario". To assist with this issue, the County of Dufferin has a living snow fence policy and a fund to purchase and plant trees on private property adjacent to County Roads. Ideally, the planting would create a wind row 100 to 150 feet from the roadway.

Other solutions such as leaving corn stalks planted and removal of high mounds of topsoil have also been implemented with the assistance of landowners. In 2006 Dufferin County worked with a private land owner at the Maples Curve on County Road 3 to reduce blowing snow by excavating a large mound of top soil. In 2010, Mr. Brown assisted the County and the travelling public by leaving corn stalks in his field 50 feet from County Road 11. The County of Dufferin reimbursed the landowner for the cost of the corn left standing. Since corn cannot be planted in the same field every year, a more permanent solution is to plant trees a distance of 100 to 150 feet from the road. This is the preferred solution for improving winter visibility on the roads affected by blowing snow from the west. The County of Dufferin is hopeful that more landowners will consider participating in the Living Snow Fence Program.

Warden Maycock says "The County of Dufferin thanks all of the landowners who have worked with us in the past and I encourage any landowners adjacent to County Roads where blowing snow occurs to contact staff to see if tree planting could be an option."

Anyone who would like to work with the County in the future to contact the Operations Supervisor, Scott Martin, at 519-925-6661 or at smartin@dufferincounty.on.ca

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Media Contact:

Pam Hillock, Clerk/Director of Corporate Services
Phone : 519-941-2816 (2503)
Email : phillock@dufferincounty.on.ca

or

Trevor Lewis, County Engineer/Director of Public Works
County of Dufferin
Phone : 519-941-2816 (2601)
Email : tlewis@dufferincounty.on.ca

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TOWNSHIP OF EAST LUTHER GRAND VALLEY

NOTICE OF OPEN HOUSE & PUBLIC MEETING

In the matter of Sections 17 and 22 of the Planning Act, the Township of East Luther Grand Valley hereby gives NOTICE OF THE FOLLOWING:

FIVE YEAR REVIEW: A public open house and public meeting to allow the public an opportunity to review information and ask questions relating to the 5-Year Review of the Official Plan.

Subject Lands: The 5 Year review may affect lands throughout the entire Township of East Luther Grand Valley, therefore a Key Map or a description of the affected lands has not been provided.

Public Open House: A public open house to review information and ask questions relating to the Five Year Review on Tuesday April 12th, 2011 from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and at the Township of East Luther Grand Valley Municipal Office, 5 Main St. N., Grand Valley in the Council Chambers.

Public Meeting: A public meeting to allow the public to make representations to Council regarding the Five Year Review will be held on Tuesday, April 26th, 2011 at 11:00 a.m. the Township of East Luther Grand Valley Municipal Office, 5 Main St. N., Grand Valley in the Council Chambers.

Purpose and Effect: Section 26 of the Planning Act requires municipalities to review and update their Official Plan every five years to ensure it conforms to Provincial Policy, and addresses policy issues affecting the municipality. The purpose of the Open House and Meeting are to allow the public an opportunity to review current policy and make representations. The Township is currently undertaking work with respect to growth management and agricultural consent policies.

AGRICULTURAL SEVERANCE POLICIES: A public meeting to allow the public to make representations to Council regarding a proposed Official Plan Amendment on Agricultural Severance Policies.

Subject Lands The Proposed Official Plan Amendment affects lands designated agricultural.

Public Meeting: A public meeting to allow the public to make representations to Council regarding the Proposed Agricultural Severance Policies Official Plan Amendment will be held on Tuesday, April 12th, 2011 at 7:30a.m. the Township of East Luther Grand Valley Municipal Office, 5 Main St. N., Grand Valley in the Council Chambers.

Purpose and Effect of the Proposed Amendment: The proposed amendment will amend the consent policies for surplus farm dwelling severances.

Additional information regarding the Official Plan amendment is available for inspection at the Townships Municipal Office during regular working hours. Copies of the Official Plan and proposed

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Official Plan Amendment and the planning studies are posted on the Township of East Luther Grand Valley Website www.eastluthergrandvalley.ca

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If a person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting or make written submissions to the Township of East Luther Grand Valley before the Township adopts the proposed Official Plan Amendment:

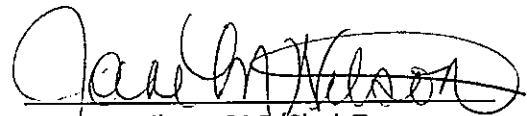
- *the person or public body is not entitled to appeal the decision of the County of Dufferin, to the Ontario Municipal Board;*
- *the person or public body may not be added as a party to the hearing of an appeal before the Ontario Municipal Board unless, in the opinion of the Board, there are reasonable grounds to add the person or the public body as a party.*

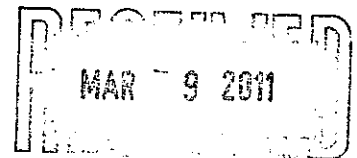
If you wish to be notified of the adoption of the proposed Official Plan amendment, or of the refusal of a request to amend the Official Plan, or for further information, you must make a written request to:

Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing
777 Bay Street, 2nd Floor,
Toronto, ON
M5G 2E5
Attn: Sybelle Von Kursell
Phone: 416-585-6053
email: sybelle.vonkursell@ontario.ca

NOTE: One of the purposes of the Planning Act is to provide for planning processes that are open, accessible, timely and efficient. Accordingly, all written submissions, documents, correspondence, e-mails or other communications (including your name and address) form part of the public record and will be disclosed/made available by the Municipality to such persons as the Municipality sees fit, including anyone requesting such information. Accordingly, in providing such information, you shall be deemed to have consented to its use and disclosure as part of the planning process.

Dated at the Township of East Luther Grand Valley this 4th day of March, 2011.


Jane M. Wilson, CAO/Clerk Treasurer
Township of East Luther Grand Valley



March 8, 2011

Hon. John Gerretsen, Minister of the Environment
Ministry of the Environment
11th Flr, Ferguson Block
77 Wellesley St West
Toronto ON M7A 2T5

Dear Minister:

RE: SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS IN URBAN VALLEYLANDS
FILE NO.: E06.GE

Please be advised that, at the March 8, 2011 Council meeting, Council approved the following Resolution #GPA-180-11:

Part 1

THAT Report PSD-023-11 be received;

THAT FIT Fund Solar Corporation be advised that Clarington does not support their current proposal for a Class 3 Solar Project in the Soper Creek valleylands and that they be encouraged to meet with staff to consider alternate locations in Clarington for a solar energy project or projects;

THAT the Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority, FIT Fund Solar Corporation and all interested parties listed in Report PSD-023-11 and any delegations be advised of Council's decision; and

Part 2

WHEREAS the Municipality of Clarington supports the responsible expansion of renewable energy as a means of placing Ontario on a more sustainable path for the future;

WHEREAS municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe are subject to the Growth Plan which encourages the efficient use of land and infrastructure and greater densities;

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WHEREAS unlike Class 1 and Class 2 solar installations, Class 3 ground-mounted solar installations greater than 12 kW may require a significant land area and would be contrary to the policies of The Provincial Growth Plan for the efficient use of serviced land and the mandated density of development;

WHEREAS urban valleylands are key ecological features that need protection from development and should be the focus of restoration efforts to enhance the ecological attributes and value to the community as outdoor amenity areas, particularly as communities are intensified;

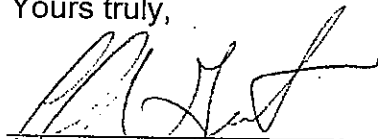
WHEREAS Regulation 359/09, as amended, provides for consideration of a renewable energy project within natural heritage features, including within a significant valleyland or within 120 m of a significant valleyland if supported by mitigation measures in an environmental impact study prepared by the proponent;

WHEREAS consideration of Class 3 solar facilities in urban valleylands will provide an incentive for developers to retain valleyland areas and could limit their dedication to municipalities as Open Space lands in the future;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Minister of Energy, the Minister of Natural Resources, the Renewable Energy Facilitation Office, FIT Fund Solar Corporation, and CLOCA be advised that the Municipality of Clarington does not support the consideration of Class 3 solar facilities in urban valleyland areas; and

THAT this resolution be forwarded to all other municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe and M.P.P. John O'Toole.

Yours truly,



C. Anne Greentree, B.A., CMO
Deputy Clerk

CAG/jeg

- c. Hon. L. Jeffrey, Minister of Natural Resources
- C. Darling, Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority
- P. Fisher, Renewable Energy Facilitation Office
- P. Siemans, FIT Fund Solar Panel
- D. Sebben
- M. Veltri, Veltri & Sons Ltd.
- All municipalities in the Greater Golden Horseshoe
- D. Crome, Director of Planning Services