Figures

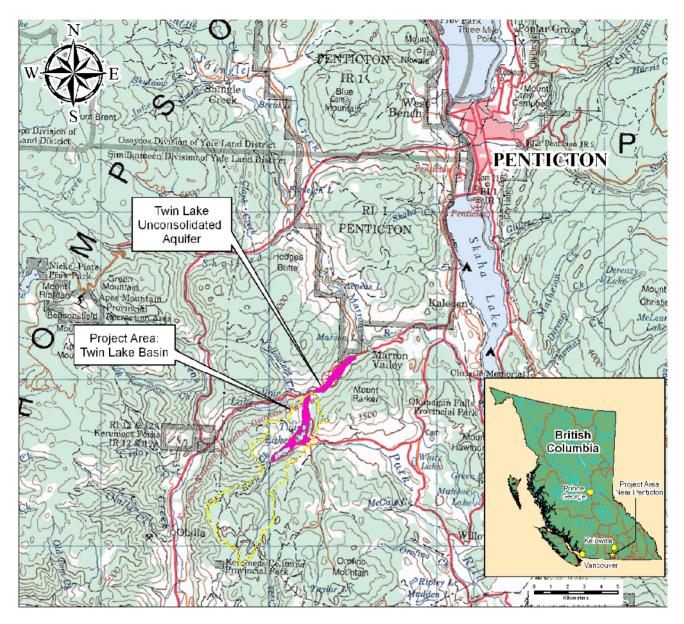


Figure 1. Twin Lakes site location map.

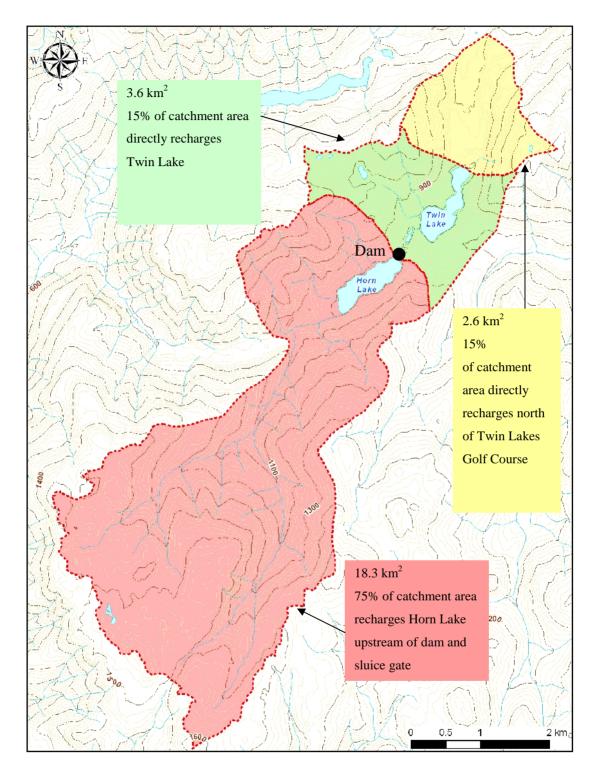


Figure 2. Horn Lake and Twin Lake catchment areas above Highway 3A.

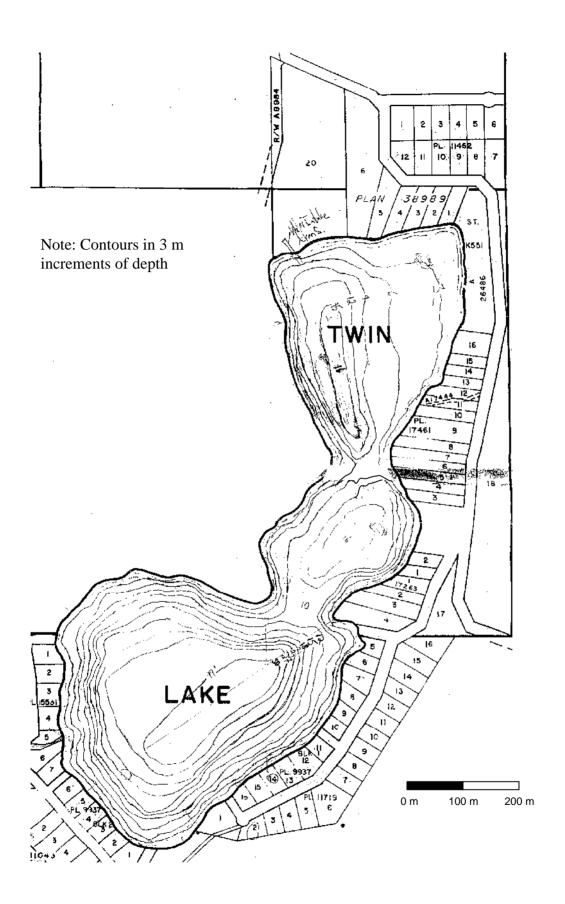


Figure 3. Twin Lake Bathymetric Map (August 2002).

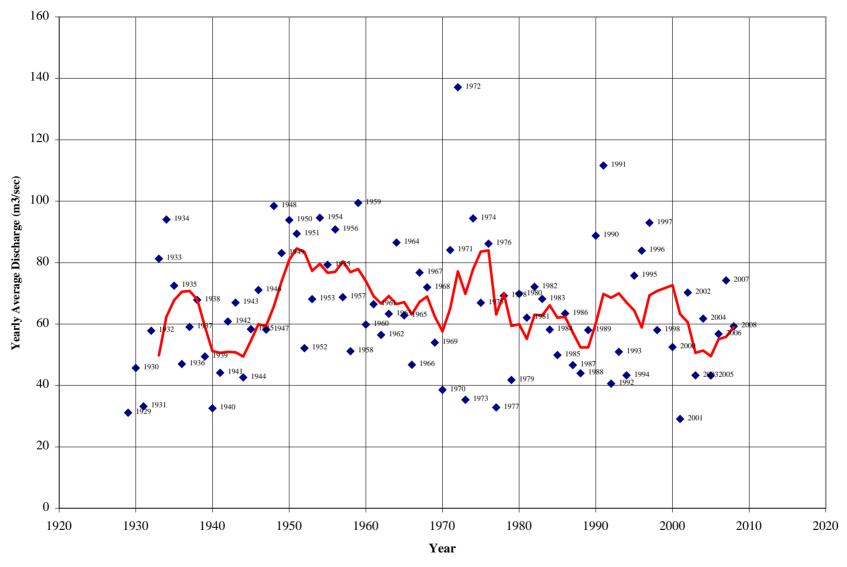
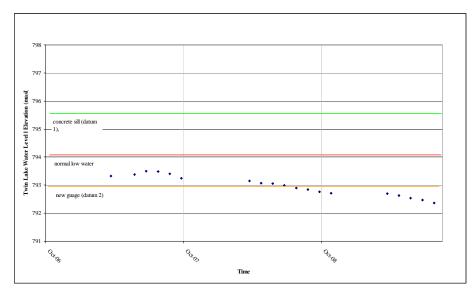
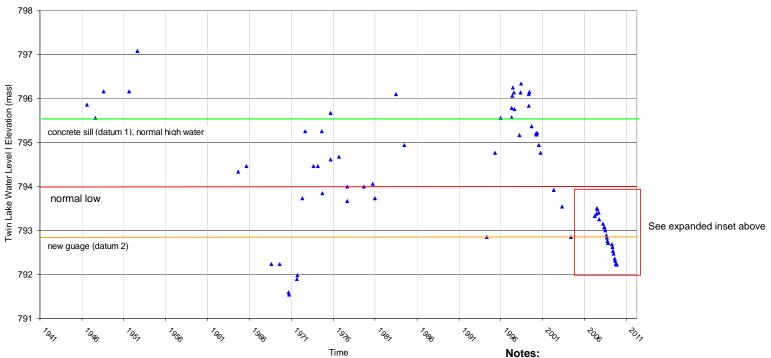


Figure 4. Similkameen River hydrograph at Nighthawk, Washington between 1929 and 2008, with five point moving average.

Source: Environment Canada





- 1. 1998 was the last year that water was pumped from Twin Lake for flood control.
- 2. Lake stage has been declining since 2004.
- Water level data provided by LNID.

Figure 5. Twin Lake stage between 1946 and 2009.

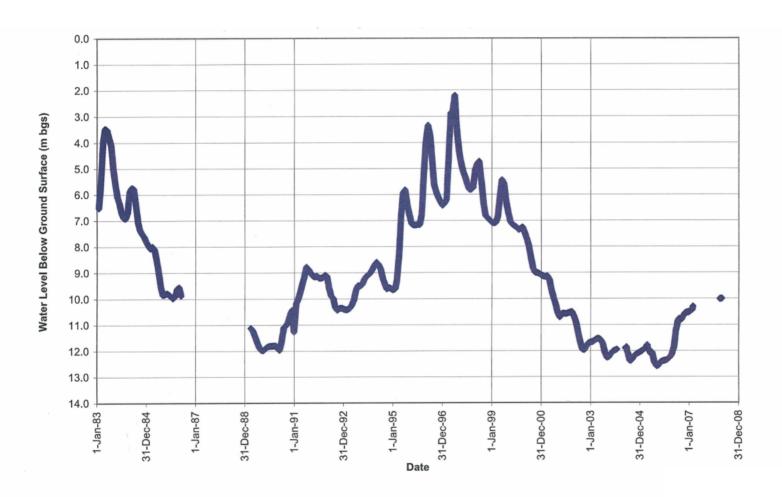
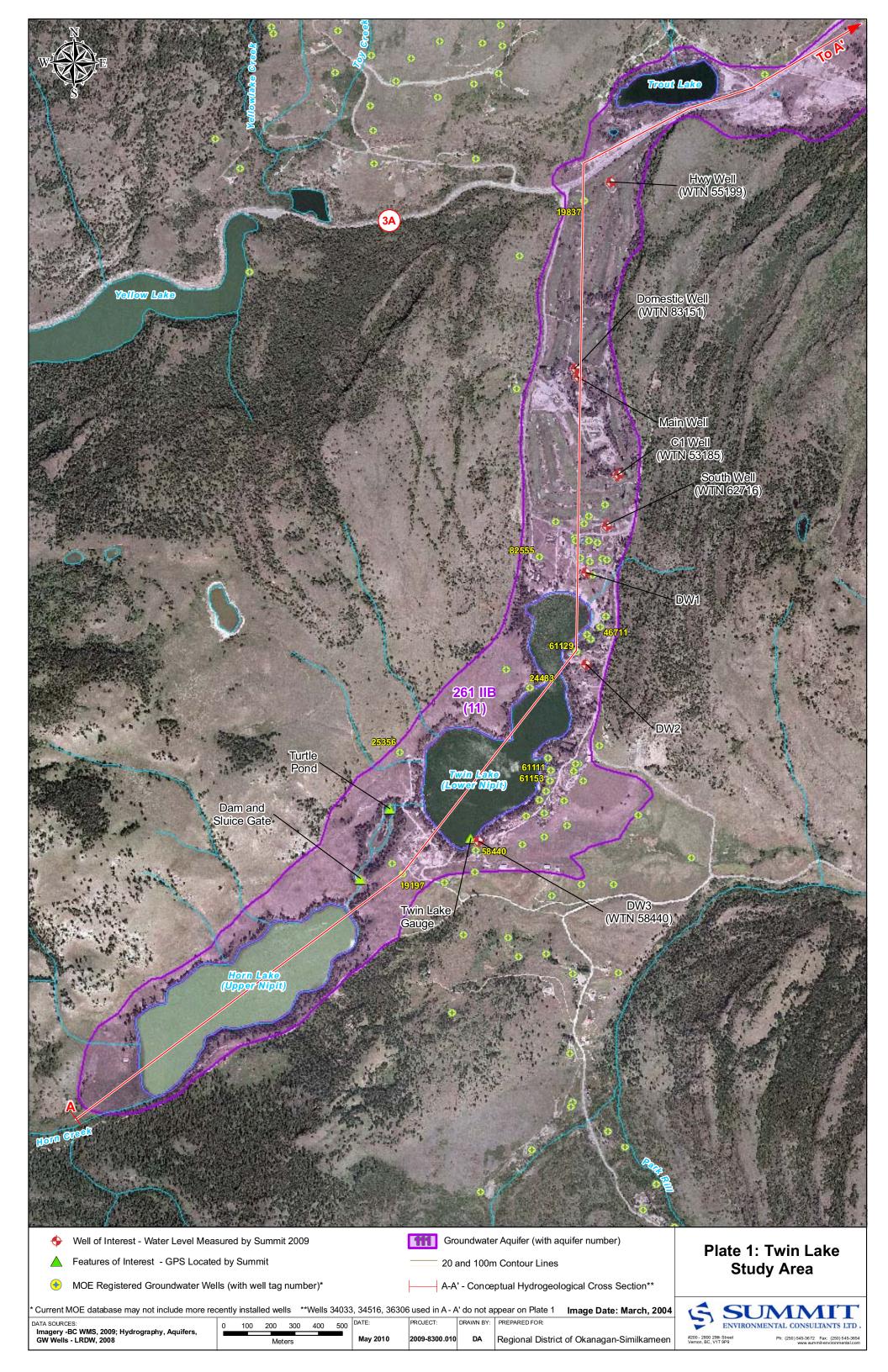
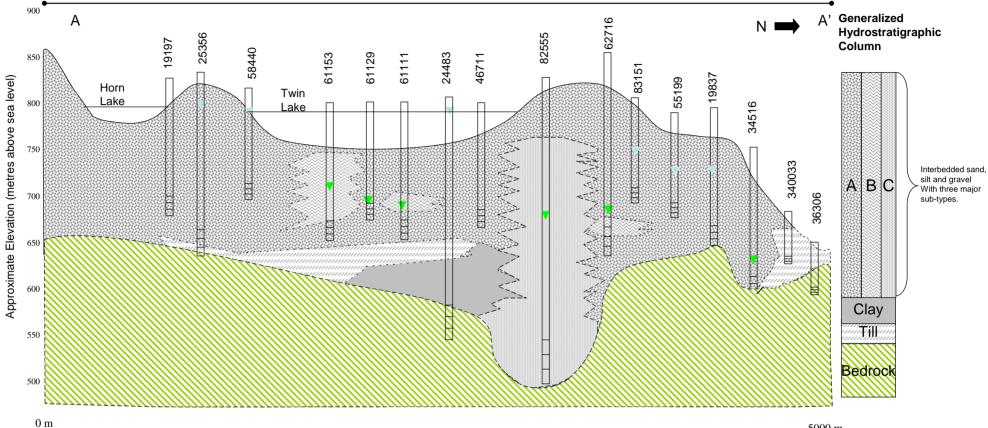


Figure 6. MoE observation well No. 282 at Meyers Flat (January 1983 to April 2008).

Plates





Well Tag Number (WTN) are shown about the well

- Hydrostratigraphic description is based on mapped bedrock geology and interpreted MoE well reports
- 3 X vertical exaggeration.
- Refer to Plate 1 for location cross section transect, note wells have been projected into the A-A' transect.
- Not to scale. Plate 2 is intended to facilitate development of the conceptual model of hydrostratigraphy within the Twin Lakes aguifer.
- Water levels indicated are from driller's logs, measured at the time of drilling. Refer to Appendix B: Well Logs for lithology and water levels. Note WTN 24483 is completed in bedrock and the water level indicates flowing artesian conditions

Deeper water levels

Shallower water levels



5000 m

Twin Lakes Aguifer layers A, B and C Interbedded sand, silt and gravel sub-types:

A = Interbedded sand and gravel with minor silt layers.

Generally, shallow static water levels.

B = Laterally discontinuous interbedded sand and gravel, partially cemented. Little to no silt. Generally, deeper static water levels.

C = Interbedded fine to coarse sand and silty sand. Little to no gravel. Generally, deeper static water levels.