

A **Risk Management Plan** is a strategy to regulate how a significant drinking water threat activity is undertaken on a specific property. It outlines what actions are required to control how the activity is carried out so the risk to the municipal drinking water source is reduced or eliminated.

Policies in local Source Protection Plans **require** Risk Management Plans (RMPs) for fuel storage if they are located within certain vulnerable areas near municipal wells to manage the threat to the drinking water supply. The requirement is identified in the following policies:

- Policy: FUEL-1-LB-S58 in the [Mississippi-Rideau Source Protection Plan](#) (See Section 3.5.2, page 47)
- Policy: FUEL-1 in the [Raisin-South Nation Source Protection Plan](#) (See Section 3.3, page 18)

These policies identify that an RMP is required to ensure that fuel tanks meet specific design and operational standards. The fuel tank must be protected from physical damage, fuel tanks are required to be inspected annually and a spills prevention and mitigation plan must be in place, including knowledge of who to contact in case of a spill. In addition, fuel tanks must be replaced on a regular schedule, every 10 to 25 years, depending on the type and age of fuel tank.

If the fuel tank is replaced with an alternate heating source that is not considered a drinking water threat, then an RMP is not required. The Fuel Tank Replacement Rebate Program provides funding to help replace existing fuel oil tanks where they are a threat to municipal drinking water resources.