



Agenda
Whitestone Environmental Stewardship Committee

Wednesday, March 2, 2022 at 7:00 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89463848681>

Join by Phone - 647 374 4685 Canada
[Meeting ID: 894 6384 8681](https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89463848681)

1. CALL TO ORDER

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement Statement

The Municipality of Whitestone recognizes all of Canada resides on traditional, unceded and/or treaty lands of the Indigenous People of Turtle Island.

We recognize our Municipality on The Robinson Huron Treaty territory is home to many past, present and future Indigenous families.

This acknowledgment of the land is a declaration of our commitment and collective responsibility to reconcile the past, and to honour and value the culture, history and relationships we have with one another.

2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND GENERAL NATURE THEREOF

3. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- 4.1 Approval of Whitestone Environmental Stewardship Committee meeting minutes of February 2, 2022.

5. PRESENTATION - None

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Septics update
- 6.2 Lake Management planning update
- 6.3 ICECAP/PCP update
- 6.4 Whitestone Wildlife posts
- 6.5 BioBlitz
- 6.6 Shoreline development
- 6.7 Environmental Ted-Talk – April 23, 2022 speakers
- 6.8 Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative - Support Bill 279 - *Environmental Protection Amendment Act* (Microplastics Filters for Washing Machines), 2021
- 6.9 Other

7. ADJOURNMENT



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DRAFT

**Minutes of the Whitestone Environmental Stewardship Committee meeting
held on Wednesday, February 2, 2022 at 7:00 p.m.
via Zoom Video Conferencing and Phone-In**

Present: Lynn Brennan
Ian Crawford
Councillor Beth Gorham-Matthews
Councillor Joe McEwen
Dennis Morrison
Scott Nash
Brad Parkes
Juliette Terry

Regrets: Patricia Moleirinho
Rob Morrison
David West
Anne Wright

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1. CALL TO ORDER

Councillor Beth Gorham-Matthews called the meeting to order at 7:03 p.m.

Indigenous Land Acknowledgement Statement

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2. DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST

Councillor Beth Gorham-Matthews requested that any pecuniary interest be declared for the record. None declared.

3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

2022-04ESC Moved by Lynn Brennan
Seconded by Dennis Morrison

WHEREAS the members of the Environmental Stewardship Committee have been presented with the Agenda for this meeting;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Agenda for this meeting be adopted as presented and circulated. **Carried**

4. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

2022-05ESC Moved by Brad Parkes
Seconded by Dennis Morrison

WHEREAS the Whitestone Environmental Stewardship Committee is in receipt of the January 5, 2022 meeting minutes.

AND WHEREAS there are no errors, omissions or amendments;

BE IT RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held January 5, 2022 be adopted as presented. **Carried**

5. PRESENTATION - None

6. NEW BUSINESS OR ANNOUNCEMENTS

6.1 Compost Program

- We missed the deadline for application to the FoodCycler Pilot Program which closed December 2021
- Our York Landfill has a life expectancy of 10-15 years with the waste diversion we have utilized so far. Changes are still being phased in and establishing a composting program would fit in
- Our Public Works Manager is investigating alternatives to the FoodCycler Pilot Program

6.2 Septics Update

- Beth has been utilizing the material we submitted to google drive and has submitted 10 posts that will be on the municipal social media every other week.
- Beth is still working with Robin Allen from NBMCA on pricing to find the ages of septic in Whitestone.
- Ian said that MPAC provided data from 2017 that lists approximately 1,900 waterfront properties and 600 non-waterfront properties for Whitestone municipality. Beth can take these numbers to Robin to get a cost estimate.
- Dennis brought forward preliminary findings from a McKellar lake management report. The report utilized a Lakeshore Capacity

Assessment Model and their findings suggested that wetlands were the greatest factor in the phosphorus level increase for the lake they were studying. It also points to shoreline degradation as the larger problem for lakes.

- Joe pointed out that in the 1940's there was a higher than normal flooding of the McKellar Lake area and Brad mentioned that logging is also a contributor to nutrient buildup due to sunken logs and could be a potential source for our wetlands being overwhelmed with nutrients.
- Should Whitestone decide to introduce mandatory septic inspection there are a few points to consider:
 - a. Licensed Inspector would hold more authority/integrity than student force
 - b. Inspection requirement at time of sale of property
 - c. New builds/additions require inspection for septic adequacy
 - d. Welcome Wagon could help educate new septic owners

6.3 Lake Management Planning Update

- Meeting has been set up for Friday February 4 with GBB representatives and Bev Clark to look at our water quality data from Lorimer Lake. The committee is looking for advise on the best way to use what we have, and/or what would be a better focus, and continuing with the other lakes
- The committee will also ask if he is interested in doing our Lake Capacity Assessments
- We could also organize a bio blitz event whereby species in a chosen area are identified and inventoried. This project could generate public support, record endangered species and more

6.4 Microgrant Application

- Beth has filled out the application for \$5000 with half of the funding going toward education on invasive species and half towards utilization of native species for shoreline rehabilitation
- They are notifying the successful applicants by February 25, 2022

6.5 Lorimer Lake Update

- An update was provided by Brad. All the necessary authorities have come together to enforce a stop work order and requesting an environmental assessment on the property and to ensure all regulatory controls are being followed

6.6 Environmental Ted-Talk Morning Planning

- Robin Allen is willing to speak about septic health
- OPP Marine Unit can address boat safety
- Invasive Species Centre might be able to address boat cleaning, new live bait rules, facts on blue-green algae and gypsy moth

- Shoreline degradation and rehabilitation could be another subject
- Date established: April 23 in honour of Earth Day
- Talks will be recorded to be put on the municipal website and shared with other groups

6.7 Invasive Species Conference online Feb 1 to 3/22

- The seminars have been very informative
- Thursday's topics address municipalities

6.8 Other

- We are officially in ICECAP and we have begun the Partners for Climate Protection Program with Georgian Bay Biosphere
- Does the municipality have funding to post signage at the boat launches to remind boaters about the new MNRF boat cleaning regulations?
- What level of influence should our committee have on decision making regarding property development and MNRF Fish Habitat Assessments? Should we be party to developing a checklist for use in decision making?

7. **NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING** - Wednesday, March 2, 2022 at 7:00 p.m.

8. **ADJOURNMENT**

2022-06ESC Moved by Juliette Terry
Seconded by Ian Crawford

This meeting be adjourned at 9:21p.m. until March 2, 2022 or at the call of the Chair.

Councillor Beth Gorham-Matthews

Chair

Juliette Terry

Secretary

Municipality of Whitestone Lake Inventory

Lake WahWashKesh (1721 ha)

[Wahwashkesh_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Whitestone (698 ha)

[Whitestone_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Island Lake (665 ha)

[Island_Lake_Wilson.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Lorimer Lake (480 ha)

[Lorimer_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Kashegaba Lake (417 ha)

[Kashegaba_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Bolger Lake (316 ha)

[bolger_lake_burton.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Trout Lake (290 ha)

[Trout_Lake_Burpee.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Miskokway Lake (238 ha)

[Miskokway_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Lake of Many Islands (227 ha)

[Lake_of_Many_Islands.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Shawanga Lake (220 ha)

[Shawanaga_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Gooseneck Lake (218 ha)

[Gooseneck_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Big Deer Lake (160 ha)

[big_deer_lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Birch Lake (141 ha)

[birch_lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Big Deep Bay (120 ha)

[Big_Deep_Bay.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Wilson Lake (119 ha)

[Wilson_Lake_Hagerman.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Partridge Lake (108 ha)

[Partridge Lake Burpee.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Snowshoe Lake (98 ha)
[snowshoe_lake_ferrie.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

De Bois Lake (89 ha)
[DeBois_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Snakeskin Lake (84 ha)
[Snakeskin_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Clear Lake (83 ha)
[Clear_Lake_Burton.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Taylor Lake (78 ha)
[Taylor_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Limestone Lake (74 ha)
[Limestone_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Manson Lake (74 ha)
[Manson_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Dogfish Lake (72 ha)
[Dogfish_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Fairholme Lake (70 ha)
[Fairholme_Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Lake Lavallee (66 ha)
[Lac_Lavallee.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

La Brash Lake (57 ha)
[La_Brash_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Gull Lake (53 ha)
[Gull_Lake_East_Burpee.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Loon Lake (48 ha)
[Loon_Lake_Burton.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Wallace Lake (48 ha)
[Wallace_Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Turtle Lake (46 ha)
[Turtle_Lake_Burpee.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Shanty Bay Lakes (41 ha)
[Shanty_Bay_Lakes.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

White Lake (41 ha)

[White Lake Burton.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Round Lake (32 ha)

[Microsoft Word - Round Lake Burton \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Quinn Lake (30 ha)

[Quinn Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Black Lake (26 ha)

[black lake burton.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Bell Lake (22 ha)

[Bell Lake Hagerman.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Waubby Lake (16 ha)

[Waubby Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Boyd Lake (13 ha)

[Boyd Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Ainslie Lake (10 ha)

[ainslie lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

MInnowtrap Lake (10 ha)

[MInnowtrap Lake.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Boundary Lake (8 ha)

[boundary lake burton.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Blue Lake (5.3 ha)

[blue lake hagerman.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Gordon Lake (4.5 ha)

[Gordon Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Otter Lake (4.3 ha)

[Otter Lake Hagerman.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Clear Lake (3.3 ha)

[Clear Lake Hagerman.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Irwin's Pond (2.9 ha)

[Irwins Pond.pdf \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Cadgeroad Lake (2.4 ha)

[Cadgeroad Lake.doc \(muskokawaterweb.ca\)](#)

Lake Inventory

Lake (>25ha)	Area (ha)	Zmax (m)	Lake Trout yes/no	MVWHDO (ppm)	WQdata meta	LCM yes/no
Gazateer GIS	Gazateer database	MNR MOE maps	if yes then MVWHDO if no then Other capacity	MNR <i>bathymetry</i> <i>oxygen</i> <i>if <7ppm</i> <i>no more P</i>	LPP ILDB Nervous BsM <i>you don't need to round this up</i>	Lake and watershed area Land cover %forest etc. TP hypolimnetic anoxia? development #s upstream lakes
Total phosphorus						
DO						



GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE
CITIES INITIATIVE
L'ALLIANCE DES VILLES
DES GRANDS LACS ET DU SAINT-LAURENT

Support Bill 279 - Environmental Protection Amendment Act (Microplastics Filters for Washing Machines), 2021

June 2021



A Resolution Submitted by the Township of The Archipelago

WHEREAS microfibers are human-made strands less than 5mm composed of either synthetic or natural materials. Microfibers are shed through the wear and tear of textiles through the laundering process;

WHEREAS billions of microfibers are released into the Great Lakes daily from machine laundering of clothes. Studies have found a single load of laundry can release up to millions of microfibers into washing machine effluent, which flows to the wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater treatment can capture up to 99% of microfibers in sewage sludge, but microfibers are still released into aquatic ecosystems through treated effluent. Billions of microfibers are released into the aquatic ecosystem daily in the Great Lakes basin, either directly via treated final effluent, or indirectly as runoff from land-application of treated sewage sludge; and

WHEREAS microfiber contamination is widespread: Worldwide and local studies have shown microfibers present in commercial fish, Great Lakes fish (including Lake Trout, Rainbow smelt, Brown bullhead, etc.), honey, salt, Great Lakes beer, tap water, bottled water and much more; and

WHEREAS microfibers are the most prevalent type of microplastics in the environment and have been found in surface water, soil, biota, and atmospheric samples; and

WHEREAS a 2014 surface water study in Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and their tributaries measured microplastics at abundances between 90,000 and 6.7 million particles per square kilometer. These levels of microplastics are similar to or exceed concentrations found in ocean gyres like the "Great Pacific Garbage Patch; and

WHEREAS microplastics do not biodegrade; and

WHEREAS chemicals such dyes and flame retardants are added to textiles during manufacturing. Textiles can also absorb chemicals from their environment after manufacturing. Some of these chemicals are toxic, and harmful chemical compounds can be released into the environment via leaching from microfibers; and

WHEREAS a growing body of research shows that the effects of microplastics on animal life are far-reaching. Researchers have investigated the impacts of microplastics on gene expression, individual cells, survival, and reproduction. Mounting evidence shows that negative impacts can include decreased feeding and growth, endocrine disruption,

decreased fertility, and other lethal and sub-lethal effects. Some of these effects are due to ingestion stress (physical blockage), but many of the risks to ecosystems are associated with the chemicals in the plastic. Studies have shown that chemicals transfer to fish when they consume microplastics. When these fish end up on our dinner plates, we potentially increase the burden of hazardous chemicals in our bodies; and

WHEREAS a recent set of laundering experiments in the laboratory; have shown that an external filter can capture an average of 87% of fibres by count and 80% by weight before they go down the drain (McIlwraith et al. 2019). On a wider scale and in real-life context, Georgian Bay Forever, the University of Toronto and the Town of Parry Sound are completing a study that is measuring the effect that about 100 filters in households has on reducing microfibre pollution in the effluent of a wastewater treatment plant. The results of this study are to be released in August; and

WHEREAS add-on filters cost approximately \$180-220 CDN to purchase and install, which is prohibitive for the average household. Accordingly, voluntary adoption rates are low; and

WHEREAS France has passed legislation (France 2020-105, Article 79) that requires future washing machines sold to have filters. California has introduced a bill (California AB 622), and Ontario has tabled Private Member's Bill 279 to prohibit sales of washing machines without a filter of mesh size 100 microns or smaller. Companies such as Arclik have manufactured washing machines with filters built directly into them;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Cities Initiative (Cities Initiative) recognizes that to date the largest documented source of environmental microfibers is washing machines, and that findings indicate washing machine filters mitigate the majority of fibres shed during machine washing; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Cities Initiative recognizes the need to require future sales of washing machines to include filters with a maximum mesh size of 100 microns; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Cities Initiative and its members call on the Ontario government to pass Bill 279, and to call on the Canadian and U.S. government to create appropriate regulatory measures to the same effect; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that until households can only buy new laundry machines outfitted with <100 micron filters, the Cities Initiative and its members call on provincial, state and federal governments to provide funding and education to help constituents reduce microfiber waste.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that Council for the Corporation of the Township of The Archipelago directs its staff to submit this resolution to the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Cities Initiative; and forward this resolution to all municipalities in the Great Lakes watershed and to Federal and Provincial Representatives.