



OUR FRESHWATER RESOURCES



Where Does Our Water Come From...?

The Great Lakes

The Great Lakes basin is home to 96% of Ontario's population. It contributes to approximately 37% of Canada's economic activity in GDP. The Great Lakes are the largest system of fresh surface water on earth, containing roughly 21% of the world's fresh surface water. However, less than 1% of Great Lakes water is renewed annually by precipitation and snow melt.ⁱ

Lake Ontario: Toronto's Waters

Toronto's water comes from Lake Ontario, the 14th largest lake in the world. While it has the smallest surface area among the five Great Lakes, its average depth is second to that of Lake Superior. It is the source of drinking water to 9 million people in Ontario and New York State. Lake Ontario's deep cool waters, is the reason for the development and success of En Wave's Deep Lake Water Cooling system which harnesses underwater low temperatures for sustainable cooling. To learn more about the technology, [click here](#).ⁱⁱ

Toronto's Watersheds

Toronto lies within a series of nested drainage basins, with six main river watersheds running from east to west, and the Lake Ontario watershed along the shoreline. There are eleven watersheds located in Toronto and the Toronto Region.

According to the USGS, "A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that falls in it and drains off of it goes to a common outlet."ⁱⁱⁱ /SFC is located in the Lake Ontario Waterfront watershed^{iv} because the rainwater that falls in it drains off into Lake Ontario. To see what watershed your home belongs to, [click here](#).



Freshwater Issues

According to Environment and Climate Change Canada, 50% to 90% of coastal wetlands in many areas have been lost as a result of development, pollution, invasive species, water level fluctuations and climate change impacts.^v

- **WATER QUALITY:** High pollution from wastewater overflow, industry and agriculture causes ongoing threats to the quality of Lake Ontario's waters. Pollution affects the drinkability of water, recreation and ecological viability of plants and animals
- **WATER QUANTITY:** The effects of warm winters and reduced precipitation have affected the Great Lakes including Lake Ontario due to the low rate of regeneration. Water shortages in certain areas of Ontario have been experienced over the past decade^{vi}
- **INVASIVE SPECIES:** Ontario has the highest risk of species invasions compared to other Canadian provinces. The cost of invasive species in the Great Lakes is estimated at over \$100 million annually. Most recently Asian Carp has been found in the Great Lakes which pose a significant risk to the viability of native fish and plants^{vii}
- **WATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE:** The unpredictability of future weather patterns due to climate change poses risks that are and will continue to be felt through water. Flooding in some parts of Canada such as Southern Ontario and Quebec, while droughts are expected in the Prairie region^{viii}

Did you know?

Canadians use nearly 6,400 litres of water every day, which is more water than a daily 10-minute shower produces in two months.

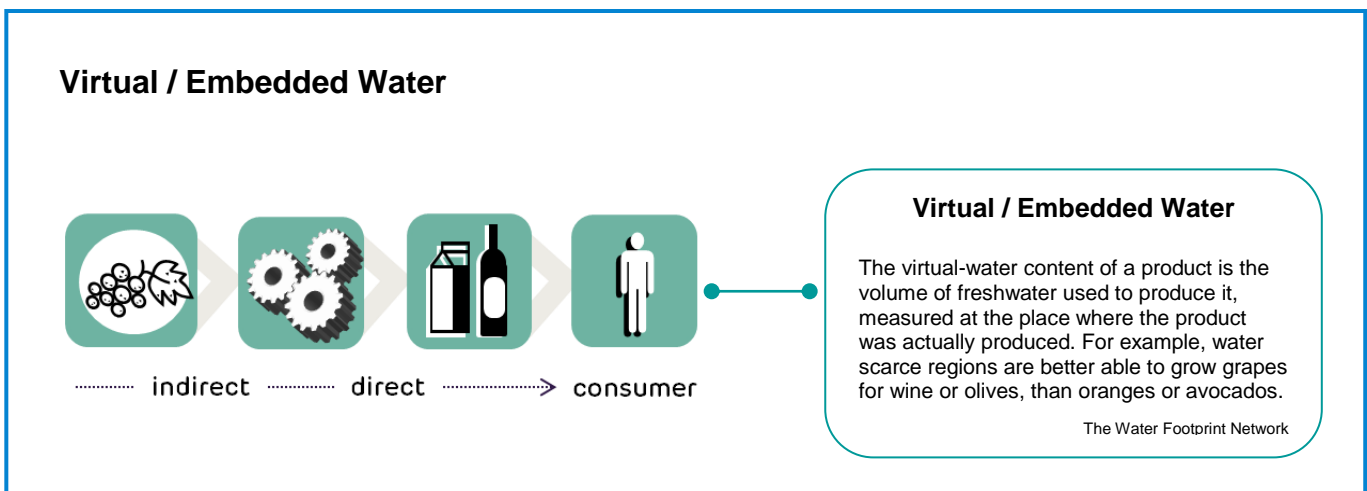
The Walter & Duncan Gordon Foundation

Our Water Footprint

Canadians are among the highest consumers of water in the world. Our water footprint includes the actual water we use for bathing and drinking, as well as the embedded or virtual water that is associated with the food we eat and products we use (see info box below for more on Virtual Water)^{ix}.

Our water footprint also relates to how we use energy. The second highest energy use in the City of Toronto is associated with the delivery and treatment of domestic water. That does not include heating and cooling the water we use. This relationship between water and energy is known as the Water-Energy Nexus.

- To learn more about Canada's water footprint, [click here](#)
- To watch a video about individual and collective water footprint (6.50 min.), [click here](#)



More Information

- To learn about how you can save water at home and work, visit /SFC's Sustainability Resource Centre, by [clicking here](#)
- For questions or suggestions contact us:
 - Phone: 416.364.0758
 - Email: sfc-sustainability@quadreal.com

End Notes

- ⁱ Environment and Climate Change Canada: Great Lakes Quick Facts. <https://www.ec.gc.ca/grandslacs-greatlakes/default.asp?lang=En&n=B4E65F6F-1>
- ⁱⁱ Lake Ontario Waterkeeper: Lake Ontario. <http://www.waterkeeper.ca/lake-ontario/>
- ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) Water Science School. <https://water.usgs.gov/edu/watershed.html>
- ^{iv} Text box: TRCA: Watershed Management. <https://trca.ca/conservation/watershed-management/>
Image, page 1: Evergreen: Watershed Toolkit. https://www.evergreen.ca/downloads/pdfs/watershed-toolkit/GTAwatersheds_FINAL.pdf
- ^v Environment and Climate Change Canada: Great Lakes Quick Facts. <https://www.ec.gc.ca/grandslacs-greatlakes/default.asp?lang=En&n=B4E65F6F-1>
- ^{vi} Ontario Farmers Association <http://www.ofa.on.ca/issues/overview/water-issues.aspx>
Government of Ontario <https://www.ontario.ca/page/managing-your-water-well-times-water-shortage>
The Globe and Mail: Low Water Levels Keep Boat in Dock (2010) by Anna Mehler Paperny
<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/toronto/low-water-keeps-boats-in-dock/article1210829/>
- ^{vii} Environment and Climate Change Canada: Great Lakes Quick Facts. <https://www.ec.gc.ca/grandslacs-greatlakes/default.asp?lang=En&n=B4E65F6F-1>
- ^{viii} Environment and Climate Change Canada: The Science of Climate Change, <http://www.ec.gc.ca/sc-cs/Default.asp?lang=En&n=A5F83C26-1>
- ^{ix} The Water Footprint Network: What is a Water Footprint? <http://waterfootprint.org/en/water-footprint/what-is-water-footprint/>