

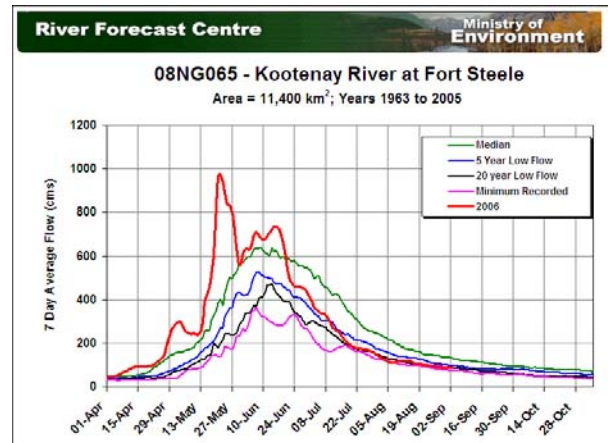
LOW STREAMFLOW ADVISORY KOOTENAY REGION

CURRENT WATER SUPPLIES

Rivers in a large portion of the province are experiencing low streamflow conditions. In some areas, streamflows are near record low flows. These include the Thompson, Nicola and Similkameen basins, and portions of the Boundary and Kootenay

The current low streamflow situation in the Boundary and Kootenay results from a number of factors. First, although the 2005/06 winter produced a slightly above normal snowpack, the spring snowmelt occurred three weeks earlier than usual. Snowmelt in the Kootenay was largely over by late May or early June, following a period of near record heat in mid-May. Since then, during June, July and August, the weather has been persistently warm and dry. Rainfall in most areas of the province has been only 30-70% of normal for June and July, and generally less than 50% of normal during August. Portions of the Boundary and Kootenay were particularly dry during August. Grand Forks received 3.3 mm of rain (9% of normal) and Castlegar received 11.4 mm (28% of normal), while New Denver received 39 mm (62% of normal), and Creston received 24.4 mm (62% of normal). Temperatures during July and August have been above normal, and sunshine abundant.

Some rivers in the Boundary and Kootenay are currently near extreme low flows of record. The Kootenay River at Fort Steele is below a 20-year return period low flow (which means that, on average, the river level falls this low only one year out of 20). Other rivers, such as the Bull, Elk, Moyie, Kettle and Slokan are generally in the 5-10 year return period low flow range. The Granby River at Grand Forks is only slightly above its historic low flow of record.



The current weather forecast suggests light and scattered rain may occur in the region area over September 8th and 9th. However, the significant and prolonged rainfall required to ease the low flow conditions is not in the forecast.

With the warm and dry weather continuing into September, streamflows in the Boundary and Kootenay will continue to drop.

The Province is continuing to closely monitor the situation. Information about streamflows, groundwater levels, precipitation and snowpack is available on the River Forecast Centre's website:

www.env.gov.bc.ca/rfc/

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change projections generally predict that British Columbia could expect warmer but wetter winters (i.e. more rain, less snowpack), earlier snowmelt and higher runoff, and lower summer streamflows that need to be managed for longer periods of hot and dry weather. The changing patterns will also affect groundwater recharge and withdrawals.

Information about climate change in British Columbia is available on the following websites:

www.env.gov.bc.ca/air/climate/

or

www.ec.gc.ca/climate/

While climate change projections are focused on longer term trends, the recent years of low snowpack at lower elevations, advanced snowmelt and low flow conditions in the summer demonstrate that we need to be prepared for weather variability now, and for the future.

DRINKING WATER

Low water levels can result in warmer water temperatures and an increase in the concentrations of nutrients or contaminants, which can lead to poor water quality. Planning to ensure that there is an alternate drinking water source available is important. Having the water quality tested in an alternate supply now means that you will be ready if you need to move to that supply later. Plan in advance if activities such as disinfection seem likely, and be prepared for more intensive monitoring if your supplies experience low water levels. For information and updates on the Provincial Drinking Water Program, visit: www.healthservices.gov.bc.ca/protect/water.html

FISH AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Low water levels in streams are deadly for fish. When water levels drop in rivers and streams, fish and other aquatic life can be stranded in small pools. Low water flows can also lead to higher water temperatures, which increase stress and deaths in fish and other aquatic species. Low water can also expose physical barriers that prevent fish from reaching spawning grounds and may affect fish that have already been identified by the *Species At Risk Act* as an endangered species.

For information regarding fish habitat protection and the brochure "Complying with the Fisheries Act", visit:

www-heb.pac.dfo-

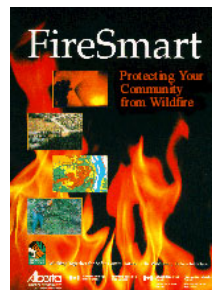
mpo.gc.ca/publications/publications_e.htm

AGRICULTURE

Many of the sources for irrigation water in British Columbia are surface water supplies that are snowmelt-fed and therefore at risk during low flows. Low flow conditions can limit the water available for irrigation during the growing season for many crops, and during the hottest and driest part of the summer. Without appropriate amounts of water, many crops will be stressed, and for crops that take longer to establish themselves such as fruit trees and grape vines, the impact of one summer's low flows can be long term. The economic prosperity and food supplies of entire regions can be affected by the impacts that low flows can have on agriculture. To learn about improving irrigation efficiency and different strategies for managing during times of reduced water availability visit: www.agf.gov.bc.ca/drought/index.htm

FOREST FIRES

In the case of a forest fire, local water supplies may be used for fire fighting, leaving communities to use alternative sources that may not meet Provincial drinking water standards. For information on forest fires and reducing the risk to personal property from wild fires: www.for.gov.bc.ca/protect/



DAM SAFETY

In many parts of the province, stream and river flow is not adequate to provide the water supply required for our various needs. As a result, there are over 2000 licensed storage dams in BC that store water. It is important that dam owners inspect their dams as well as maintain and operate them in accordance with the conditions of their water licence and the Operation, Maintenance and Surveillance Manual. Storing water above the full supply level in a reservoir can have serious dam safety implications. Dam

safety information is available at:
www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/public_safety/dam_safety/index.html

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Withdrawal of water for domestic, agricultural and industrial use contributes to low streamflows. Reducing water use and protecting vulnerable water supplies will help ensure that there is sufficient water to last throughout the end of summer and autumn.

If you share your water source with other licensees, you are encouraged to work together to share the resource and meet in-stream needs.

Water conservation tips include:

- Check for leaks in infrastructure, pipes and hoses, and encourage water users to do the same
- Implement watering restrictions, promote watering only early in the morning, not during the hottest point of the day, and on gardens only—not driveways, roads or sidewalks. A monthly or weekly irrigation schedule can be developed by using the landscape irrigation calculator at: www.irrigationbc.com
- For agricultural irrigation, implement an irrigation scheduling

program using real-time weather data from www.farmwest.com and soil moisture sensing equipment at: www.agf.gov.bc.ca/drought

- Improve water system efficiencies when and wherever possible.
- Educate large users and your local community on the supply system and the need for water conservation.
- Implement drought response and water conservation plans.
- Communicate with your customers and community about low water levels and what they can do to reduce water waste.

REGULAR UPDATES

The status of snow pack, streamflow and precipitation conditions in the province are provided on the River Forecast Centre website: www.env.gov.bc.ca/rfc/

If you would like to receive regular updates by email, please send an email to: Water.Stewardship@gov.bc.ca using the subject line: Email updates.



CONTACTS:

Drinking Water Quality Concerns

Local Health Authorities

<http://www.healthservices.gov.bc.ca/socsec/contacts.html>

Community Water Shortages

Provincial Emergency Program

www.pep.bc.ca/about_pep/offices.html

Fisheries Information and Fish Flow Requirements

Local Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) office

www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Contact_e.htm

OR

Local Office: Environmental Stewardship, Ministry of Environment

http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/esd/esd_reg_ops.html

Water Allocation and Water Conservation Questions

Local Office: Water Stewardship, Ministry of Environment

<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/contacts.html>