

Hello,

As a permanent resident of Twin Lakes, I have read SUMMIT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS GROUP INC.'s Aquifer Capacity Study of Twin Lakes. It echoes exactly, Canada's most reputable hydrogeologist, Dr. Van der Kamp's findings in 1981. That is – Twin Lake's aquifer output is greater than the input of water. The water input comes from a very small mountainous watershed area in a semi-arid desert region, which relies on snow cap build up. Therefore, the precipitation is minimal at best, and usually evaporates quickly.

Twin Lakes water levels are 7 feet lower than average historically recorded low levels...and dropping. Because of global warming, it is best to take a conservative outlook on the Okanagan Similkameen's sustainable future water collection levels. Monitoring ground water levels though, is out of the question because B.C. is the only province in Canada that does not monitor and regulate its groundwater supply.

The sobering conclusion to SUMMIT's Twin Lake's aquifer study is that since the RDOS has permitted an 18 hole golf course which draws water from the same aquifer since 2007, there is an undeniable correlation between the Twin Lakes 24/7 sprinkling methods, and the extreme drop in the Twin Lakes water levels.

Frighteningly, for Twin Lakes 75 permanent residents, the RDOS is also looking at approving a large development of up to 250 housing units on the Twin Lakes Golf Course lands. It seems an Asian group of investors has just bought approximately acres on the same aquifer, approximately half a kilometre away, with the intention of building a resort. The same identified over used aquifer is expected to support the resort, the golf course, the golf course development, and the 75 permanent residents. How is any of this possible? The Twin Lakes aquifer was identified as unable to support its existing full time residents and part time residents needs, in 1981 by Dr. Van der Kamp. Dr Van der Kamp has become an internationally respected hydrogeologist who, with the advent of global warming, has had to take his team of scientists to many other countries in the world since his Twin lakes aquifer study in 1981. Now, the SUMMIT group's \$20,000.00 study findings echo exactly those of Dr. Van der Kamp.

There are a huge variety of plant, bird, amphibian and animal species at risk here too. The Okanagan Similkameen Valley is habitat and migratory drop off for over 300 species, 50 of which are blue or red listed as endangered or near extinct. Where is the political will of the RDOS to take a long range proactive position on protecting its current residents and identified amphibian, bird, fish, and animal species? Twin Lakes are annually stocked with fingerling trout – this month, 1500. For the RDOS to allow unfettered development at this rate, will only result in the extermination of many living species, plus the complete depletion of water for any residents in the Twin Lakes district. The RDOS has seen Summerland's Faulder aquifer dry up. The first RDOS district has dried up. As a resident of the next identified susceptible area of the Regional District of the Okanagan Similkameen, the (RDOS) will face many class action law suits by myself, businesses and residents of the Twin Lakes district (Lower Nipit Improvement District) in the very near future as our lake and wells dry up – and they will. None of this is rocket science. The RDOS is a desert with a finite amount of water plus global warming. The United Nations recent International Water Day highlighted the Okanagan Valley as one of the most fragile areas to live because of its popularity for agriculture, tourism and residential immigration.

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