



Annual Report

North Beach Handpump Water System



located in Golden Ears Provincial Park

for the period:
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

This water system is owned by:
The BC Ministry of Environment

and operated by:
SSG Holdings Ltd.

Questions or requests for further information about this report should be directed to:

SSG Holdings Ltd.

PO Box 215
Maple Ridge, BC V2X 7G1
(604) 466-8325
ssgparks@telus.net

This report was prepared on:
February 28, 2017

This annual report contains a summary of Bacteriological Water Quality Results for the
North Beach Handpump Water System
during the period described above,
and any other information required by the Drinking Water Officer.

DRINKING WATER SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT

Reporting Period: January 1st to December 31st, 2016 (year)

Water System Golden Ears Provincial Park - North Beach Handpump Water System

Water System Owner Ministry of Environment

Primary Contact Name (Operator or Manager) Stu Burgess, SSG Holdings Ltd.

Phone Number (Operator or Manager) (604) 466-8325

E-mail (Operator or Manager) ssgparks@telus.net

DESCRIBE YOUR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

What is the Source(s) of Raw Water?

Deep Well Shallow Well Surface Water Other

If other, specify details:

Does the Drinking Water System have Primary Disinfection? Yes No

Chlorination Ultraviolet Light Ozone Other

If other, specify details:

Does the Drinking Water System have Secondary Disinfection? Yes No

Chlorination Other

If other, specify details:

Does the Drinking Water System have Filtration? Yes No

Check all boxes that apply

Cartridge Filter(s) Carbon Filter Sand Filtration Reverse Osmosis Other

If other, specify details:

PUBLIC REPORTING

Emergency Response & Contingency Plan (ERCP)

Is your ERCP up to Date? Yes No

How do you Inform the System Users of the ERCP?

Hand Delivered Bulletin Board Newspaper Utility Bill Insert Website

Other (specify details) Referral to website when telephone enquiries received at business office

Drinking Water System Annual Report**How do you Inform the System Users of the Annual Report?**

Hand Delivered Bulletin Board Newspaper Utility Bill Insert Website

Other (specify details) Referral to website when telephone enquiries received at business office

COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATING PERMIT

List the conditions of your Operating Permit (Contact the DWO for a copy if needed):

April - September Only

Are you in compliance with your Operating Permit?

Yes

No

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTING AND DRINKING WATER PROTECTION REGULATION WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

How many bacteriological samples were collected during this reporting period?

20

What is the minimum required sampling frequency for this system? (#samples/month)

4/month

Additional sampling details:

Was the minimum required sampling frequency achieved?

Yes

No

Comments:

Bacteriological summary attached to this report?

Yes

No

If no, how do the users of the system view the results?

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR POTABLE WATER

Parameter:

Standard:

Did this system meet standard?

Escherichia coli
(for all samples)

No detectable *Escherichia coli* per 100ml

Yes

No

Total Coliform Bacteria
(if only 1 sample collected in a 30 day period)

No detectable total coliform bacteria per 100ml

Yes

No

Total Coliform Bacteria
(if more than 1 sample collected in a 30 day period)

No more than 10% of samples contain total coliform bacteria, **and** No sample has more than 10 total coliform bacteria per 100ml

Yes

No

If the system did not meet any of above Drinking Water Protection Regulation standards, record the results in the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Date	TC/100ml	E.coli/100ml	Reason	Corrective Action
12-Sep-2016	13		unknown	none taken - system shut down for winter

CHEMICAL SAMPLING COMPLETED DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Was any chemical sampling conducted during reporting period? Yes No

If no, when were the last chemical samples conducted for this system?

(date) 01-May-2014 Don't Know Never

If yes, did all water samples meet the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality?

Yes No

If any water samples did not meet the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, record the results in the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Parameter	Result	Corrective Action / Treatment / Comments

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Does the system have analyzers for continuous monitoring? Yes No

If yes, check all boxes that apply:

Chlorine Turbidity Other (details)

Are the results available on request?

If any additional testing or sampling was conducted, record results in the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Additional Testing & Reason for Sampling	Corrective Action Taken

WATER QUALITY COMPLAINTS

Were there any water quality complaints in this reporting period? (e.g. taste, odour, colour etc.) Yes No

If yes, complete the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Date	Water Quality Complaint	Corrective Action / Treatment

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

Were there any operational problems during this reporting period? (e.g. insufficient water supply, malfunction of disinfection equipment, line breaks, elevated turbidity etc.). Yes No

If yes, complete the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Incident Date	Type of Operational Problem	Corrective Action Taken

MAJOR UPGRADES/REPAIRS & EXPENSES

Were there any major upgrades/repairs or any major costs incurred during this reporting period? Yes No

If yes, complete the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Major Upgrades/Expenses	Details
Improvements required by DWO	
Additions/changes to system	
Purchase or install new equipment	
Equipment repair or replacement	
Annual maintenance of system	
Specialist report	
Other	

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Are there any plans for future improvements? Yes No

If yes, complete the table below; attach additional sheets if necessary.

Future Upgrades or Improvements	Estimated Date of Completion

DATE COMPLETED: 28-Feb-2017	COMPLETED BY: Stu Burgess
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Sample Range Report

Fraser Health Authority

Facility Name: Golden Ears Provincial Park - North Beach Handpump WS

Date Range: Jan 1 2016 to Dec 31 2016

Operator

Sampling Site	Date Collected	Total Coliform	E. Coli	Fecal Coliform
<u>North Beach</u>				
<u>Campground,</u>				
<u>Handpump</u>				
	5/4/2016	L1	L1	
	5/9/2016	L1	L1	
	5/16/2016	C		
	5/24/2016	L1	L1	
	5/30/2016	L1	L1	
	6/6/2016	L1	L1	
	6/13/2016	L1	L1	
	6/20/2016	L1	L1	
	6/27/2016	L1	L1	
	7/4/2016	L1	L1	
	7/11/2016	L1	L1	
	7/18/2016	L1	L1	
	7/25/2016	L1	L1	
	8/3/2016	L1	L1	
	8/8/2016	L1	L1	
	8/15/2016	L1	L1	
	8/22/2016	L1	L1	
	8/29/2016	L1	L1	
	9/6/2016	L1	L1	
	9/12/2016	<u>13</u>	<u>L1</u>	
Total Positive:		1	0	0

Result Values: E - estimated L - less than G - greater than

Samples that contain total coliform:	1		5.00% of total
Samples that contain e. coli:	0		0.00% of total
Samples that contain fecal coliform:	0		0.00% of total
Number of consecutive samples that contain total coliform:	0		
Number of samples that contain total coliform in last 30 days:	0/0		
Total number of samples:	20		

Comments:

Environmental Health Officer
Feb 8 2017

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CALL: Kevin Freer (604) 870-7900



Arsenic in Drinking Water

Arsenic is found naturally in the rocks in the Earth's crust. Drinking water containing arsenic can have serious short-term and long-term health effects.

How does arsenic get in drinking water?

Arsenic can get in drinking water from natural deposits or runoff from agriculture, mining and industrial processes.

In BC, natural minerals are the most common sources of arsenic in drinking water.

The amount of arsenic in ground water supplies like wells is usually higher than in surface water supplies such as lakes, streams and rivers.

What are the health effects of arsenic exposure?

Short to medium term (days to weeks) exposure to very high levels of arsenic in drinking water can lead to arsenic poisoning.

Symptoms of exposure to high levels of arsenic include stomach pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and impaired nerve function, which may result in 'pins and needles' sensation in hands and feet.

Arsenic can also cause skin changes, which include darkening, and wart-like or corn-like growths. These are mostly found on the palms of the hands or bottoms of the feet.

As children tend to drink more water per unit of body weight than adults, they may have more exposure to arsenic in drinking water.

As a result children may be at greater risk of illness when higher levels of arsenic are present.

Long-term (years to decades) exposure to even relatively low amounts of arsenic in drinking water can increase your risk of developing certain cancers, including:

- skin,
- lung,
- kidney, and
- bladder cancer.

The risk of cancer is the reason for developing the Canadian guideline for arsenic in drinking water.

What amount of arsenic causes health effects?

Health Canada set a Maximum Acceptable Concentration (MAC) of 10 micrograms per litre for arsenic in drinking water.

This level was set based on the ability to treat water practicably to this level. This amount is still linked with a health risk higher than the level considered to be a very minor risk. For this reason people should consider taking precautions with their drinking water even if the arsenic levels are slightly below the guideline.

For more information on *The Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality* see, http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/sum_guide-res_recom/index-eng.php

How do I know if there is arsenic in my drinking water?

Public drinking water systems are monitored regularly. In drinking water, arsenic has no odor or taste. It is detected by a chemical test. However, most private wells are not tested routinely for water quality or contaminants.

It is the well owner's responsibility to test the water for arsenic. Any well may contain arsenic or other contaminants. Private wells should be tested regularly for water quality. For more information, see HealthLink BC File [#05b Should I Get My Well Water Tested?](#)

Contact your local public health unit or public health inspector for information on the testing process in British Columbia.

What can I do if there is arsenic in my drinking water?

Water with arsenic is only a concern if it is being used for drinking or preparing food.

Exposure through breathing and skin contact is not harmful. For example, there are no known health effects from hand washing, bathing or washing clothing in water with arsenic.

If an initial test detects arsenic, even at levels below the guideline, it is important to have a second test done to confirm the results. If arsenic is present, then you can use another source for drinking water or treat the current source.

There are several treatment devices and options including reverse osmosis filters and distillation. Chlorination and mechanical filters do not remove arsenic from water. Boiling water may increase the concentration of arsenic.

There is no regulatory control over treatment devices for private homes, therefore the well owner must be careful and select the appropriate treatment device.

When purchasing a treatment device, you should consider one that has been certified by an organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC). The treatment device should meet the following standards:

- NSF/ANSI Standard 62 on drinking water distillation systems; or
- Standard 58 on reverse osmosis drinking water treatment systems; or
- Standards 53 on drinking water treatment units – with specific designation for the water quality parameters you are trying to remove (arsenic).

Certification assures that a device works as the manufacturer or distributor claims. Find an up-to-date list of accredited organizations by visiting the Standards Council of Canada website at www.scc.ca.

For more information on drinking water and treatment options, contact your local environmental health officer.

For more information

- BC Ministry of Environment website at: www.env.gov.bc.ca/wsd/plan_protect_sustain/gro_undwater/library/ground_fact_sheets/index.html
- Health Canada, It's Your Health website at: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/iyh-vsv/environ/arsenic_e.html

For more HealthLink BC File topics, visit www.HealthLinkBC.ca/healthfiles/index.stm or your local public health unit.

Click on www.HealthLinkBC.ca or call **8-1-1** for non-emergency health information and services in B.C.

For deaf and hearing-impaired assistance, call 7-1-1 in B.C.

Translation services are available in more than 130 languages on request.





Drinking Water and Those with Weakened Immune Systems

Some people with very weak immune systems may be at higher risk of water-borne infections. This file provides information about how to help prevent water-borne infections.

People who have significantly weakened immune systems and who are at higher risk of certain water-borne diseases include:

- People with HIV infection who have a CD4+ count of < 100 cells/mm³.
- People with hematological malignancies (lymphoma or leukemia) who are being actively treated or have been in remission and off treatment for less than 1 year.
- Hematopoietic stem cell transplant recipients.
- People born with diseases that severely affect their immune systems.

Some people with weakened immune systems, such as those with certain types of cancers or taking certain medications, may not be at higher risk of severe water-borne diseases. These people do not need to take extra precautions with their drinking water.

Ask your doctor or specialist how weak your immune system is, and whether you need to take extra precautions.

Diseases from drinking water

Drinking water can contain different organisms, including bacteria, viruses and parasites, which can cause disease. These organisms can exist in the source water such as lake water and survive through treatment, or they can enter the water supply in the distribution system. Well water can be contaminated if the well is not built properly or if it draws on water from the surface of the

ground, such as shallow wells or wells drilled in fractured rock. Surface water, such as rivers, lakes and streams, can also contain disease-causing organisms from animal feces.

If you have a weak immune system, you should not drink water from surface sources or wells potentially contaminated by surface water (for example, dug wells), unless the water has been treated to remove or inactivate at least 99.9% of parasites (protozoa), 99.99% of viruses and 100% of harmful bacteria.

Most community water systems in B.C. have effective treatment, such as disinfection or chlorination, against bacteria and viruses. However, in many cases, treatment may not provide a 99.9% reduction in infectious parasites. Furthermore, some water systems and many private supplies have no treatment at all. If the water you drink has not been disinfected, please refer to HealthLink BC File [#49b How to Disinfect Drinking Water](#).

To further treat drinking water that has been disinfected, consider the methods listed below.

Options for water treatment

Boiling: If your water supply is disinfected you need only bring the water to a full boil to inactivate any *Cryptosporidium* parasites - a major concern for immunocompromised people, as there is no medical treatment for this parasite.

If the water is not yet disinfected, it's recommended you bring water to a full boil for at least one minute as the best way to kill or inactivate bacteria, viruses and parasites.

At elevations over 2,000 meters [6,500 feet], you should boil water for at least two minutes to disinfect it. In this situation, you should not drink or use tap water to brush your teeth, rinse your mouth, mix drinks or make ice cubes without boiling it first.

If you are preparing infant formula, please see HealthLink BC File [#69b Formula Feeding Your Baby: Safely Preparing and Storing Formula](#). Please note that boiling water will get rid of viruses, bacteria and parasites but not chemicals which may be found in the water. For more information, please contact the environmental health officer or drinking water officer at your nearest public health unit.

Filters: If you plan to install a drinking water filter in your home, you will need a system labeled as "Absolute" 1 micron or smaller, and labeled as meeting ANSI/NSF International Standard #53 for removal of parasites. These are *not* suitable for removing bacteria and viruses and should *not* be used *unless* the water supply is at least disinfected first.

Jug-type filters, which sit in a jug and allow water to trickle through, and some tap-mounted and built-in devices are not an appropriate solution. The jug filter models are *not* effective in removing many disease-causing organisms.

Reverse Osmosis (RO): RO is effective against all disease-causing organisms and many chemical contaminants. Unless it has a high capacity, it will only produce small amounts of water and waste a large volume. Speak to a water treatment specialist to see if this is the best option for you.

Ultraviolet (UV) Treatment: UV light will kill many disease-causing organisms, and it is effective against almost all parasites. UV will not kill some bacterial spores and some viruses, so it should *not* be used *unless* the water supply is at least disinfected. UV

treatment units should meet NSF Standard #55A.

Bottled water

If you do not want to drink water from the tap, you may also choose to buy bottled water that has been treated adequately. Most bottled water in B.C. has had RO treatment, but not all has been treated. You should check with the water bottler to find out what treatment it has had. You can still use tap water for cooking as long as you boil it. You can use bottled water treated by reverse osmosis for drinking, brushing teeth, making ice cubes and for recipes where water is used but not boiled such as cold soups or salad dressings.

For more information, including the level of treatment in your local water system, please contact your drinking water purveyor or supplier or the local environmental health officer or drinking water officer. Please also see the following HealthLink BC Files.

[#49a Water-borne Diseases in BC](#)

[#49b How to Disinfect Drinking Water](#)

For more HealthLink BC File topics, visit www.HealthLinkBC.ca/healthfiles/index.stm or your local public health unit.

Click on www.HealthLinkBC.ca or call **8-1-1** for non-emergency health information and services in B.C.

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A message from Fraser Health:

Anytime the water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, “flush” your cold-water pipes by running the water until you notice a change in temperature. (This could take as little as five to thirty seconds if there has been recent heavy water use such as showering or toilet flushing. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer.) The more time water has been sitting in your home’s pipes, the more lead it may contain.

Use only water from the cold-tap for drinking, cooking and especially making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.

The two actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They will probably be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply.

Conserving water is still important. Rather than just running the water down the drain you could use the water for such things as watering your plants.

SSG Holdings Ltd.
Emergency Response & Contingency Plan
Golden Ears Provincial Park Water Systems

Water System Name: Golden Ears Provincial Park - Handpump - North Beach Campground

Date Completed/Revised: June 6, 2016

Emergency Contacts	Name/Company	Phone	Fax
Facility Contacts			
Park Operator	SSG Holdings Ltd.	604-466-8325	604-467-0713
Staff(Alternative/Back-Up Contact)	Stu Burgess (Operations Manager)		
Staff	Jamie Hall (Field Manager)		
	Steve Maritsch (Company Owner)		
	Lance Leger (Company Owner)		

Water System Operator			
	Stu Burgess		

Fraser Health Authority			
Environmental Health Officer	Kevin Freer	1-604-870-7918	1-604-870-7901
Fraser Health After Hours (after 4:30 pm or on weekends/stat. holidays)	Fraser Health On-Call Staff	604-527-4806	

Emergency Contacts			
Alternative Water Supplies	Allied Water Services	604-467-8628	
Plumbing Services	Dan Schubert	604-826-3102	
Equipment Supplier (Pumps/Treatment)	Dewdney Enterprises (Pump repair/service)	604-462-8806	
	Maple Ridge Rentals	604-463-8834	
B.C. Hydro		1-888-769-3766 1-888-POWERON	
Hospital	Ridge-Meadows	604-463-4111	
Police	Ridge-Meadows Detachment	9 1 1 Non emerg 604-463-6251	
BC Parks	Sam Stickney (Area Supervisor)	(604) 824-2314 (office)	
	24 Hour Emergency	1-888-549-8820	
Provincial Emergency Program		1-800-663-3456	

Water System: North Beach Campground

Bacterial Contamination of Water Supply – E. Coli

In the event of bacterial contamination of the water system by E. Coli bacteria, the following steps shall be taken:

1. Contact Fraser Health (FH) Environmental Health Officer for consultation.
2. Issue FH Approved Boil Water Notice by posting signs at the water pump, on pit toilets and the notice board at the entrance to the campground.
3. Investigate any recent changes to the water system, including assessing the condition of wellhead, handpump mechanism function, and drainage.
4. Contact appropriate services for maintenance/repair of the water system. Take any corrective action required.
5. Resample water supply upon consultation with Environmental Health Officer.
6. Further action may be required pending resampling results.
7. Boil Water Advisory is to continue until 2 sample results taken not less than 24 hours apart are negative for both E. Coli and total coliform. Environmental Health Officer must provide verbal or written approval prior to rescinding Boil Water Advisory, and written approval must be obtained later if verbal approval is given first.

Note: If Park Operator (PO) is not able to contact staff from Fraser Health, PO must issue “Boil Water Notice” immediately.

Bacterial Contamination of Water Supply – Total Coliform

In the event of bacterial contamination of the water supply by coliform:

1. Contact Fraser Health Environmental Health Officer for consultation
 - a. If positive sample is one of consecutive positive samples, or if high number of totals detected in sample, then a Boil Water Notice may be required to be issued.
 - b. If sample is single isolated positive result then disinfection of water system may be required followed by resampling after chlorine from disinfection has been flushed out of system.
2. If required, issue FH Approved Boil Water Notice by posting signs at at the water pump, on pit toilets and the notice board at the entrance to the campground.
3. Investigate any recent changes to the water system, including assessing the condition of wellhead, handpump mechanism function, and drainage.
4. Contact appropriate services for maintenance/repair of the water system. Take any corrective action required.
5. Resample water supply upon consultation with Environmental Health Officer.
6. Further action may be required pending resampling results.
7. Boil Water Advisory is to continue until 2 sample results taken not less than 24 hours apart are negative for both E. Coli and total coliform. Environmental Health Officer must provide verbal or written approval prior to rescinding Boil Water Advisory, and written approval must be obtained later if verbal approval is given first.

Chemical or Unknown Contaminant Entering the Water Supply

In the event of an occurrence that could potentially contaminate a water system accidentally, or a chemical or unknown contaminant has entered the water supply, the PO in direct responsibility charge shall immediately take the following steps:

1. Contact Fraser Health Environmental Health Officer for consultation. Extensive testing of the water quality may be required.
2. Water may not be used for human consumption, food preparation or sanitation purposes until the contaminant is removed from the water system.
3. Investigates any possible sources of contaminant.
4. Take any corrective action required from the investigation.
5. Resample water supply upon consultation with Fraser Health Environmental Health Officer.
6. If contamination is still detected, then continue to investigate the source of the contamination and take corrective action as required.

Note: If PO not able to contact staff from Fraser Health PO must issue a notice to users of the water system immediately.

7. Report the occurrence to BC Parks. Refer to Park Emergency Call-Out List.
8. Document all relevant facts and circumstances on the BC Parks Complaint Occurrence Form.

Loss of Water Source (Pump failure)

1. Remove handle from pump to render pump inoperative.
2. Post signs that the pump is inoperative at the water pump, on pit toilets and the notice board at the entrance to the campground.
3. Notify all Park staff.
4. Notify the Fraser Health Environmental Health Officer, SSG Holdings Ltd. senior management, and B.C Park Area Supervisor.
5. Contact outside agencies for advice and assistance if necessary.
6. Arrange alternate source. (Bottled water or bulk water)
7. Once problem is solved, restart water system following instructions from Fraser Health, take water samples and send in for testing.
8. Take down signs once given approval by Environmental Health Officer.
9. Document all events on BC Parks Complaint/Occurrence Report. Provide copies to BC Parks and Fraser Health Authority.

Criminal Tampering

In the event of suspected criminal tampering with a water system, the PO in direct responsibility charge shall immediately take the following steps:

1. Turn off the water system, and do not turn it back on without consultation with the Fraser Health Environmental Health Officer. Follow all procedures required by FH.
2. Report the occurrence to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Phone 911
3. Report the occurrence to BC Parks. Refer to Park Emergency Call-Out List.
4. Document all relevant facts, evidence and circumstances on the BC Parks Complaint Occurrence Form.

Other Threats to the Drinking Water Supply

1. If PO staff become aware of any situation or emergency which may cause a threat to the water supply, immediately notify Fraser Health Environmental Health Officer.
2. Notify all users of the threat to the water supply.

BOIL WATER NOTICE

Warning: Boil or Otherwise Treat Your Water Before Using

Date Issued: _____

The North Beach Campground water system supplying this area has been contaminated with potentially harmful bacteria. E. Coli bacteria were found in the water supply on _____.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

- **DO NOT DRINK** the water without **BOILING FIRST** or otherwise treating the water.
- Boil water for 1 minute (rolling boil). Preferably use a kettle so as to reduce the risk of burns. Let it **COOL** before using.
- You can choose to use Bottled Water
- You can obtain drinking water from any of the water taps in Gold Creek Campground, 1km south along the main park road, or from the water tap in West Canyon Parking Lot.
- Boiled or bottled water should be used for *DRINKING, COOKING, BRUSHING TEETH, WASHING READY-TO-EAT FOODS AND WASHING DISHES.*
- Store treated water in sanitary containers and keep refrigerated.

OTHER METHODS OF TREATING YOUR WATER

- **CHLORINE:** Household bleach (5%): Add 2 drops per liter and let stand for 30 minutes
 - If water is cloudy or cold add 4 drops per liter.
- **IODINE/CHLORINE TABLETS:** see manufacturers' directions
- Note: Brita Water Filters will NOT provide treatment for microbes.

WHAT HAPPENED? WHAT IS BEING DONE?

Bacteria have entered the water system from an unknown source. We are working with the Fraser Health Authority to investigate/resolve this issue. We have disinfected and flushed the water system with chlorinated water, and will be monitoring continuing test results over the next few weeks.

We will inform you when the problem has been corrected and tests show no bacteria and you no longer need to boil your water. We apologize for the inconvenience.

This notice is posted by the Park Operator:

SSG Holdings Ltd.
(604) 466-8325
ssgparks@telus.net