

Erin Spring Summary

2015

Nestlé Waters Canada
Erin Spring Site



Erin Overview

Nestlé Waters Canada has been a proud community partner, environmental steward and employer in Wellington County for the last 16 years. Water supply sustainability is as critical to Nestlé as it is to the community.

Nestlé bottles water from the Erin Spring Site at the Aberfoyle facility in Puslinch, near the City of Guelph, in Southern Ontario. The Erin Spring Site is located in the Township of Erin in Wellington County. Pumping for commercial purposes from an on-site well referred to as TW1-88 began in March 2000 (see Figure 1). The water is piped to a nearby stainless steel water storage silo that is used for short-term storage where highway tanker trucks are filled. The water taking is governed by a Permit to Take Water (PTTW) issued by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC), which allows Nestlé to withdraw water at an instantaneous rate of up to 773 L/min for a total of 1,113,000 L/day. From April to September, the instantaneous rate and daily rate can increase up to 946 L/min and 1,362,240 L/day (peaking rate) provided the average daily taking over the month does not exceed 1,113,000 L/day. The current permit will expire on August 31, 2017.

Nestlé will submit a permit renewal application for well TW1-88 to the MOECC in early 2017. The application will seek the same withdrawal limits as the current permit for a period of 10 years, through 2027, although the peaking rates may be removed.

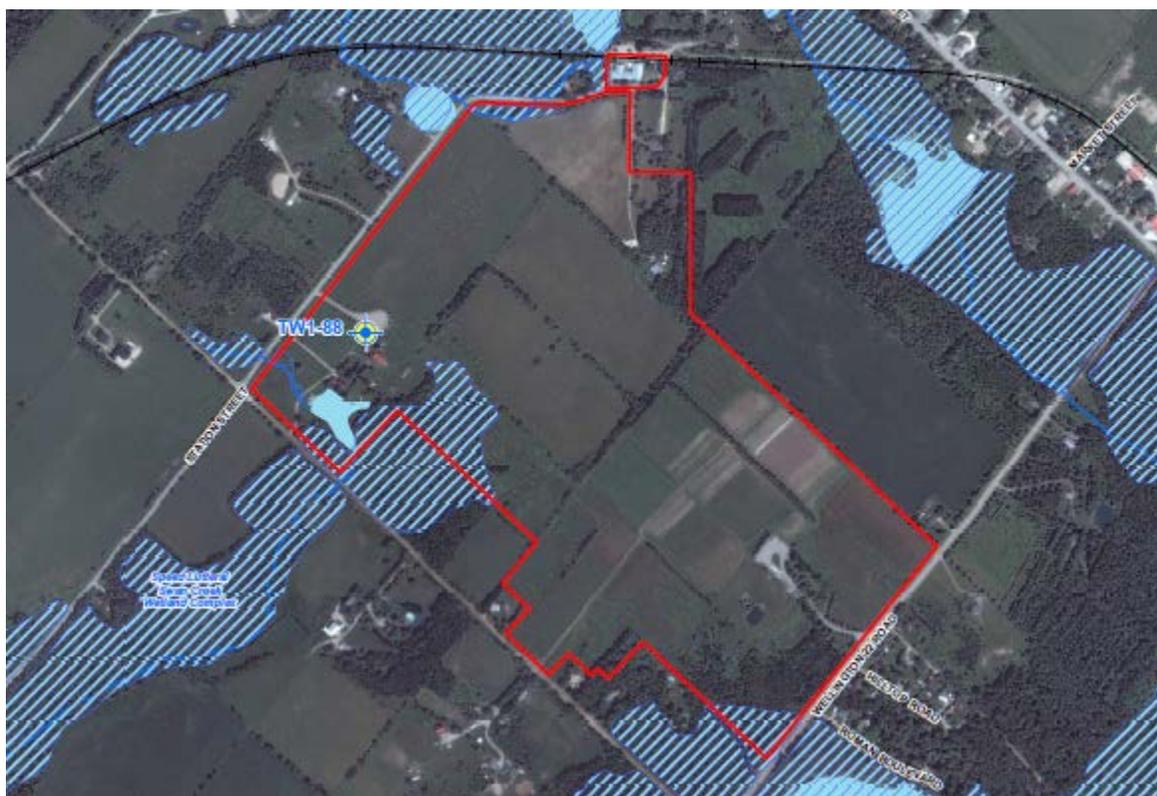


Figure 1. Nestlé Erin Spring Property

Nestlé has conducted testing and studies over the years to ensure that their operations do not diminish the quality and availability of water for other users or the environment. Permit conditions require Nestlé to monitor the natural and pumping-related variations in groundwater and surface water levels, including private wells belonging to local residents. Additionally, Nestlé evaluates wetland vegetation, species diversity, and stream flow to ensure that the groundwater withdrawal does not affect the habitat of water-dependent ecology.

Nestlé is dedicated to managing the water source for long-term sustainability because their business depends on it and because it is the right thing to do. There have been no adverse impacts on the aquifer or ecosystems resulting from 16 years of Nestlé's Erin operations.

2015 Annual Monitoring Report

Supply Well TW1-88

An aquifer is a highly permeable rock or sand formation that stores and transmits significant quantities of water. An aquitard is an impermeable rock or clay formation that impedes the movement of groundwater.

In the Erin Spring area, groundwater is typically derived from a surficial sand and gravel aquifer or a dolostone bedrock aquifer. The surficial overburden aquifer and the deeper bedrock aquifer (Guelph Aquifer) supply water to surrounding residences. Nestlé's well TW1-88 withdraws water from the Guelph aquifer. Since its original construction, the well has been enlarged and filled with cement in the bottom portion of the hole to improve water quality. The current well configuration consists of an 8" diameter stainless steel casing set through the overburden and 2.3 m into the bedrock. Water enters the well from the Guelph aquifer (open portion of hole), between 21.8 and 39.0 metres below ground. The Guelph and Surficial Sand and Gravel aquifers are separated by a till aquitard, which resists the flow of water between the two aquifers.

TW1-88 Permit

Nestlé is permitted to take water from TW1-88 at a rate of up to 773 L/min, or a maximum of 1,113,000 L/day. From April to September, the instantaneous rate and daily rate can increase up to 946 L/min and 1,362,240 L/day (peaking rate) provided the average daily taking over the month does not exceed 1,113,000 L/day. The annual taking over 365 days is limited to 406,245,000 litres. Nestlé does not withdraw this full amount of water, because water is only withdrawn when it is needed for bottling. In 2015, Nestlé withdrew 19% of the permitted volume for the year. The most water Nestlé withdrew in a single day in 2015 was 84% of the permitted limit. The annual volumes of water taken from 2000 to 2015 are shown on Figure 2. The volume of water withdrawn from TW1-88 in 2015 was lower than previous years.

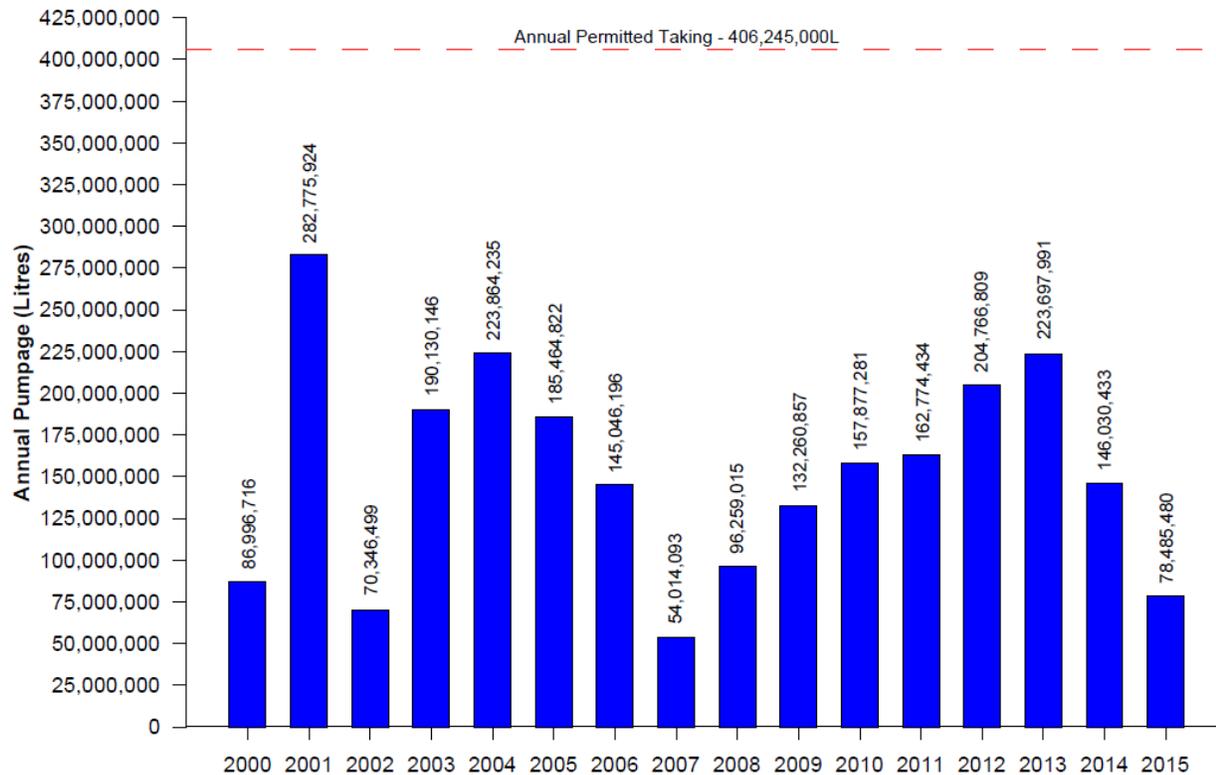


Figure 2. TW1-88 Annual Water Takings

Monitoring Overview

Site Monitoring

Independent scientists are contracted by Nestlé to monitor the groundwater system, surface water features, wetlands and natural environment at the Erin site. Water extraction rates from TW1-88 are recorded by Nestlé and reported to the MOECC. Monitoring efforts ensure that Nestlé’s operations do not adversely affect the groundwater, surface water and natural environments.

The groundwater and surface water monitoring program consists of monitoring at 50 locations within 1.3 km of TW1-88 each month as follows:

- TW1-88 (production well);
- 9 monitoring well nests of between one and two wells each (a total of 15 wells) that are completed at various levels in the bedrock and the overburden;
- 1 staff gauge to measure surface water levels;
- 6 surface water stations to measure stream and pond levels;
- 7 mini-piezometer nests (a total of 14 piezometers) to measure shallow groundwater levels; and
- 13 private wells.

The ecological monitoring consists of:

- Aquatic monitoring;
- Terrestrial monitoring; and
- Water temperature monitoring.

Monitoring Results

Groundwater monitoring shows that water levels in the bedrock aquifer vary with pumping by Nestlé with some minor seasonal influence. Nestlé's pumping results in short-term water level changes, which decrease with distance from the supply well.

Figure 3 illustrates groundwater conditions on Nestlé's property at a well approximately 450 m southeast of TW1-88. Water levels (middle graph) are stable over the years with little impact from Nestlé's daily pumping (top graph). Similarly, there is not much change in the water levels related to long-term precipitation trends (i.e. higher precipitation in 2011 and 2013).

The water levels in the overburden do not appear to be influenced by pumping TW1-88. The bedrock and overburden aquifers do not show a hydraulic connection at the current rate of taking. Water levels in 2015 are within the range of water levels observed in the past.

Water level fluctuations within the surface water appear to be the result of seasonal and long term variations in precipitation and recharge and do not appear to be the result of pumping from TW1-88.

Overall, the trend of water level variation in the production aquifer is stable and the groundwater taking from TW1-88 has not caused a long-term declining trend in the aquifer water level. No impacts are observed to the overburden aquifer or the surface water features.

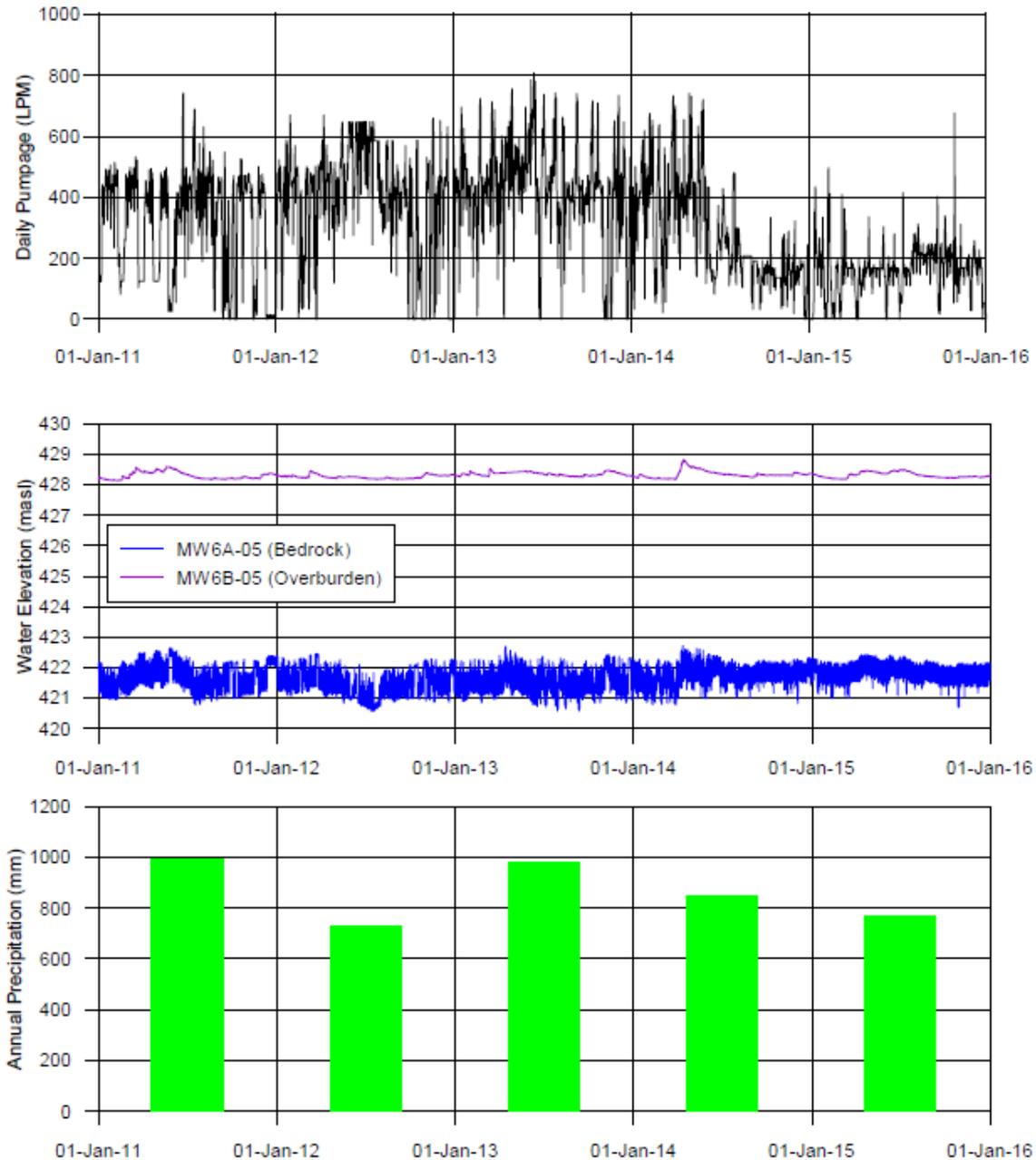


Figure 3. Hydrograph of Monitoring Wells (MW6-05 nest) 450 m Southeast of TW1-88 with Precipitation (from Orangeville) and Pumping (from TW1-88) Plots

Summary

Nestlé Waters Canada takes its environmental stewardship responsibilities seriously and is committed to sustainable management of natural resources. Nestlé is committed to being accessible and answering questions with respect to the water taking. Nestlé’s Erin water withdrawal activity has not resulted in adverse impacts to groundwater, surface water, wetlands or other natural resources.