

January 27, 2026

SEE DISTRIBUTION LIST

**RE: MINIMIZING SALT POLLUTION IN OUR WATERSHEDS WITH LIMITED
LIABILITY LEGISLATION**

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) has recently joined the chorus of Ontario municipalities and other conservation authorities calling on the Province to introduce limited liability legislation practices and promulgate regulations for salt use in controlling winter snow and ice.

We are writing to you today to encourage your municipality to adopt a resolution of support to develop enforceable and provincially recognized contractor training and certification, and a single set of provincially endorsed standard best management practices for snow and ice management.

Resolutions of support regarding Limited Liability have been passed by 25 municipalities and 3 conservation authorities, including most recently, TRCA ([Ontario Salt Pollution Coalition](#), 2025).

On November 28, 2025, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's (TRCA) Board of Directors was pleased to have endorsed adopting Resolution #A 146/25 as follows:

WHEREAS TRCA has been monitoring water quality in streams, and water bodies including Lake Ontario in the Greater Toronto Area region for decades, including chloride concentrations, which are often associated with winter road salt application;

AND WHEREAS our analysis shows that chloride concentrations in TRCA's watersheds are above Canadian Water Quality Guidelines in many areas and continue to rise, in some cases, to levels lethal to sensitive aquatic life;

AND WHEREAS the practice of winter salting for road safety often leads to excessive application due to concerns over liability;

AND WHEREAS TRCA with Lake Simcoe and Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) and Ministry of Environment Conservation Parks (MECP) staff and industry stakeholders participated in the Freshwater Roundtable Working Group which identified actions to address excessive chloride application including limited liability protection legislation, training, and certification;

AND WHEREAS municipalities, industry and other Conservation Authorities are calling on the Province to address this issue by introducing limited liability protection legislation and promulgating regulations which protects property owners and managers, including municipalities, and government agencies from slip and fall lawsuits if they have taken all reasonable steps to follow Provincial best-management practices;

THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT TRCA's Board of Directors request that the Attorney General of Ontario introduce limited liability legislation practices and promulgate regulations for salt use in controlling winter snow and ice;

AND FURTHER THAT TRCA's Board of Directors request that the Attorney General of Ontario and the Minister of Environment Conservation and Parks work urgently with key stakeholders including Conservation Authorities to develop enforceable and provincially recognized contractor training and certification, and a single set of provincially endorsed standard best management practices for snow and ice management; and

THAT staff be directed to prepare correspondence for distribution to member municipalities outlining the importance of supporting the request for the Attorney General to introduce limited liability legislation practices and promulgate regulations for salt use in controlling winter snow and ice; and

THAT member municipalities be encouraged to adopt a resolution of support to develop enforceable and provincially recognized contractor training and certification, and a single set of provincially endorsed standard best management practices for snow and ice management.

Chloride concentrations continue to increase in TRCA's watersheds primarily due to the use of winter salt on roads, sidewalks and parking lots. Although the need for salt in winter for both driver and pedestrian safety is warranted, important considerations are required to ensure it is used properly.

Salt eventually travels into our streams, groundwater and waterbodies leading to lethal consequences for numerous species, contaminated groundwater and soils, altered lake mixing releasing phosphorus, and costly infrastructure damage, among others. Decreasing the amount of winter salt use is therefore critical to the health of our environment, protecting urban infrastructure, and reducing operational costs.

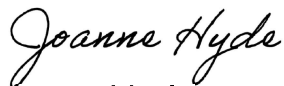
A barrier to the reduction of salt application for parking lots and walkways is the concern over liability. Businesses in the winter maintenance sector are seeing insurance and legal costs escalate. Deductibles can be \$25,000+ for a single slip and fall claim. Insurance premiums have become so costly that many contractors have left the industry. As a result, some property owners recently have been unable to find winter maintenance contractors. To those still working in the industry, higher liability insurance costs lead many to 'over-salt' properties they manage to be more risk adverse.

To manage this legal barrier, municipalities, conservation authorities, NGOs and other invested private businesses are promoting the use of a '[Limited Liability Framework](#)'. This policy approach would shift some of the liability onus off winter maintenance professionals during slip and fall lawsuits if they can provide a written record of work conducted and proof of certification noting their recognized training under a provincially recognized program.

This limited liability framework has already been put into practice in New Hampshire (NH) and has been since 2013. The NH model recognizes the Canadian Smart About Salt Council's (SASC) guidelines for their coursework training and has been successfully defended in the [State's higher courts](#). This policy tool is a proven and implementable solution at the provincial level to directly address the problems discussed above.

We encourage your municipality to adopt a similar resolution. TRCA staff can assist with preparing resolutions or consider adapting the draft municipal resolution provided in attachment 1 (from the Ontario Salt Pollution Coalition – OSPC).

Sincerely,



Joanne Hyde
Clerk and Manager, Policy

cc: John MacKenzie, Chief Executive Officer, TRCA
Sameer Dhalla, Director, Development and Engineering Services, TRCA
Laura Del Giudice, Associate Director, Watershed Planning and Ecosystem Science, TRCA
Regional Municipality of Durham, clerks@durham.ca
City of Toronto, clerk@toronto.ca
Town of Ajax, clerks@ajax.ca
City of Pickering, clerks@pickering.ca
Township of Uxbridge, cleroux@town.uxbridge.on.ca
Regional Municipality of Peel, regional.clerk@peelregion.ca
City of Brampton, cityclerksoffice@brampton.ca
City of Mississauga, city.clerk@mississauga.ca
Town of Caledon, legislative.services@caledon.ca
Regional Municipality of York, regionalclerk@york.ca
City of Markham, customerservice@markham.ca
City of Vaughan, clerks@vaughan.ca
Town of Aurora, clerks@aurora.ca
Township of King, clerks@king.ca
Township of Adjala-Tosorontio, Clerk@adjtos.ca
Town of Mono, ClerksOffice@townofmono.com
City of Richmond Hill, clerks@richmondhill.ca
Town of Stouffville, clerks@townofws.ca

Attachment 1: Draft Municipal Resolution

Attachment 2: [Report on Minimizing Salt Pollution in our Watersheds with Limited Liability Legislation](#)

Attachment 3: [Presentation Slide Deck](#)

ATTACHMENT 1:

DRAFT MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION

to Support the Need for Provincial Action on Salt Pollution from Road Salt

Whereas winter salt is a known toxic substance designated under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act because of tangible threats of serious or irreversible environmental and health damage from winter salt; and

Whereas salt levels in Ontario's groundwater aquifers, creeks, rivers, and lakes have increasingly worsened since the 1970s, seriously affecting municipal drinking water sources and aquatic life; and

Whereas - *add local statements on salt pollution, local municipal actions taken to minimize salt impacts, local salt concerns, economic damages from salts, etc. if available for that municipality*

Whereas the Ontario and Canadian governments have taken many actions over the past 25 years including setting water quality guidelines, developing voluntary codes of practice, signing the Canada-Ontario Great Lakes Agreement, and holding workshops, yet still the salt problem continues to grow; and

Whereas numerous situation analyses have recommended salt solutions involving liability protection, contractor certification, government-approved Best Management Practices (BMPs) and salt management plans; and

Whereas increased numbers of slips and falls claims, and other injury/collision claims related to snow and ice, are resulting in salt applicators overusing salt beyond levels considered best practices; and

Whereas unlimited contractor liability is making it difficult or expensive for snow and ice management contractors to obtain insurance coverage, resulting in contractors leaving the business, thereby making it difficult for municipalities and private owners to find contractors; and

Whereas the Snow and Ice Management Sector (SMS) of Landscape Ontario is working with the Ontario government to institute a limited liability regime for snow and ice management, including enforceable contractor training/certification and government-approved BMPs for salt application; and

Whereas many Ontario municipalities have Salt Management Plans, but these often require updating in light of improved science and better salt management practices now available.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. This municipality urges the province of Ontario to work urgently with key stakeholders to develop limited liability legislation, including enforceable contractor training and a single set of provincially-endorsed standard BMPs for snow and ice management; and
2. This municipality urges the province of Ontario to create and fund an expert stakeholder advisory committee to advise the province and municipalities on the best courses of action to protect freshwater ecosystems and drinking water from the impacts of salt pollution; and
3. This municipality commits to the reduction of the use of winter salt as much as possible while maintaining safety on roads, parking lots and sidewalks; and
4. This resolution be sent to all municipalities in *x Region*, Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), local MPPs, Conservation Ontario, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, the Ontario Municipal Water Association, Minister Todd McCarthy (MECP), Attorney General Doug Downey, and Premier Doug Ford.

Section I – Item for Board of Directors Action

TO: Chair and Members of the Board of Directors
Friday, November 28, 2025 Meeting

FROM: Sameer Dhalla, Director, Development and Engineering
Services

**RE: MINIMIZING SALT POLLUTION IN OUR WATERSHEDS
WITH LIMITED LIABILITY LEGISLATION**

KEY ISSUE

Resolution of support from Toronto and Region Conservation Authority's (TRCA) Board of Directors calling for provincial action on salt pollution through limited liability protection legislation and other measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

WHEREAS TRCA has been monitoring water quality in streams, and water bodies including Lake Ontario in the Greater Toronto Area region for decades, including chloride concentrations, which are often associated with winter road salt application;

AND WHEREAS our analysis shows that chloride concentrations in TRCA's watersheds are above Canadian Water Quality Guidelines in many areas and continue to rise, in some cases, to levels lethal to sensitive aquatic life;

AND WHEREAS the practice of winter salting for road safety often leads to excessive application due to concerns over liability;

AND WHEREAS TRCA with Lake Simcoe and Region Conservation Authority (LSRCA) and Ministry of Environment Conservation Parks (MECP) staff and industry stakeholders participated in the Freshwater Roundtable Working Group which identified actions to address excessive chloride application including limited liability protection legislation, training, and certification;

AND HEREAS municipalities, industry and other Conservation Authorities are calling on the Province to address this issue by introducing limited liability protection legislation and promulgating

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regulations which protects property owners and managers, including municipalities, and government agencies from slip and fall lawsuits if they have taken all reasonable steps to follow Provincial best-management practices;

THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT TRCA's Board of Directors request that the Attorney General of Ontario introduce limited liability legislation practices and promulgate regulations for salt use in controlling winter snow and ice;

AND FURTHER THAT TRCA's Board of Directors request that the Attorney General of Ontario and the Minister of Environment Conservation and Parks work urgently with key stakeholders including Conservation Authorities to develop enforceable and provincially recognized contractor training and certification, and a single set of provincially endorsed standard best management practices for snow and ice management.

BACKGROUND

TRCA has been contributing to both binational and domestic goals to protect and restore the water quality of Lake Ontario and its tributaries for decades. TRCA contributes through a variety of efforts. One of these efforts is collecting environmental data through our ongoing waterfront and watershed monitoring programs and contributing to the advancement of scientific knowledge and decision-making. This information helps to inform strategies, such as our watershed plans and the Toronto and Region Remedial Action Plan that outlines a path towards delisting the Toronto Region Area of Concern.

TRCA established the Regional Watershed Monitoring Program (RWMP) in the year 2000 to collect long-term data within our watersheds vital for understanding environmental conditions and how they change over time. Through these efforts, TRCA has 25 years of data, including water quality monitoring data. One of the parameters that we analyze from collected water quality samples includes chloride, which is often associated with winter road salt and property applications.

As of 2023, our data show that 38 of 47 stream monitoring stations have increasing concentrations of chloride between 2000 and 2023. Annual median chloride concentrations from 2023 in streams of TRCA's watersheds exceed [Canadian Water Quality Guidelines](#) at 34 of 47 stream

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monitoring stations and have approached the concentration of ocean water (ocean water = 19,250 mg/L) in one urban tributary (Mimico Creek = 18,200 mg/L).

Chloride concentrations continue to increase primarily due to the use of winter salt on both public roads and public/private parking lots. Salt is applied to these surfaces in winter to address concerns about driver and pedestrian safety, which is an important consideration.

However, salt that is applied to roads and parking lots eventually travels into our streams, groundwater and waterbodies. In excess, concentrations of chloride and salt lead to:

- Lethal consequences for some species of fish and benthic invertebrates;
- Contaminated groundwater, a source of drinking water and crop irrigation;
- Contaminated soils, as salt can remain for a long time. Chloride also binds with metals releasing them from soils into freshwater;
- Altered lake mixing, releasing stored phosphorus;
- Plant damage, death, suppressed growth;
- Wildlife-vehicle collisions as animals are attracted to the road to eat the salt;
- Salt damages dog paws; and
- Costly infrastructure damage, such as concrete pitting and degradation, drinking water infrastructure corrosion, and vehicle corrosion.

Decreasing the amount of winter salt use throughout the watershed is therefore critical to the health of streams, groundwater, soil, lakes, and for protecting urban infrastructure.

Research on Highland Creek in Toronto showed that approximately 38% of salt loading to the waterbody was from private operators ([Perera et al., 2010](#)). Several snow and ice contractors in Ontario apply more than 500 tonnes of salt per year.

A barrier to the reduction of salt application for parking lots and walkways is the scarcity of trained and certified contractors on the proper application

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amounts. Certification in the field generally refers to individuals or businesses being trained on:

- site considerations;
- levels of service;
- calibrating older equipment for preferred salt application;
- the use of brine or salt alternative applications;
- post-storm cleanup requirements;
- risk and liability best practices; and
- environmental effects of over-salting.

These topics are covered under the non-profit, Smart About Salt Council's (SASC) training program, which has been in place since 2009.

A more substantial barrier to the reduction of salt application for parking lots and walkways is the concern over liability. Businesses in the winter maintenance sector are seeing insurance and legal costs escalate. Deductibles can be \$25,000+ for a single slip and fall claim. These expenses have become so costly that many contractors have left the industry.

As a result, some property owners recently have been unable to find winter maintenance contractors. To those still working in the industry, higher liability insurance costs lead many to 'over-salt' the properties they manage to be more risk adverse.

To manage this legal barrier, municipalities, conservation authorities, NGOs and other invested private businesses are promoting the use of 'Limited Liability'. This policy approach would shift some of the liability onus off winter maintenance professionals during slip and fall lawsuits if they could prove they were adequately trained under a provincially-recognized program.

Operators, site owners and businesses would have to follow a prescribed set of provincially standardized best management practices (BMPs) and participate in annual certification training and/or audits. This would in turn reduce salt application rates, save money on salt usage and in time reduce higher insurance costs for contractors.

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This limited liability framework has already been put into practice in [New Hampshire and has been since 2013](#). The framework is based upon the Canadian Smart About Salt Council's (SASC) guidelines and has been successfully defended in the higher courts. This policy tool is a proven and implementable solution at the provincial level to directly address the problems discussed above currently facing the winter maintenance industry, and by association, local waterways within TRCA's jurisdiction.

Resolutions of support regarding Limited Liability have been passed by the following 23 municipalities and 2 conservation authorities:

Municipalities	Conservation Authorities
District of Muskoka	Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority (NVCA)
Township of Amaranth	Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority (LSCA)
Town of Georgina	
City of Waterloo	
Region of Waterloo	
Township of Malahide	
North Perth	
City of Greater Sudbury	
Town of Stouffville	
City of Cambridge	
Municipality of Killarney	
Town of Bradford West Gwillimbury	
Town of Bracebridge	
Township of Addington Highlands	
Municipality of West Grey	
City of Toronto	
Township of Scugog	
City of Richmond Hill	
City of Hamilton	
Township of Muskoka Lakes	
Township of Lake of Bays	
City of Guelph	
Town of Newmarket	

*List of 23 municipalities and 2 conservation authorities who have passed resolutions calling on the Province to establish province-wide BMPs, and explore limited liability for Winter maintenance contractors:

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The primary lobbying body advocating for this type of policy framework is the Ontario Salt Pollution Coalition (OPSC), which is run by [Water Watchers](#), an NGO out of Wellington County, Ontario. The OPSC is comprised of 11 members, including nonprofits, concerned citizens, municipal, academic, industry and watershed alliance representatives.

RATIONALE

The [Ontario Salt Pollution Coalition](#) has requested a resolution from TRCA's Board of Directors calling for provincial action on salt pollution and to join their other 23+ municipal and 2 CA partners who are calling for action on implementing limited legal liability for winter maintenance contractors.

The Ontario Salt Pollution Coalition feels that TRCA's Board endorsement of a resolution and requesting the Attorney General of Ontario and the Minister of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks to adopt limited liability for winter maintenance contractors would help to limit the use of chloride in Ontario, which is estimated to cause ~\$2 billion in economic and environmental damages per year.

The Ontario Salt Coalition has also requested a resolution from TRCA's Board of Directors calling on the Attorney General of Ontario work urgently with key stakeholders to develop legislation, including enforceable contractor training and a single set of Provincially endorsed standard best management practices for snow and ice management.

Relationship to TRCA's 2023-2034 Strategic Plan

This report supports the following Pillars and Outcomes set forth in TRCA's 2023-2034 Strategic Plan:

Pillar 1 Environmental Protection and Hazard Management:

- 1.3 Maintain healthy and resilient watershed ecosystems in the face of a changing climate

Pillar 2 Knowledge Economy:

- 2.3 Advocacy and adaptability in the face of policy pressures

DETAILS OF WORK TO BE DONE

Sustainable Technologies Evaluation Program (STEP) and TRCA's Watershed Planning and Ecosystem Science (WPES) business unit will continue to make available scientific data and information that it has compiled as part of its work for senior government agency partners in support of interested municipal partners in formalizing resolutions of their own related to limited liability protection legislation or other salt pollution reduction initiatives as needed.

STEP and WPES will continue to understand and address the issue of increasing chloride in freshwater within our watersheds through monitoring, guidance, research, and collaboration.

Leading by example, and as industry leaders, TRCA has added SASC requirements accreditation to our evaluation criteria for our annual snow plowing and maintenance procurement. We are currently working on incorporating this into our procurement for the upcoming winter season.

FINANCIAL DETAILS

STEP and WPES have received capital and/or fee-for service funds from partner municipalities, along with external grants to monitor water quality, conduct research on mitigating the impacts of salt, and provide salt management guidance to organizations interested in:

- Implementing BMPs on their properties/roadways;
- Conducting research on mitigating the impacts of salt; and
- Staying up to date on broader initiatives, such as this, related to salt pollution mitigation efforts.

Report prepared by: Lyndsay Cartwright, Research Scientist;

Daniel Filippi, Program Manager

Emails: lyndsay.cartwright@trca.on.ca; daniel.filippi@trca.ca

For Information contact: Laura Del Giudice, (365) 566-2421

Email: laura.delgiudice@trca.on.ca

Date: October 22, 2025

Minimizing Salt Pollution in our Watersheds with Limited Liability Legislation

Presented by: Lyndsay Cartwright, Research Scientist
Daniel Filippi, Program Manager

November 28, 2025
Board of Directors Meeting



Outline

- Background
 - Role of TRCA in Watershed and Lake Monitoring
 - Salt in TRCA Watersheds
 - Impacts on the Environment
- The Issue and The Solution
 - Why do we Oversalt?
 - Liability Protection Legislation
 - The New Hampshire Model
- Smart About Salt
- 23 Municipal & 2 Conservation Authority Resolutions (and counting)



TRCA's Role in Watershed and Lake Monitoring

Regional Watershed Monitoring Program

- Surface Water Quality
- Groundwater Quantity and Quality
- Stream Flow
- Climate
- Water Temperature
- Aquatic Communities and Habitat
- Terrestrial Communities and Habitat

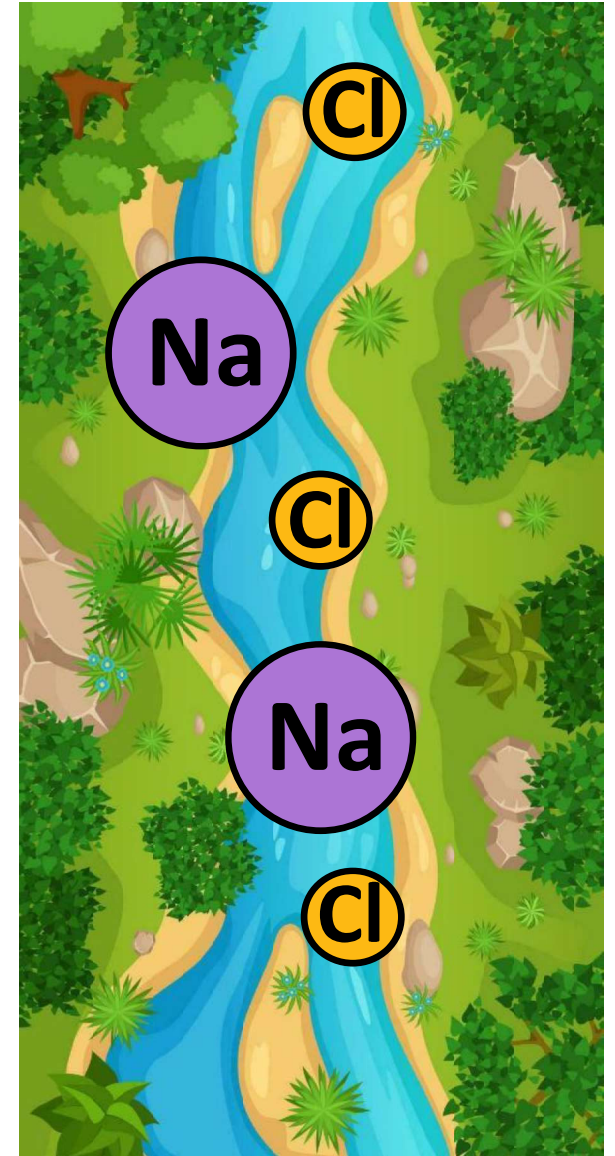
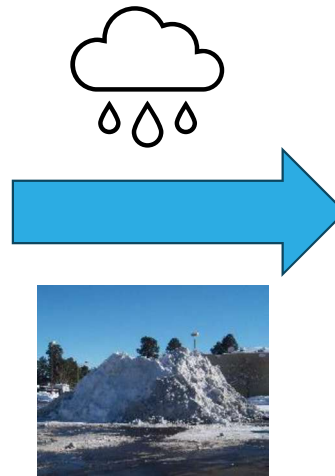
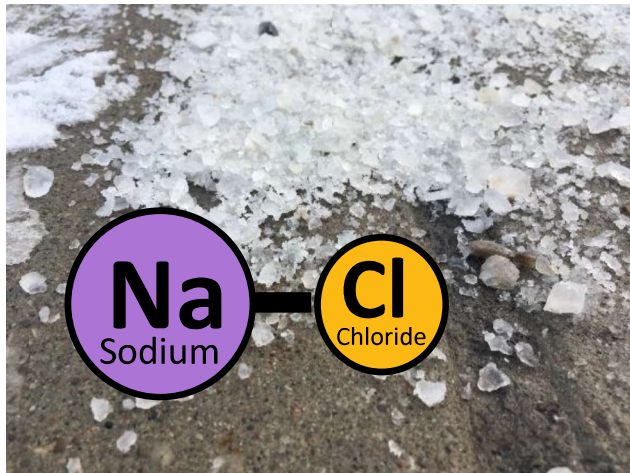
Waterfront Monitoring Program

- Nearshore Water Quality
- Fish Communities and Habitat

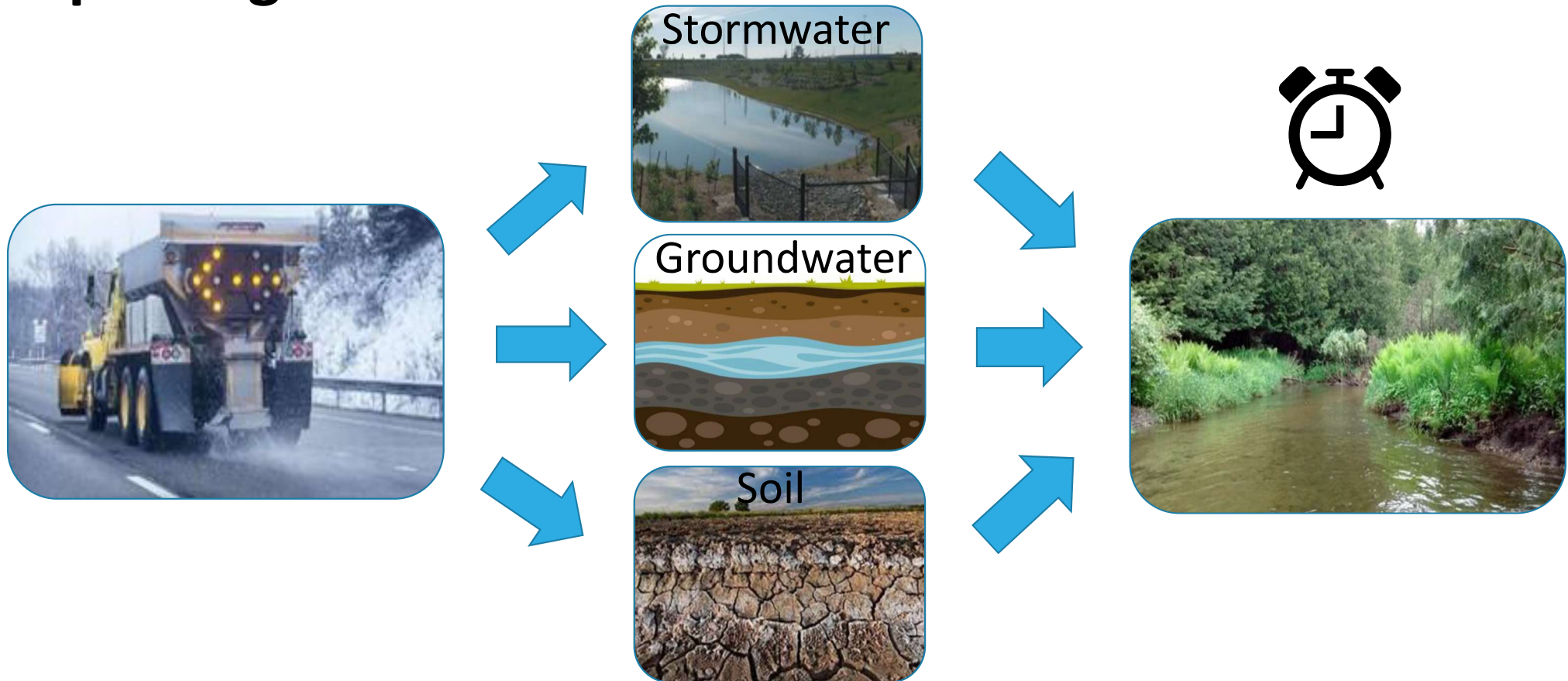
Data informs strategies and decision-making, such as watershed plans, the Toronto and Region Remedial Action Plan and binational efforts



Background on Salt



How does salt move from roads, sidewalks and parking lots to the environment?



Winter Salt Concentration in TRCA's Watersheds



Watershed and Ecosystems Reporting Hub

Select a Con
Chloride (mg

High and increasing chloride concentrations in many areas pose a significant threat to aquatic life. Median chloride concentrations exceed guidelines (120 mg/L) at 72% of stations and 81% of stations had increasing concentrations over time.

Chloride (mg/L)

Median

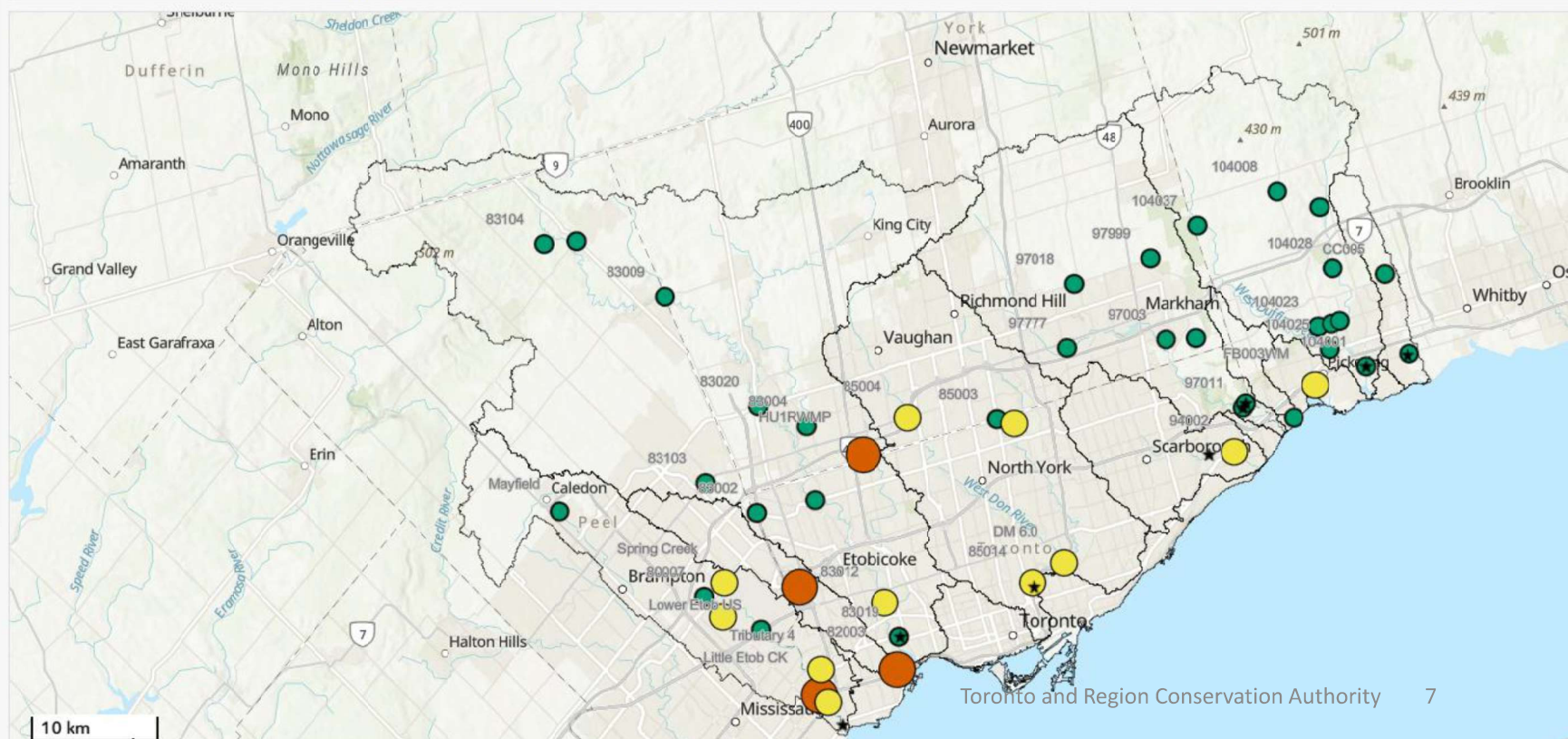


CCME

Canadian Council
of Ministers
of the Environment
Le Conseil canadien
des ministres
de l'environnement

Chronic Exposure
(120 mg/L)

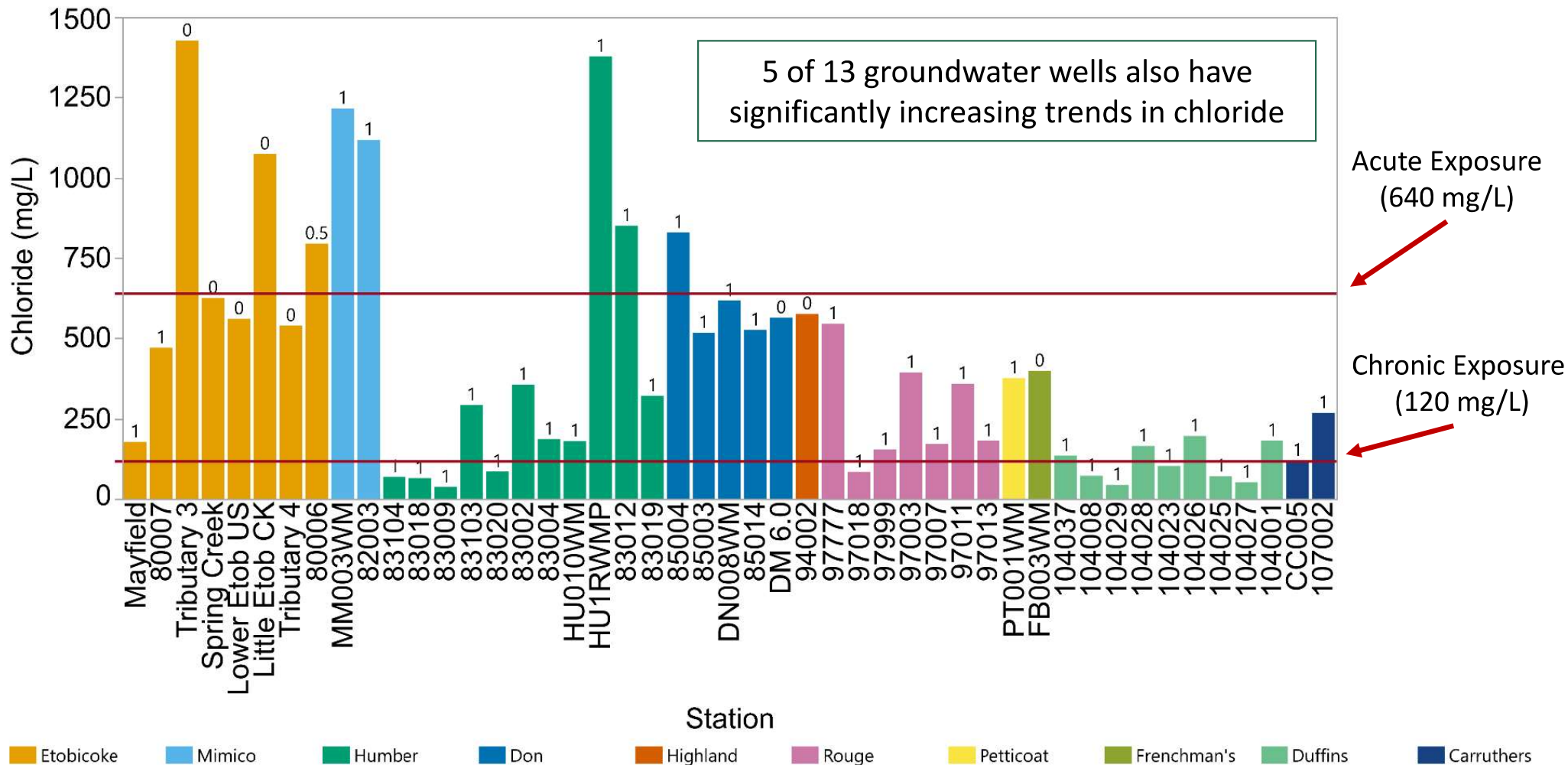
Acute Exposure
(640 mg/L)



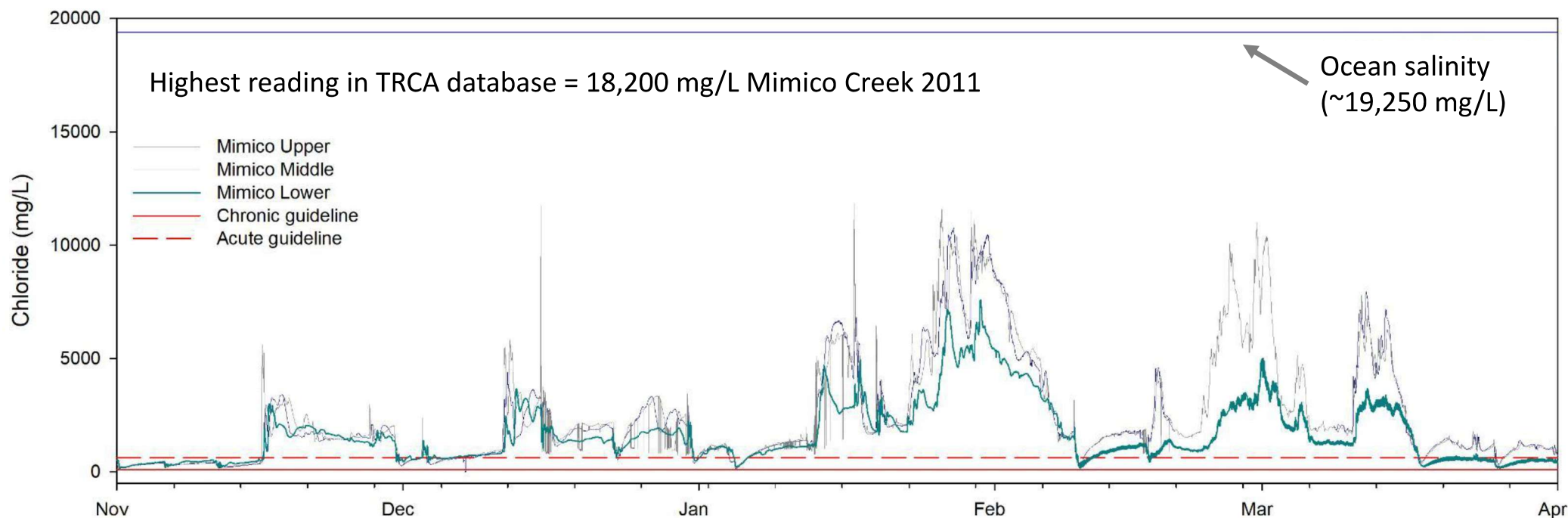
Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

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Winter Salt Concentration in TRCA's Watersheds



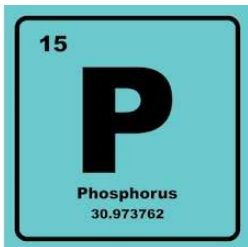
Winter Salt Concentration in TRCA's Watersheds



Funded by a Canada-Ontario
Agreement Grant



Impacts



Phosphorus
and anoxia



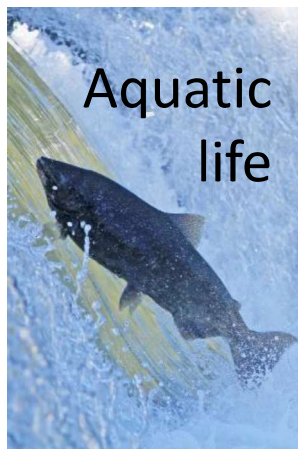
Pet paws



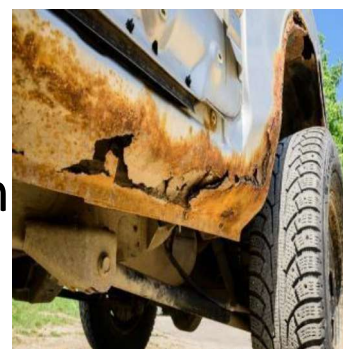
Environ. Sci. Technol. 2018, 52, 24, 14078-14087



Legacy
effects



Vehicle
corrosion



Chemical
cocktails



Wildlife-
vehicle
collisions



The Issue

- **Legal liability** – people over salt because they are afraid of being legally liable if someone slips & falls, etc.
- Leads to:
 - [Sky high insurance rates](#)
 - Loss of income (to settle cases)
 - Job losses
 - Scarcity of contractors
- Societal expectations (bare pavement expectations are not realistic for our region)
 - 25,000 service requests for Toronto from Feb. 8th – Mar. 13th, 2025



John Lesavage/CBC (2021)

Are Winter Maintenance Expectations Reasonable?

- Mu values provided by a Surface Friction Tester: greater than 0.5 considered a safe surface / good friction:
 - From these examples we can see that excess salt yields a lower friction.





The Solution:

Liability Protection Legislation



TITLE LII

ACTIONS, PROCESS, AND SERVICE OF PROCESS

CHAPTER 508

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS

Section 508:22

508:22 Liability Limited for Winter Maintenance.

The New Hampshire Model

To protect New Hampshire waters from increased chloride concentrations, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Green SnowPro Program offers commercial and municipal snow and ice management professionals training and certification.

In return for their efforts, **commercial salt applicators** certified by the program + **property owners or managers** who hire them, are granted liability protection against damages arising from snow and ice conditions.



Smart About Salt Council (SASC)

- The Smart about Salt Council can help property managers through the process of developing a plan and policy, while also discussing how an organization has provided a reasonable level of care in the event of lawsuits.
- Certification of Contractors will also help to ensure that selected service providers possess the skills necessary to implement appropriate best practices for parking lot salt usage.
 - As new contracts are being awarded in the coming years businesses should include important clauses regarding certification and training.
 - TRCA-STEP has also developed such sample contract wording in our [“Procurement Guidance for Parking Lot Snow and Ice Management Version 2.0”](#) document.



Winter Salt Management Program



**Procurement Guidance for Parking Lot
Snow and Ice Management**
Version 2.0

Prepared by:
Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

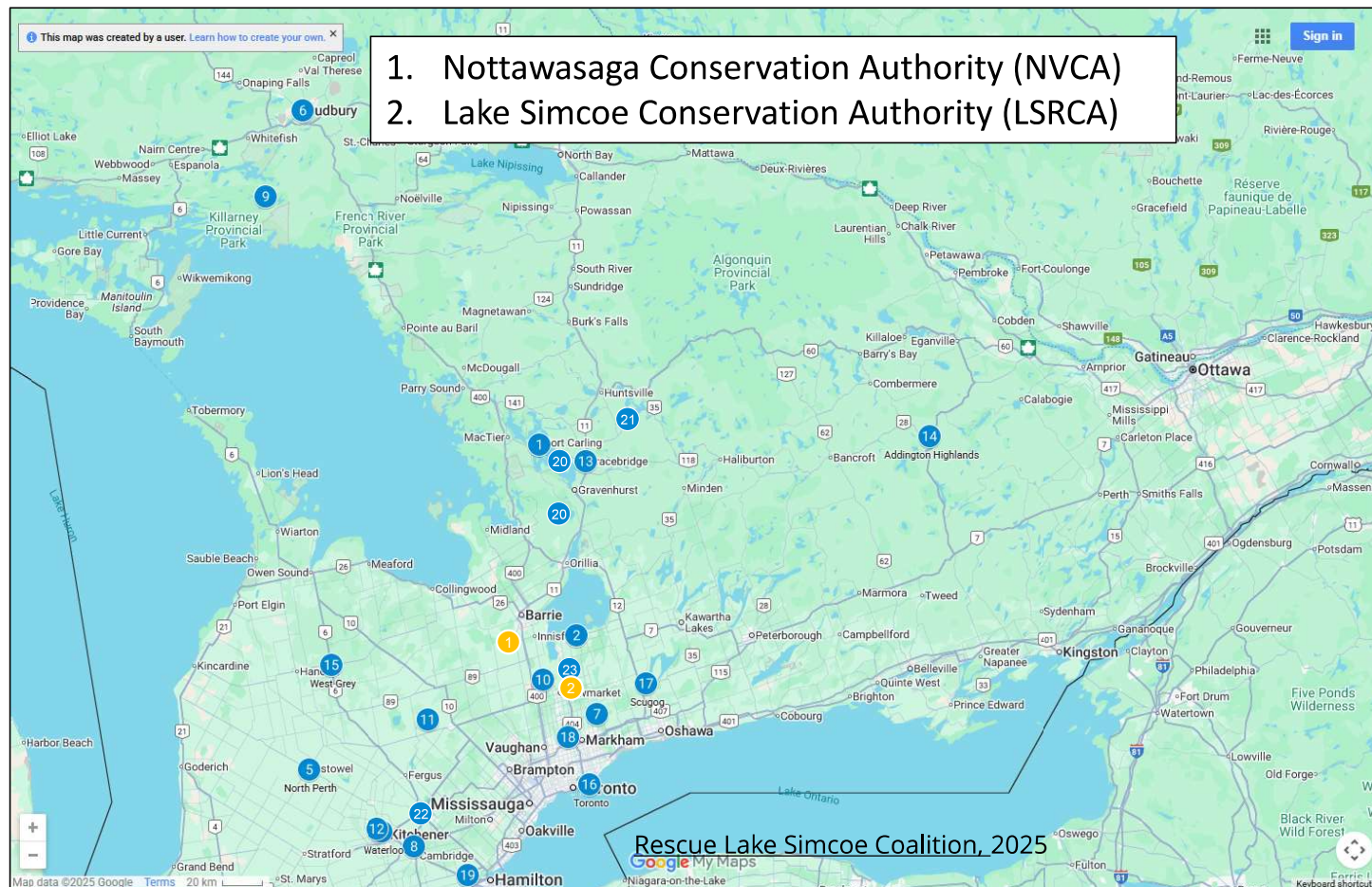
Recommendations

1. To request a resolution from TRCA's Board of Directors calling for provincial action on salt pollution through limited liability protection legislation.
2. To request a resolution from TRCA's Board of Directors calling on the Attorney General of Ontario work urgently with key stakeholders to develop legislation, including enforceable contractor training and a single set of Provincially-endorsed standard best management practices for snow and ice management.



The 23 Current Municipalities & 2 CAs

1. Muskoka District Municipality
2. Georgina
3. Waterloo
4. Malahide
5. North Perth
6. Greater Sudbury
7. Whitchurch-Stouffville
8. Cambridge
9. Municipality Of Killarney
10. Bradford West Gwillimbury
11. Amaranth
12. Waterloo Regional Municipality
13. Bracebridge
14. Addington Highlands
15. West Grey
16. Toronto
17. Scugog
18. Richmond Hill
19. Hamilton
20. Township of Muskoka Lakes
21. Township of Lake of Bays
22. City of Guelph
23. Town of Newmarket



Item - 2025.IE22.15

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Tracking Status

- [City Council](#) adopted this item on June 25 and 26, 2025 without amendments.
- This item was considered by [Infrastructure and Environment Committee](#) on June 11, 2025 and was adopted with amendments. It will be considered by City Council on June 25 and 26, 2025.

[Expand All +](#)
[Collapse All -](#)

City Council consideration on June 25 and 26, 2025

IE22.15 - Minimizing Salt Pollution that Poison Rivers and Streams

Decision Type: ACTION

Status: Adopted

Wards: All

How Municipalities Can Help

- Council resolution in support of limited liability legislation
- Hire contractors trained and certified through Smart About Salt ([Currently 74 fully certified in ON.](#))
- Continual improvement in roads management
- Increased funding opportunities (Fee for service, joint funding proposals)
 - Research opportunities
 - Pilot projects
 - Implementation of BMPs
- Incentives or subsidies for adopting sustainable practices
- Collaboration with other municipalities and CAs to share best practices

***STEP and TRCA-WPES have staff to assist**



 Sustainable Technologies
EVALUATION PROGRAM Fostering Sustainability
Through Innovation

[ABOUT US](#) [PROJECTS](#) [LIVING LABS](#) [EVENTS & TRAINING](#) [NEWS](#) [RESOURCE LIBRARY](#) [CONTACT US](#)



Case Study: Evaluating the performance of different winter maintenance products on permeable and conventional asphalt.



www.trca.ca