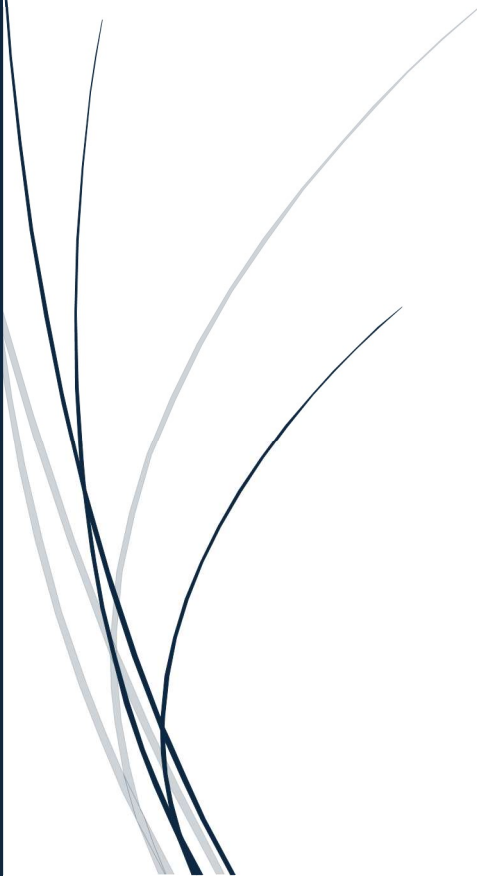


# Erin Spring Summary



White Wolf Property Management Inc.  
Erin Site



## Erin Overview

White Wolf Property Management Inc. purchased the property from Blue Triton Brands (formerly Nestlé Waters Canada) in 2025. White Wolf is pleased to join the community and, with its strong background in environmental practices, is committed to being a responsible community partner. Water supply sustainability is a priority for White Wolf, just as it is for the community.

Water from the Erin Spring Site will be used for bottling. The Erin Spring Site is located in the Township of Erin, Wellington County. Commercial pumping from the on-site well, identified as TW1-88, began in 2000 under Nestlé Waters Canada (see Figure 1 for well location). The water is piped to a nearby stainless-steel storage silo for short-term storage, where highway tanker trucks are filled for transport. Water taking is regulated by a Permit to Take Water (PTTW) issued by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP), which allows withdrawals at an instantaneous rate of up to 773 L/min, to a maximum of 1,113,000 L/day.

In October 2025, a new PTTW was issued to White Wolf Property Management Inc. under the same conditions as the previous permit held by Blue Triton.



*Figure 1. White Wolf's Erin Spring Property*

Permit conditions require White Wolf to monitor both natural and pumping-related variations in groundwater and surface water levels. Stream flow is also monitored to ensure

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that groundwater withdrawals do not negatively affect water-dependent ecosystems. White Wolf is committed to managing the water source for long-term sustainability because environmental protection is both a responsibility and a priority.

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## **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 a low-permeability rock or clay formation that restricts the movement of groundwater.

In the Erin Spring area, groundwater used for water supply is typically drawn from either a surficial sand and gravel aquifer or a dolostone bedrock aquifer. The surficial overburden aquifer and the upper bedrock aquifer (Guelph Formation) supply water to surrounding residences. Well TW1-88 withdraws water from the upper bedrock aquifer.

The well is constructed with an 8-inch-diameter stainless steel casing that extends through the overburden and 2.3 m into the bedrock. Water enters the well from the open portion of the borehole within the upper bedrock aquifer, between 21.8 and 39.0 metres below ground surface. The upper bedrock and surficial sand and gravel aquifers are separated by a till aquitard, which restricts the movement of water between the two aquifers.

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## **TW1-88 Permit**

White Wolf is permitted to withdraw water from well TW1-88 at a rate of up to 773 L/min, to a maximum of 1,113,000 L/day. The current permit expires on November 15, 2026.

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## **Site Monitoring**

Independent scientists contracted by White Wolf monitor the groundwater system, surface water features, wetlands, and the natural environment at the Erin site. Water extraction rates from well TW1-88 are recorded and reported to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). These monitoring efforts ensure that site operations do not adversely affect groundwater, surface water, or the surrounding natural environment.

The groundwater and surface water monitoring program includes 37 monitoring points within 1.3 km of TW1-88, as follows:

- TW1-88 (production well)
- 8 monitoring well nests with two wells each (16 wells total), completed at various depths in bedrock and overburden
- 5 surface water stations to measure stream levels
- 7 mini-piezometer nests (14 piezometers total) to measure shallow groundwater levels
- 1 private well

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## Summary

White Wolf takes its environmental stewardship responsibilities seriously and is committed to the sustainable management of natural resources. The company will continue to ensure that its operations do not result in adverse impacts to groundwater, surface water, wetlands, or other natural resources.