

VOLUMETRIC SURVEY REPORT

OF

LAKE LIMESTONE

APRIL 2002 SURVEY

Prepared by the:

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD



July 2003

Texas Water Development Board

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Prepared for:

Brazos River Authority

In cooperation with the
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PERTINENT DATA	2
VOLUMETRIC SURVEYING TECHNOLOGY	4
PRESURVEY PROCEDURES	5
SURVEY PROCEDURES	6
Equipment Calibration and Operation	6
Data Collection.....	8
Data Processing.....	9
RESULTS.....	11
SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS	11
REFERENCES	13

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - VOLUME TABLE 2002
APPENDIX B - VOLUME TABLE 1993 (Revised)
APPENDIX C - AREA TABLE 2002
APPENDIX D - AREA TABLE 1993 (Revised)
APPENDIX E - ELEVATION-VOLUME GRAPH
APPENDIX F - ELEVATION-AREA GRAPH
APPENDIX G - RANGELINE ENDPOINTS
APPENDIX H - RANGELINE PLOTS

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION MAP
FIGURE 2 - LOCATION OF SURVEY DATA
FIGURE 3 - CONTOUR MAP

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 - STERLING C. ROBERTSON DAM AND LAKE LIMESTONE PERTINENT DATA
TABLE 2 - AREA AND VOLUME COMPARISONS.

VOLUMETRIC SURVEY REPORT

ON LAKE LIMESTONE

SURVEY OF APRIL 2002

INTRODUCTION

Staff of the Surface Water Availability Section of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) conducted a volumetric survey of Lake Limestone during the period of April 11, 2002 through April 25, 2002. The primary purpose of the survey was to determine the current volume of the lake at conservation pool elevation (cpe). The results of the current survey will be compared to the baseline survey performed by TWDB in May of 1993. Results from a sediment survey will be presented in a later report. Survey results are presented in the following pages in both graphical and tabular form.

The vertical datum used during this survey is that used by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) for the lake elevation gage at Lake Limestone. The station number and name is 08110470 Lk Limestone near Marquez, TX. The datum for this gage is reported as mean sea level (msl) (NGVD29) (TWDB, 1993). Thus, elevations are reported here in feet (ft) above msl. Volume and area calculations in this report are referenced to water levels provided by the USGS gage.

Original design information for Lake Limestone was based on information furnished by Brazos River Authority (BRA). The equipment and methodology used in the current survey was similar to that used in the May 1993 survey. Please refer to the Volumetric Survey of Lake Limestone (TWDB September 23, 1993) for more information.

PERTINENT DATA

Owner of Dam and Facilities:

BRA

Operator of Dam and Facilities:

BRA

Engineer and General Contractor

USR/Forrest and Cotton, Inc. (Engineer)

Texas Bitulithic Company (General Contractor)

Location:

Lake Limestone is located in Leon, Limestone and Robertson Counties, on the Navasota River a tributary of the Brazos River, approximately 18 miles west of Buffalo, TX. (Figure 1).

Authorization:

State: Certificate of Adjudication 12-5165 issued December 14, 1987 currently authorizes the owner to maintain an existing dam and reservoir and impound not to exceed 225,400 ac-ft of water at elevation 363.0 ft. A priority right was authorized to divert and use a maximum of 65,074 ac-ft of water annually for municipal, industrial, irrigation and mining purposes. For purposes of the system operation, the owner was authorized to exceed the priority right and to annually divert and use from Lake Limestone a maximum of 69,500 ac-ft of water for municipal use, 77,500 ac-ft of water for industrial use, 70,000 ac-ft of water if irrigation and 500 ac-ft of water for mining use. All diversions and uses of water from Lake Limestone in excess of 65,074 ac-ft per year would be charged against the sum of the amounts designated as priority rights in

other reservoirs within the Brazos River Basin included in the System Operation Order. The owner was also authorized to use the impounded waters in Lake Limestone for nonconsumptive recreational use. Additional information on amendments to the Certificates of Adjudication and other matters relating to the water rights of Lake Limestone can be found at the Records Division of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Drainage area:

675 square miles

Dam:

Type	Rolled earthfill
Length	11,395 ft (including spillway)
Maximum Height	78 ft (at streambed)
Top Width	20 ft

Spillway:

Type	Broad-crested weir
Control	Uncontrolled
Length	3,000 ft

Outlet works:

Type	Gated ogee weir and stilling basin
Dimensions	200 ft long
Floodgate invert elevation	337.0 ft
Control	Five 40-ft by 28-ft tainter gates and two 4-ft x 8-ft slide gates in each of the two center piers that discharge to the stilling basin.
Low-flow outlet	One 10-in cast iron pipe in the left pier and two 36-in (O.D.) steel cylinder pipes located in the right pier.
Invert elevations	325.5 ft
Lowest gated invert	322.0 ft (reported as 320.0 ft in 1993)

Reservoir Data:

FEATURE	ELEVATION (Ft)	CAPACITY (Ac-ft)	AREA (ac)
Top of conservation storage space ¹	363.0	215,751	13,379
Invert of Lowest Intake for low flow and water supply release ¹	325.5	682	438
Lowest Gated Outlet (invert) ¹	320.0	3	3
Usable Conservation Storage Space ¹	363.0	215,748	13,379

1. Information at elevation 363.0 ft and below based on 1993 area and capacity data from the Texas Water Development Board (1993).

VOLUMETRIC SURVEYING TECHNOLOGY

The equipment used to perform the latest volumetric survey consisted of a 23-foot aluminum tri-hull SeaArk craft with cabin, equipped with twin 90-Horsepower Honda outboard motors. (Reference to brand names throughout this report does not imply endorsement by TWDB). Installed within the enclosed cabin are a Coastal Oceanographics' Helmsman Display (for navigation), an Innerspace Technology Model 449 Depth Sounder and Model 443 Velocity Profiler, Trimble Navigation, Inc. AG132 GPS receiver with Omnistar differential GPS correction signal and a PC. A water-cooled 4.5 kW generator provides electrical power through an in-line uninterruptible power supply.

In shallow areas and where navigational hazards such as stumps were present, a 20-foot aluminum shallow-draft flat bottom SeaArk craft with cabin and equipped with one 100-horsepower Yamaha outboard motor was used. The portable data collection equipment on-board the boat included a Knudsen 320 B/P Echosounder (depth sounder),

a Trimble Navigation, Inc. AG132 GPS receiver with Omnistar differential GPS correction signal and a laptop computer.

The GPS equipment, survey vessel, and depth sounder in combination provide an efficient hydrographic survey system. As the boat travels across the pre-plotted transect lines (range lines), the depth sounder takes approximately ten readings of the lake bottom each second. The depth readings are stored on the computer along with the positional data generated by the boat's GPS receiver. The data files collected are downloaded and transferred to the office for editing after the survey is completed. During editing, poor-quality data is removed or corrected, multiple data points are averaged to one data point per second, and the average depths are converted to elevation readings based on the water-level elevation recorded on the day the survey was performed. Accurate estimates of the lake volume can then be determined by building a 3-D TIN model of the lake from the collected data.

PRESURVEY PROCEDURES

The lake's boundary was digitized using Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) ArcGIS from digital orthophoto quadrangles (DOQ's). VARGIS of Texas LLC produced the DOQ's for the TEXAS Orthoimagery Program (TOP). The DOQ products produced for the Department of Information Resources and the GIS Planning Council under the Texas Orthoimagery Program reside in the public domain. More information can be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.tnris.state.tx.us/DigitalData/doqs.htm>.

The water level elevations, at the time the DOQ's were photographed (February 6, 1995, March 8, 1995, January 24, 1996 and January 27, 1996) were 362.72 ft, 362.90 ft, 362.15 ft and 362.15 ft respectively. Approximately two-thirds of the total surface of the boundary was digitized from photos that were at or above elevation 362.72 ft. The

boundary was inspected against the collected data points and digitized versions of USGS 7.5 minute topographic maps (DRG's) and adjusted to include all the data points collected during the 2002 field survey. The lake and island boundaries were given an elevation of 363.0 ft and TWDB Staff utilized these updated boundary conditions in modeling Lake Limestone for this report.

The survey layout was designed by placing survey track lines at 500-foot intervals within the digitized lake boundary using the HYPACK software. The survey design required the use of approximately 300 survey lines placed perpendicular to the original river channel and tributaries along the length of the lake.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

The following procedures were followed during the volumetric survey of Lake Limestone performed by the TWDB. Information regarding equipment calibration and operation, the field survey, and data processing is presented.

Equipment Calibration and Operation

Prior to collecting data onboard the Hydro-survey boat, the depth sounder was calibrated with the Innerspace 443 Velocity Profiler, an instrument used to measure the variation in the speed of sound at different depths in the water column. The average speed of sound through the entire water column below the boat was determined by averaging local speed-of-sound measurements collected through the water column. The velocity profiler probe was first placed in the water to acclimate it. The probe was next raised to the water surface where the depth was considered zero. The probe was then gradually lowered on a cable to a depth just above the lake bottom, and then raised again

to the surface. During this lowering and raising procedure, local speed-of-sound measurements were collected, from which the average speed was computed by the velocity profiler. This average speed of sound was entered into the ITI449 depth sounder, which then provided the depth of the lake bottom. The depth was then checked manually with a measuring tape to ensure that the depth sounder was properly calibrated and operating correctly.

While collecting data onboard the River Runner (shallow draft) boat, the Knudsen depth sounder was calibrated using the DIGIBAR-Pro Profiling Sound Velocimeter by Odem Hydrographic Systems. Basically, the steps to determine the speed of sound are the same as those used for the Innerspace 443 Velocity Profiler. The probe was first placed in the water to acclimate it, raised to the water surface where the depth was considered zero. The probe was then gradually lowered on a cable to a depth just above the lake bottom, and then raised again to the surface. During this lowering and raising procedure, local speed-of-sound measurements were collected, from which the average speed was computed by the velocimeter. The speed of sound was then entered into the bar check feature in the Knudsen software program. The depth was then checked manually with a stadia (survey) rod or weighted measuring tape to ensure that the depth sounder was properly calibrated and operating correctly.

The speed of sound in the water column ranged from 4,838 ft per second to 4,890 ft per second during the Lake Limestone survey. Based on the measured speed of sound for various depths and the average speed of sound calculated for the entire water column, the depth sounder is accurate to within ± 0.2 ft. An additional estimated error of ± 0.3 ft arises from variation in boat inclination. These two factors combine to give an overall accuracy of ± 0.5 ft for any instantaneous reading. These errors tend to be fairly minimal over the entire survey, since some errors are positive and some are negative, canceling each other out.

During the survey, the horizontal mask setting on the onboard GPS receiver was set to 10 degrees and the PDOP (Position Dilution of Precision) limit was set to seven to maximize the accuracy of the horizontal positioning. An internal alarm sounds if PDOP rises above seven to advise the field crew that the horizontal position has degraded to an unacceptable level. Further positional accuracy is obtained through differential corrections from the Omnistar receiver. The lake's initialization file used by the HYPACK data collection program was set up to convert the collected Differential GPS positions to, NAD 83, State Plane, Texas Central Zone coordinates on the fly.

Data Collection

TWDB staff collected data at Lake Limestone for approximately 8 days during the period of April 11th through April 25th, 2002. The lake level elevations varied between 363.18 ft and 363.41 ft, thus allowing the survey crew to collect data in most areas of the lake that would be inundated at conservation pool elevation 363.0 ft.

The design layout for collecting data at Lake Limestone required pre-plotting transects (range lines) that were perpendicular to the old river and creek channels. These transects had an average spacing of 500 ft. While collecting data, the boat operator would steer the boat on course (with GPS navigation) starting from one shore and heading to the opposite shore. The data collector would monitor the data display and depth sounder to make sure the latitude; longitude and depth (x,y,z) values were being logged. Adjustments could be made if the instruments were receiving bad data at that time. The distance between data points depended on the speed of the boat. The maximum distance between data points on any one range line during the resurvey of Lake Limestone was approximately 30 ft.

Approximately 118,730 data points were collected over the 280 miles traveled during the data collection phase of Lake Limestone. The crews collected data on approximately 290 of the 300 pre-plotted transects that were designed for the survey. These points were stored digitally on the boat's computer in 376 data files. Random data were collected in those areas where the crew was not able to stay on course due to obstructions. Data were not collected in areas with significant obstructions or where the water was too shallow. Figure 2 shows the actual location of all data points collected.

Data Processing

The collected data were downloaded from diskettes onto TWDB's network computers. Tape backups were made for future reference as needed. To process the data, the EDIT routine in the HYPACK Program was run on each raw data file. Data points such as depth spikes or data with missing depth or positional information were deleted from the files. A correction for the lake elevation at the time of data collection was also applied to each file during the EDIT routine. During the survey, the water level elevation varied from 363.41 ft on April 11, 2002 to 363.16 ft on April 16, 2002 and had returned to 363.29 ft on April 25, 2002 the final day of the survey (USGS gage #08110470). After all adjustments had been made to the raw data files, the edited files were saved. The edited files were then combined into a single X, Y, Z data file, to be used with the GIS software to develop a model of the lake bottom elevation.

The resulting data file was imported into Environmental System Research Institute's (ESRI) Arc/Info Workstation GIS software. This software was used to convert the data to a MASS points file. The MASS points and the boundary file were then used to create a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) of the lake's bottom surface using Arc/Info's TIN software module. The module generates a triangulated irregular network (TIN) from the data points and the boundary file using a method known as Delauney's criteria for

triangulation. A triangle is formed between three non-uniformly spaced points, including all points along the boundary. If there is another point within the triangle, additional triangles are created until all points lie on the vertex of a triangle. All of the data points are used in this method. The generated network of three-dimensional triangular planes represents the bottom surface. With this representation of the bottom, the software then calculates elevations along the triangle surface plane by determining the elevation along each leg of the triangle. The lake area and volume can be determined from the triangulated irregular network created using this method of interpolation.

Volumes and areas were calculated from the TIN for the entire lake at one-tenth of a foot interval from the lowest elevation to the contour used for the lake boundary during the current survey. The surface areas and volumes of the lake from elevation 319.5 ft to 363.0 ft, were computed using Arc/Info software. The computed lake volume table is presented in Appendix A and the area table in Appendix C for Lake Limestone. The 1993 lake volume and area tables were revised using the updated 2002 boundary conditions and are presented in Appendix B and Appendix D. An elevation-volume graph and an elevation-area graph are presented in Appendix E and Appendix F respectively.

Another product developed from the model includes a contour map. To develop this map, the TIN was converted to a lattice using the TINLATTICE command and then to a polygon coverage using the LATTICEPOLY command. Linear filtration algorithms were applied to the DTM to produce smooth cartographic contours. The resulting contour map of the bottom surface at 2-ft intervals is presented in Figure 3. Finally, endpoint coordinates for 31 range lines can be found in Appendix G. These range line were used in comparing the current 2002 TWDB bathymetric TIN model and the TIN model based on the 1993 data using the current boundary conditions. These range line plots are presented in Appendix H. Differences between cross-sections might be due to the fact that the 2002 range lines do not exactly match the range lines driven in the 1993

survey and in the methodology that Arc/Info uses to interpolate between points in developing the TIN model.

RESULTS

Results from the 2002 TWDB resurvey indicate Lake Limestone encompasses 12,553 surface acres and contains a total volume of 208,017 ac-ft at the conservation pool an elevation of 363.0 ft. The length of the shoreline at the digitized elevation of 363.0 ft was calculated to be 122 miles. The deepest point physically measured during the survey was at elevation 319.5 ft corresponding to a depth of 43.5 ft below cpe and was located approximately 2,110 ft upstream of Sterling C. Robertson Dam.

SUMMARY AND COMPARISONS

Sterling C. Robertson Dam was completed in 1978 and deliberate impoundment began on October 16, 1978. Original design information is based on a 1979 Texas Department of Water Resources correspondence. The original capacity (225,400 ac-ft) of Lake Limestone is based on Certificate of Adjudication 12-5165 and was a change from the original design capacity 217,494 ac-ft. The most recent survey report on Lake Limestone was published by the TWDB and based on a 1993 volumetric survey. In this report, the results of that survey have been revised based on more accurate boundary information.

At conservation pool elevation 363.0 ft, the 2002 TWDB survey measured 12,553 surface acres and reports a volume of 208,017 ac-ft of water. The capacity of the active pool (conservation storage) between elevations 322 ft and 363 ft is 208,015 ac-ft of water. The inactive pool, between elevation 322 ft and 319.5 ft has a capacity of 2 ac-ft. The dead pool storage or that capacity of water below the invert of the lowest outlet (elevation 322 ft) was 2 ac-ft of water.

The 1993 elevation-area-capacity table indicates that Lake Limestone had a volume of 215,748 ac-ft of water and a surface area of 13,379 ac. at conservation pool elevation 363.0 ft. The 1993 results were recalculated using boundary estimates from 1995 and 1996 DOQ's and the 1993 TWDB survey data set. The 1993-revised elevation-area-capacity indicates that Lake Limestone had a volume of 214,827 ac-ft of water and a surface area of 12,553 ac. at conservation pool elevation 363.0 ft. A comparative summary of the historical data and the results of the TWDB 2002 resurvey are presented in Table 2.

Comparisons between the USACE historical sediment surveys and the TWDB volumetric surveys are difficult and some apparent changes might simply be due to methodological differences. It is recommended that a similar survey be performed in five to ten years or after major flood events to monitor changes to the lake's capacity.

Table 2. Area and Volume Comparisons of Lake Limestone

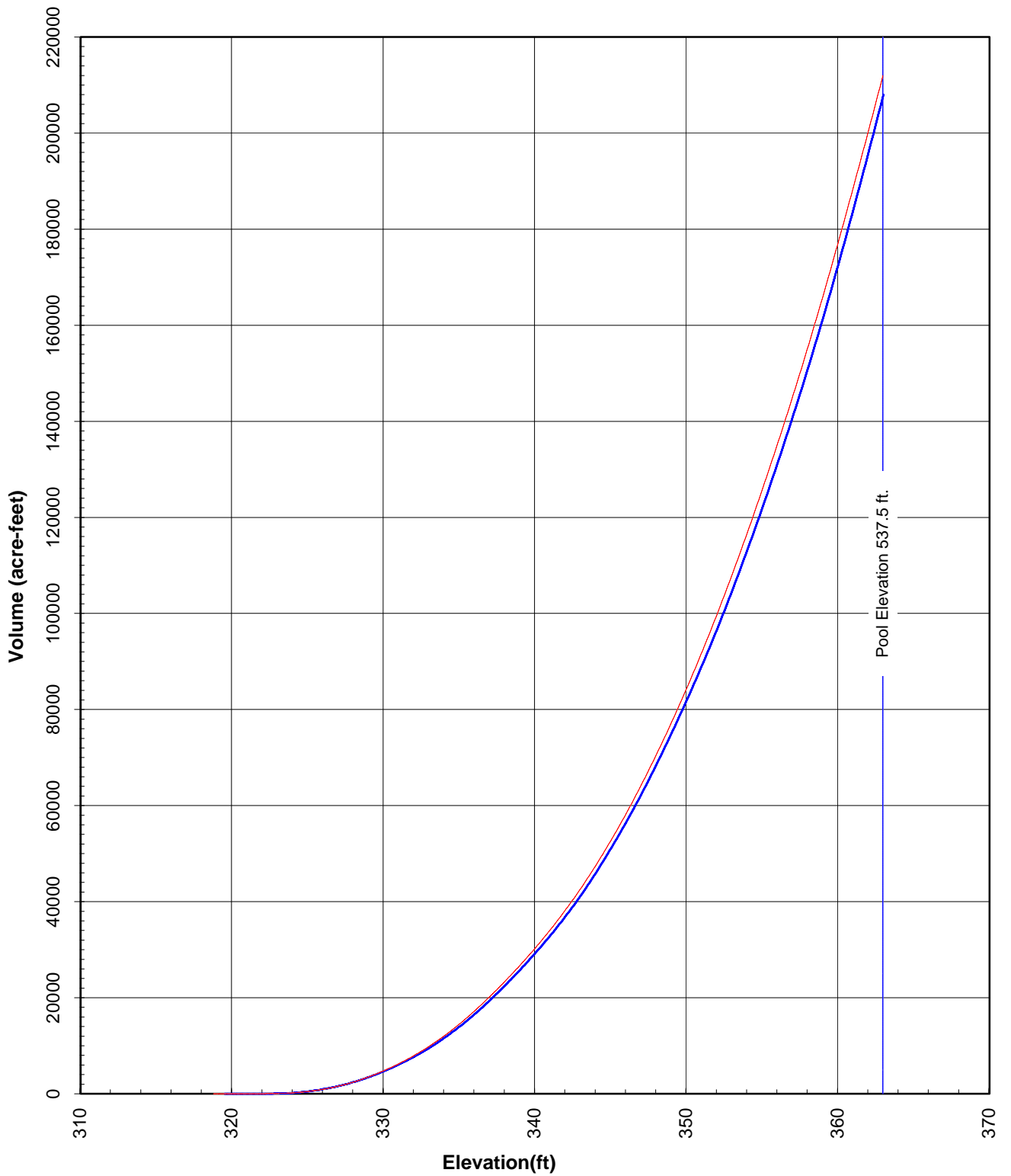
	Original Design 1979	TWDB Volumetric Survey Revised 1993	TWDB Volumetric Survey 2002
Area (ac)	14,200	12,553	12,553
Total Volume (ac-ft)	225,400	214,827	208,017
Conservation Pool storage capacity (ac-ft)		214,825	208,015
Dead Pool storage capacity (ac-ft)	0	2	2

Notes:

1. All results for top of conservation pool elevation 363.0 ft
2. Conservation storage capacity (1993) is between elevations 636.0 and 620.0 ft. (2002) is between 636.0 ft. and 622.0 ft.
3. Dead Pool storage (1993) is that below elevation 620.0 ft
4. Dead Pool Storage (2002) is below elevation 622.0 ft.
5. 1993 TWDB volume and area revised with new boundary
6. Original design data obtained from Texas Commission on Environmental Quality records.

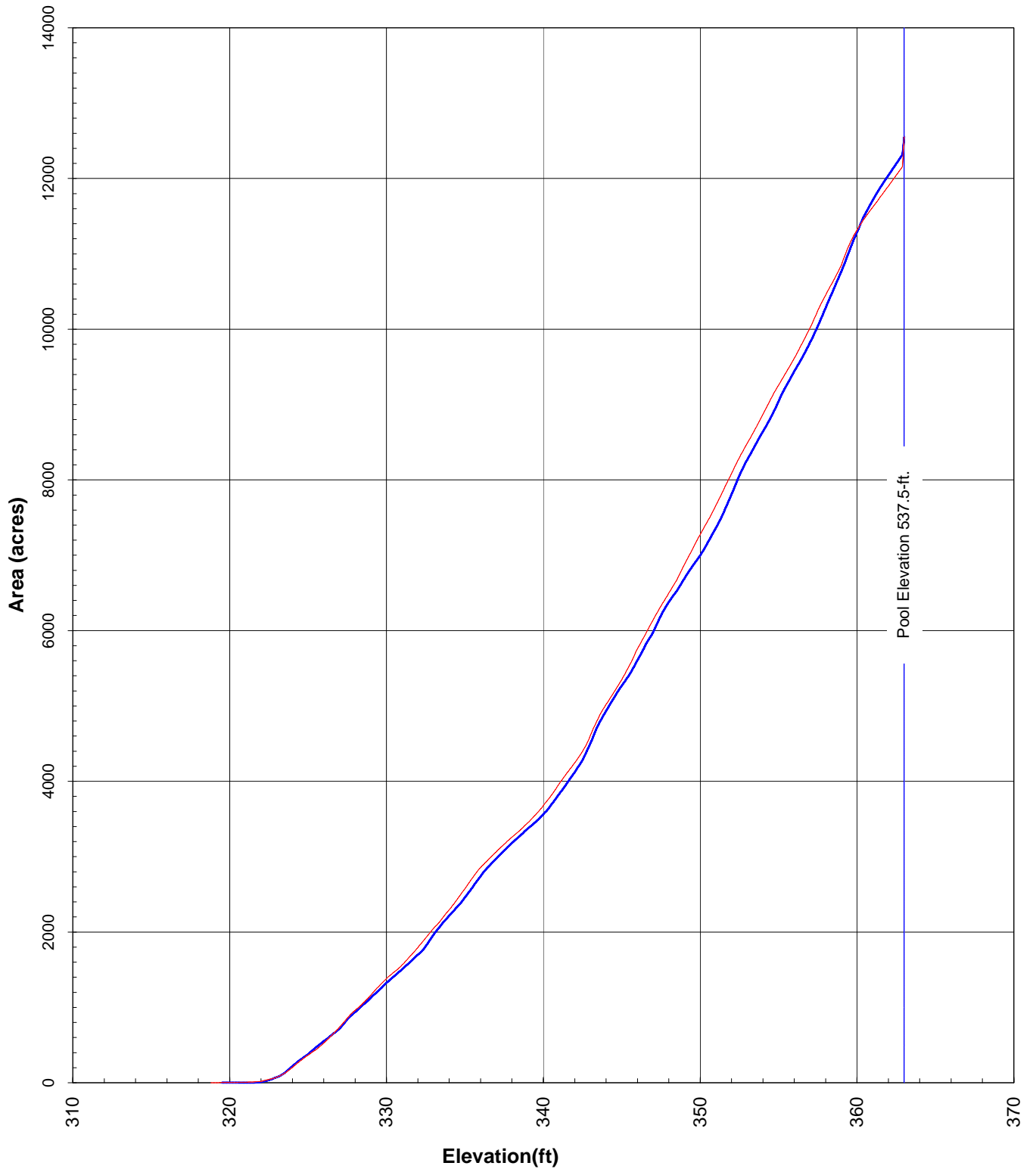
REFERENCES

1. United States Geological Survey. 2001. Water Data Report TX-01-3. "Water Resources Data Texas Water Year 2001"
2. Texas Water Commission, 1974, Permit No. 2950
3. Texas Water Commission, 1979, Permit No. 2950A
4. Texas Water Commission, 1979, Permit No. 2950B
5. Texas Water Commission, 1980, Permit No. 2950C
6. Texas Water Commission, 1987, Certificate of Adjudication 12-5165
7. Texas Water Development Board, 1993, "Volumetric Survey of Lake Limestone"



— Pool Elevation 537.5' — Volume 2002 — Volume 1995 Revised

Lake Limestone
 April 2002
 Prepared by: TWDB



— Pool Elevation 537.5' — Area 2002 — Area 1995 Revised

Lake Limestone
 April 2002
 Prepared by: TWDB

Appendix G
Lake Limestone

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

APRIL 2002 SURVEY

Range Line Endpoints
 State Plane NAD83 Units-feet

L-Left endpoint
 R-right endpoint

<u>Range Line</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
Line 01-L	3552494.8	10469586.0
Line 01-R	3545655.5	10469361.0
Line 02-L	3552436.0	10471477.0
Line 02-R	3545227.0	10472919.0
Line 03-L	3552161.5	10477834.0
Line 03-R	3545477.0	10477664.0
Line 04-L	3551292.5	10482119.0
Line 04-R	3545659.5	10481369.0
Line 05-L	3549432.8	10489461.0
Line 05-R	3542346.8	10486245.0
Line 06-L	3545710.8	10494538.0
Line 06-R	3542569.0	10493008.0
Line 07-L	3542824.3	10501082.0
Line 07-R	3539080.5	10499622.0
Line 08-L	3540785.5	10505945.0
Line 08-R	3532336.0	10502432.0
Line 09-L	3532264.3	10509403.0
Line 09-R	3530623.3	10506675.0
Line 10-L	3527877.0	10512890.0
Line 10-R	3526156.8	10507557.0
Line 11-L	3523232.8	10515919.0
Line 11-R	3521286.3	10514557.0
Line 12-L	3518452.8	10519562.0
Line 12-R	3515588.3	10516381.0
Line-13-L	3544811.0	10472623.0
Line-13-R	3544060.8	10471141.0
Line 14-L	3542009.8	10474601.0
Line 14-R	3540593.0	10472395.0
Line 15-L	3539491.8	10476072.0
Line 15-R	3538965.5	10475011.0
Line 16-L	3540362.3	10491279.0
Line 16-R	3539999.0	10489641.0

Appendix G (Continued)

Lake Limestone

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

APRIL 2002 SURVEY

Range Line Endpoints
State Plane NAD83 Units-feet

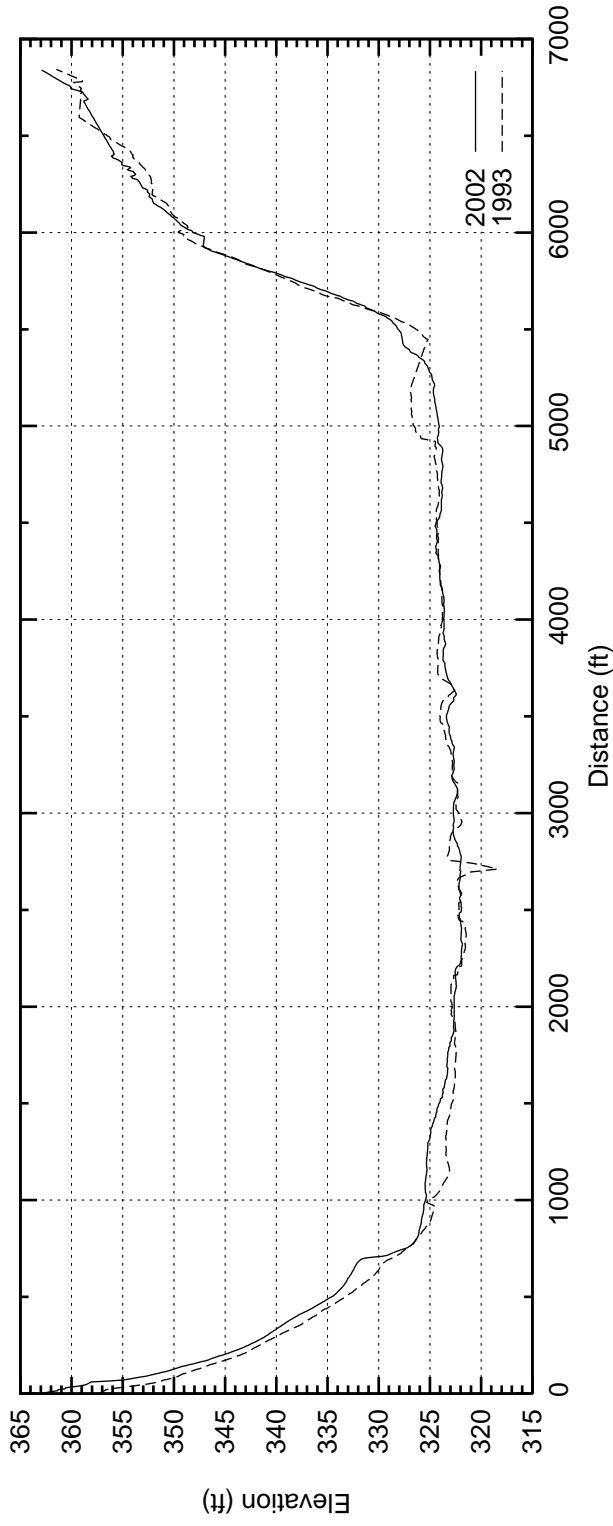
L-Left endpoint

R-right endpoint

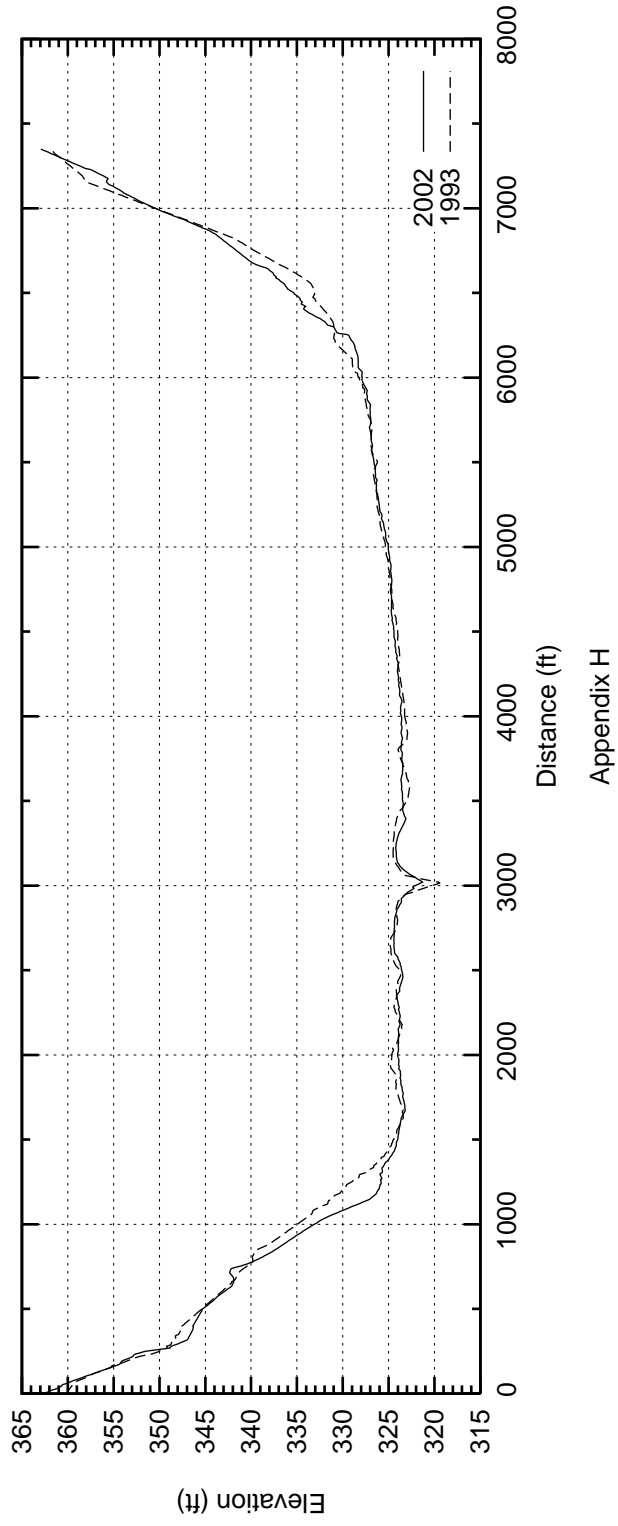
<u>Range Line</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
Line 17-L	3538841.8	10492508.0
Line 17-R	3538026.5	10491655.0
Line 18-L	3532146.8	10503842.0
Line 18-R	3531995.3	10502789.0
Line 19-L	3530568.0	10504087.0
Line 19-R	3530195.0	10502478.0
Line 20-L	3552689.0	10479472.0
Line 20-R	3552525.5	10480989.0
Line 21-L	3553504.0	10479232.0
Line 21-R	3554511.0	10480070.0
Line 22-L	3554813.3	10480742.0
Line 22-R	3553804.5	10481551.0
Line 23-L	3555707.3	10482934.0
Line 23-R	3555135.8	10483247.0
Line 24-L	3553121.0	10485007.0
Line 24-R	3551239.5	10488599.0
Line 25-L	3555638.5	10488475.0
Line 25-R	3554168.3	10490899.0
Line 26-L	3558696.5	10490845.0
Line 26-R	3557573.3	10492087.0
Line 27-L	3542957.5	10502047.0
Line 27-R	3542110.3	10504960.0
Line 28-L	3546061.3	10505374.0
Line 28-R	3543674.0	10508177.0
Line 29-L	3540805.5	10506447.0
Line 29-R	3538646.5	10507028.0
Line 30-L	3539775.3	10511124.0
Line 30-R	3537624.8	10510184.0
Line 31-L	3537499.5	10515960.0
Line 31-R	3536311.5	10516128.0

Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR01

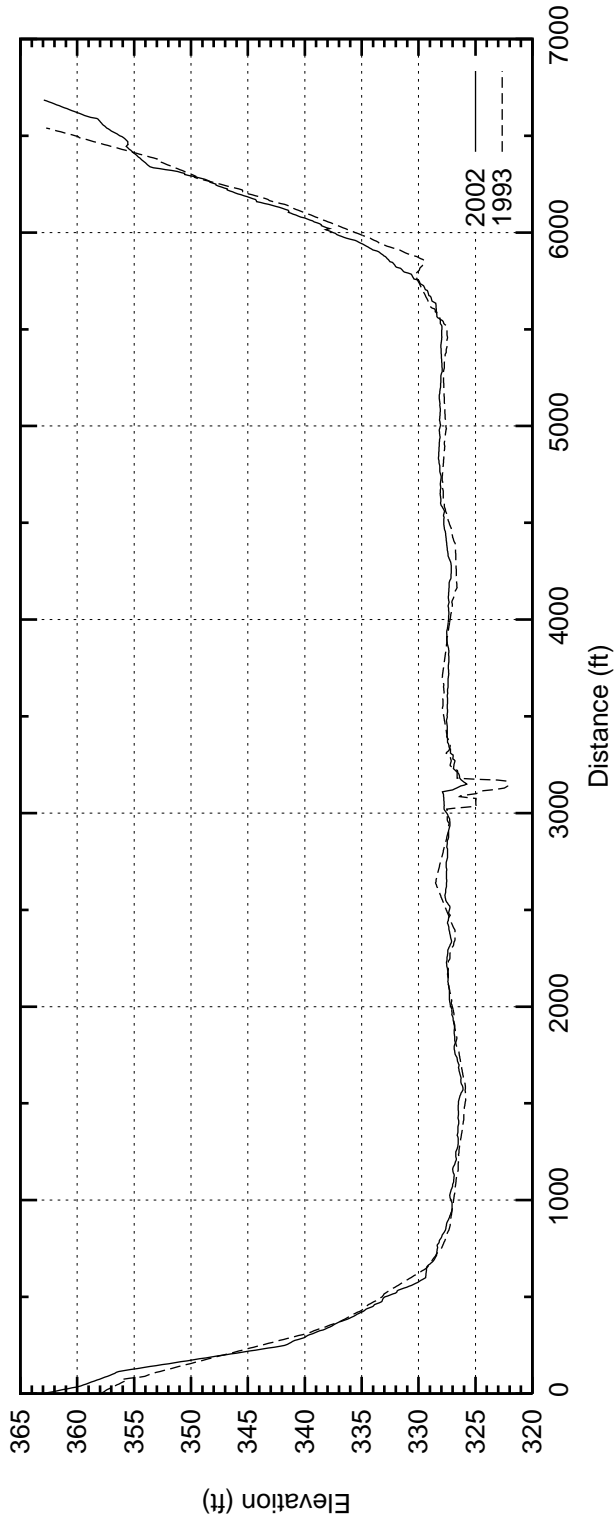


Rangeline SR02

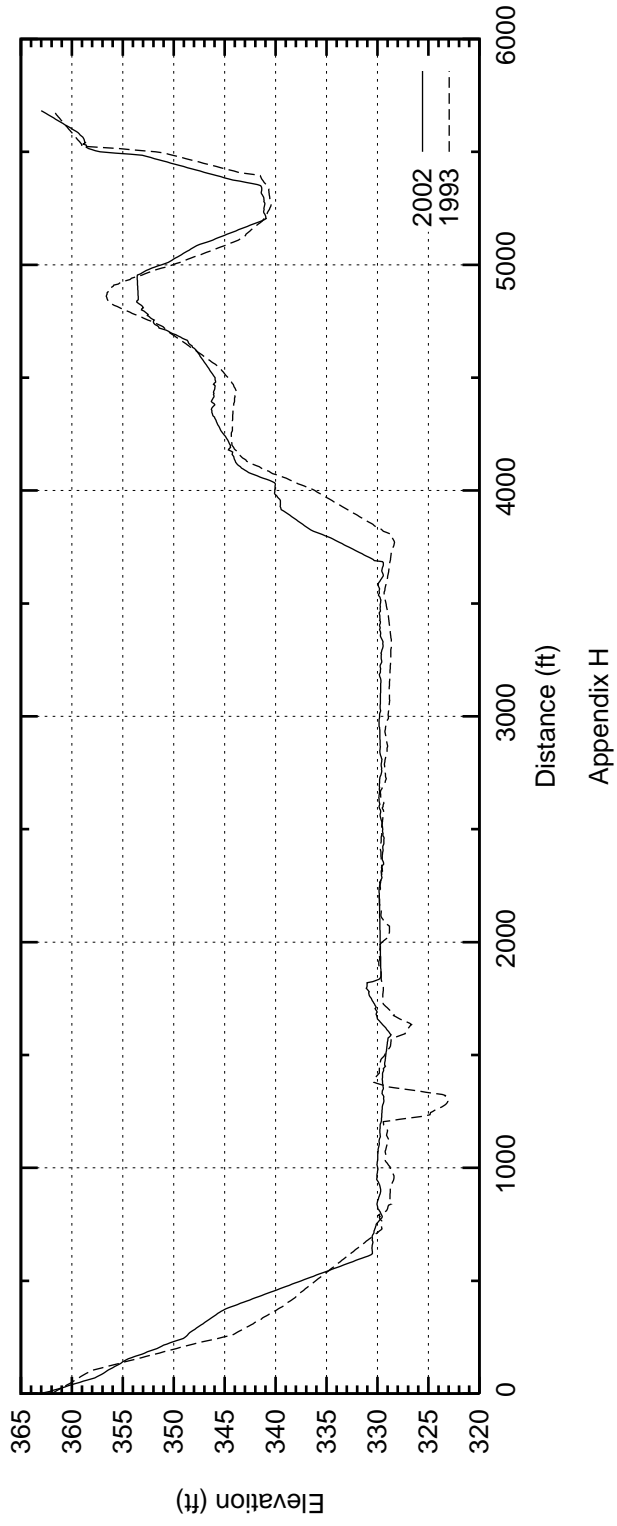


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR03

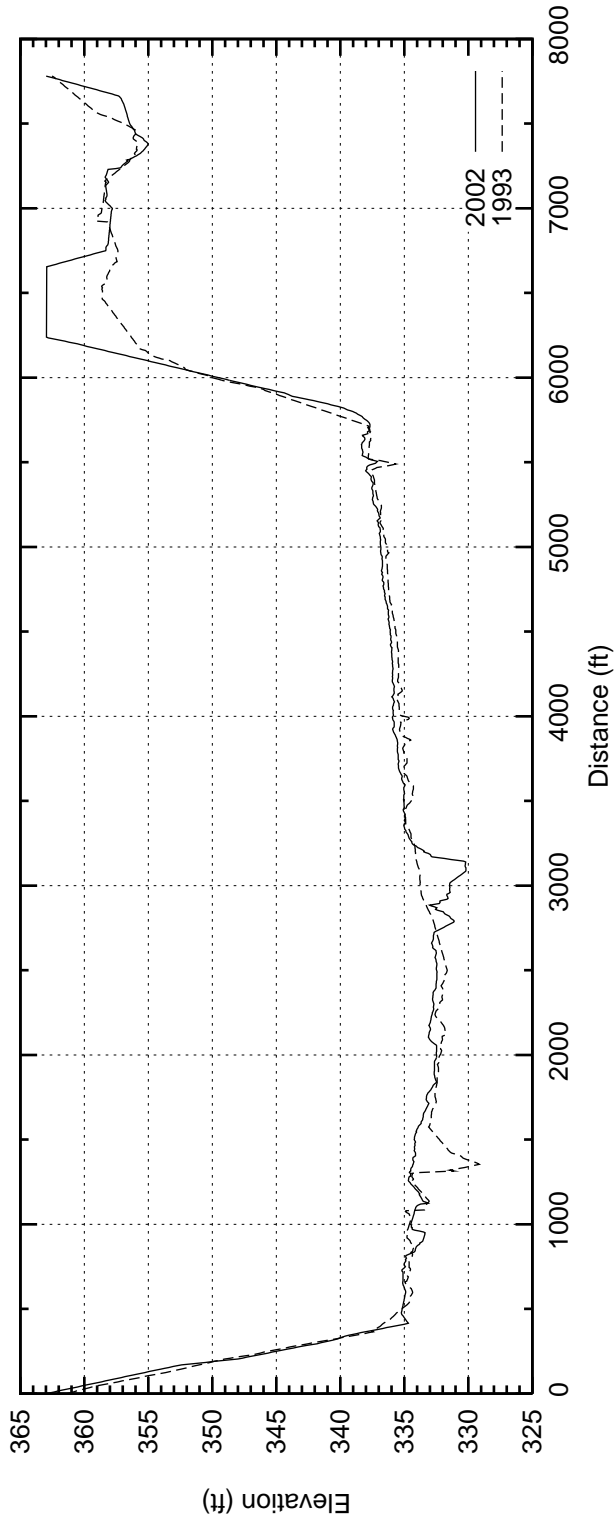


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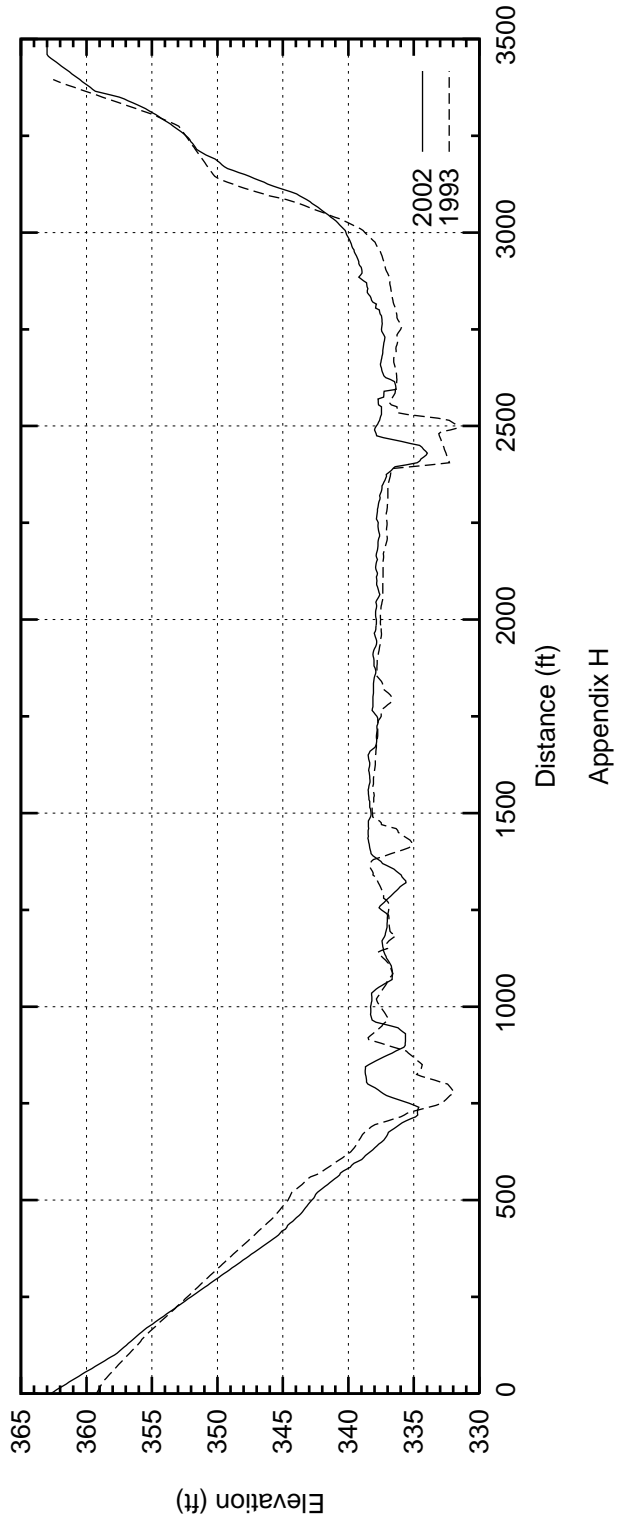


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR05

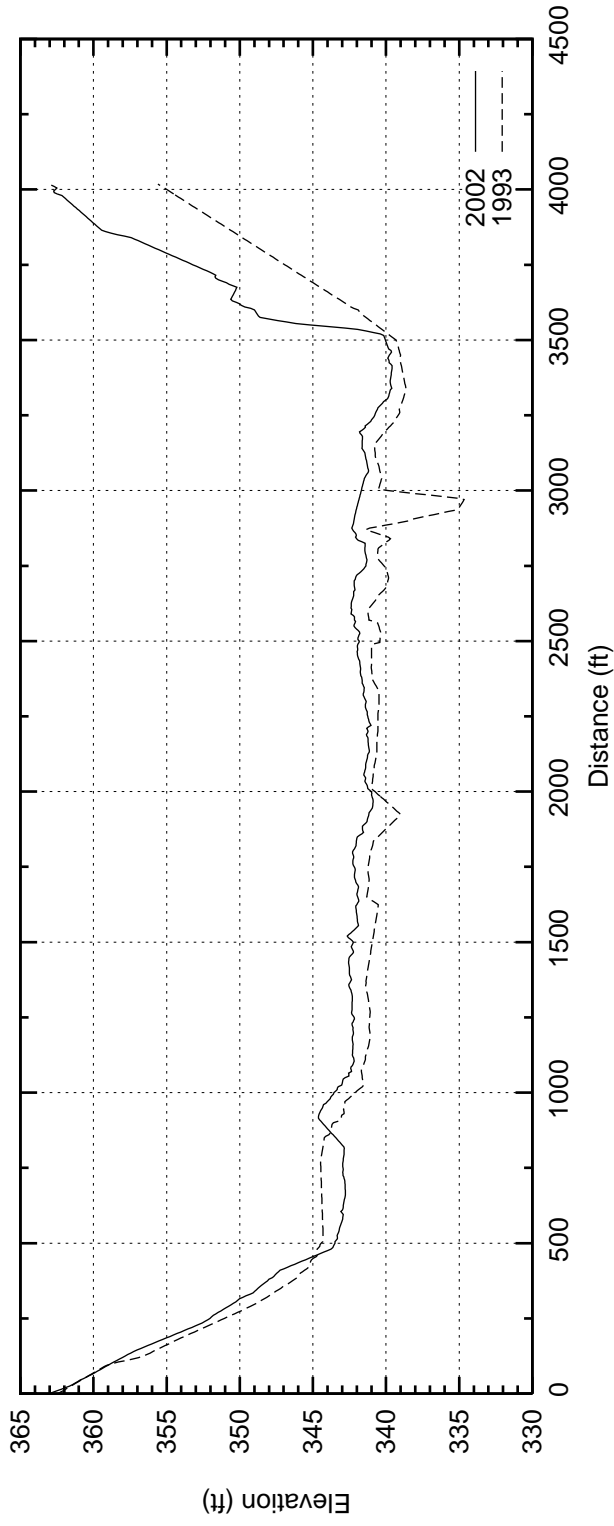


Rangeline SR06

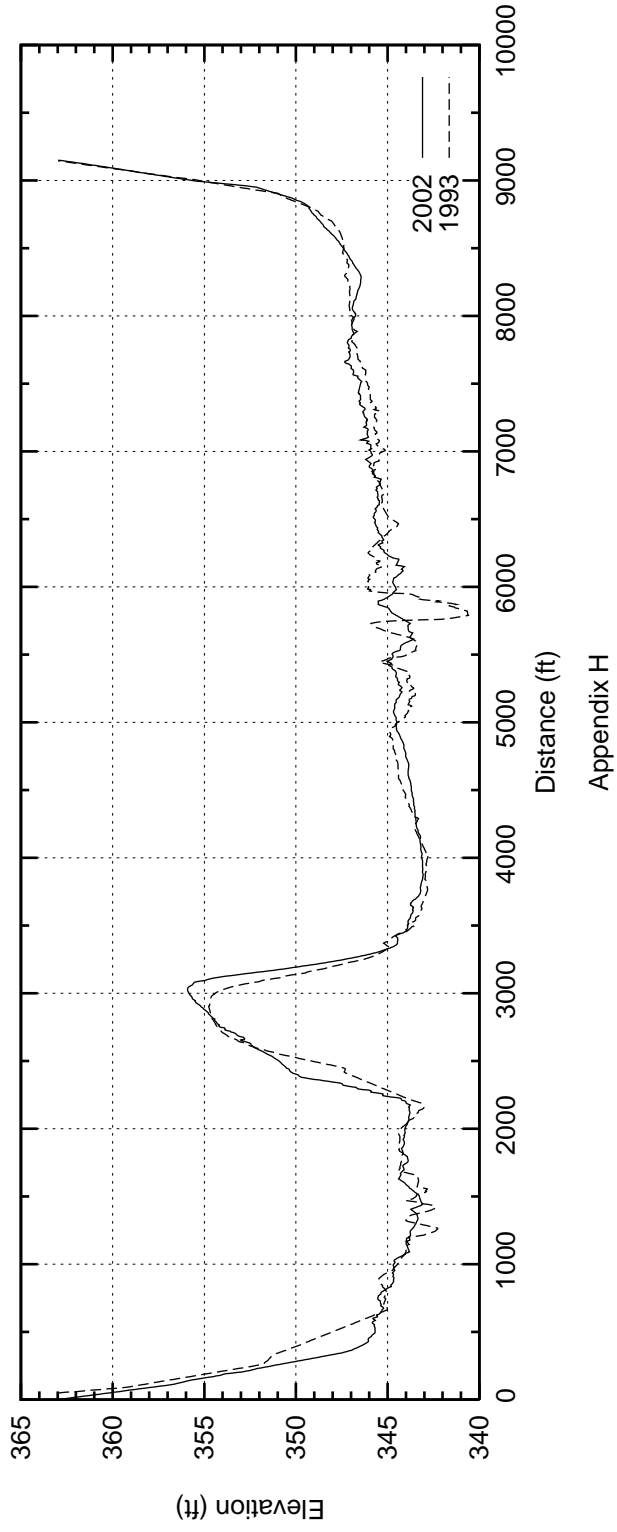


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR07

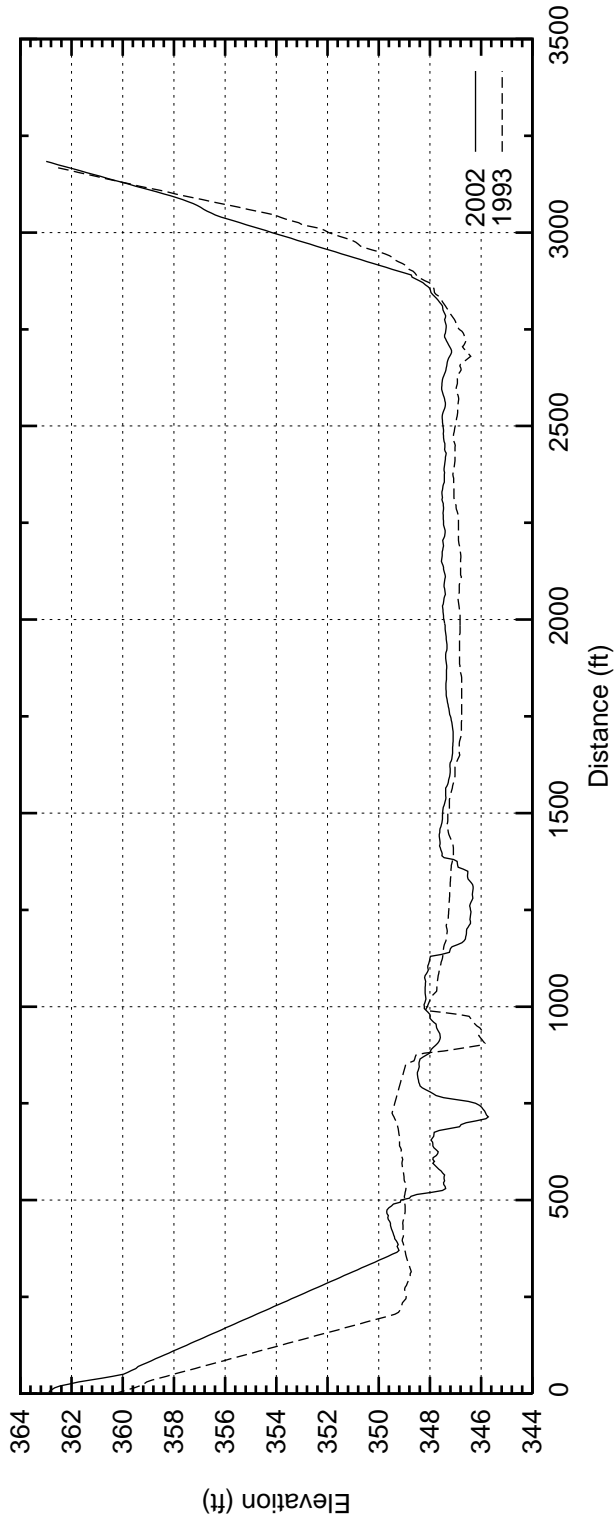


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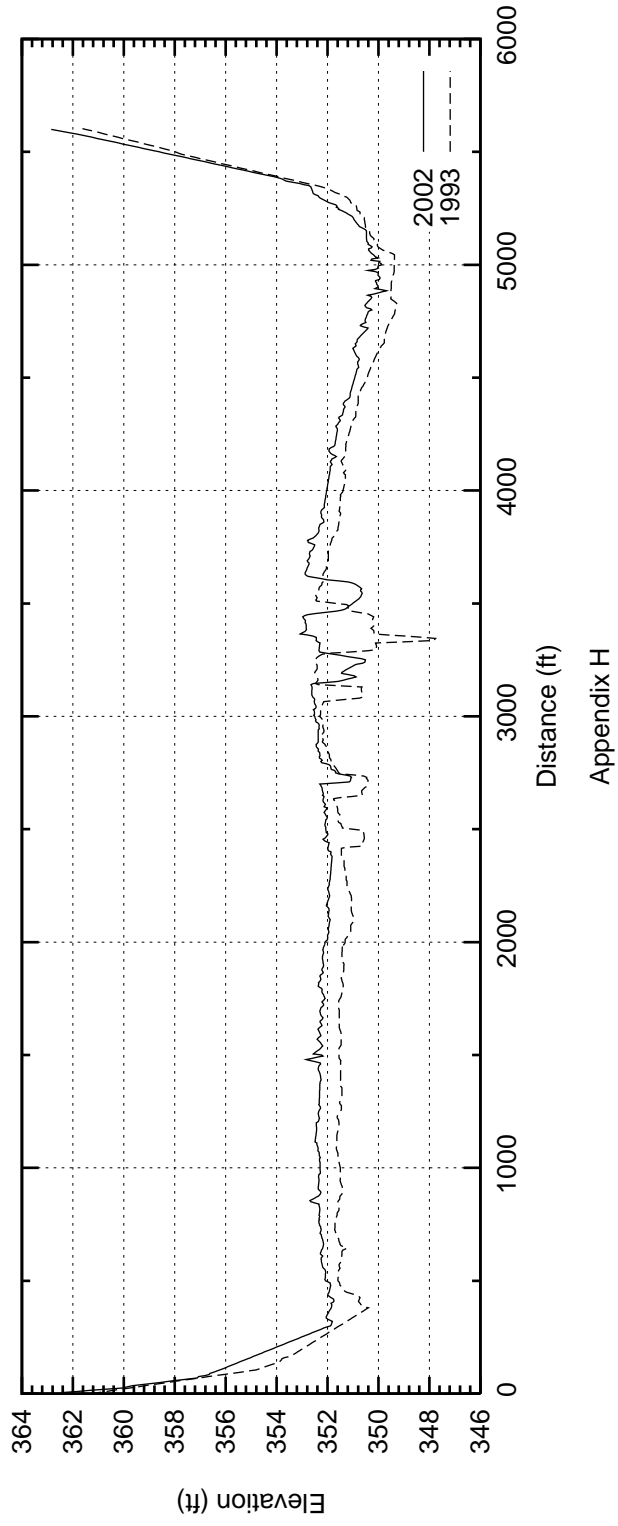


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR09

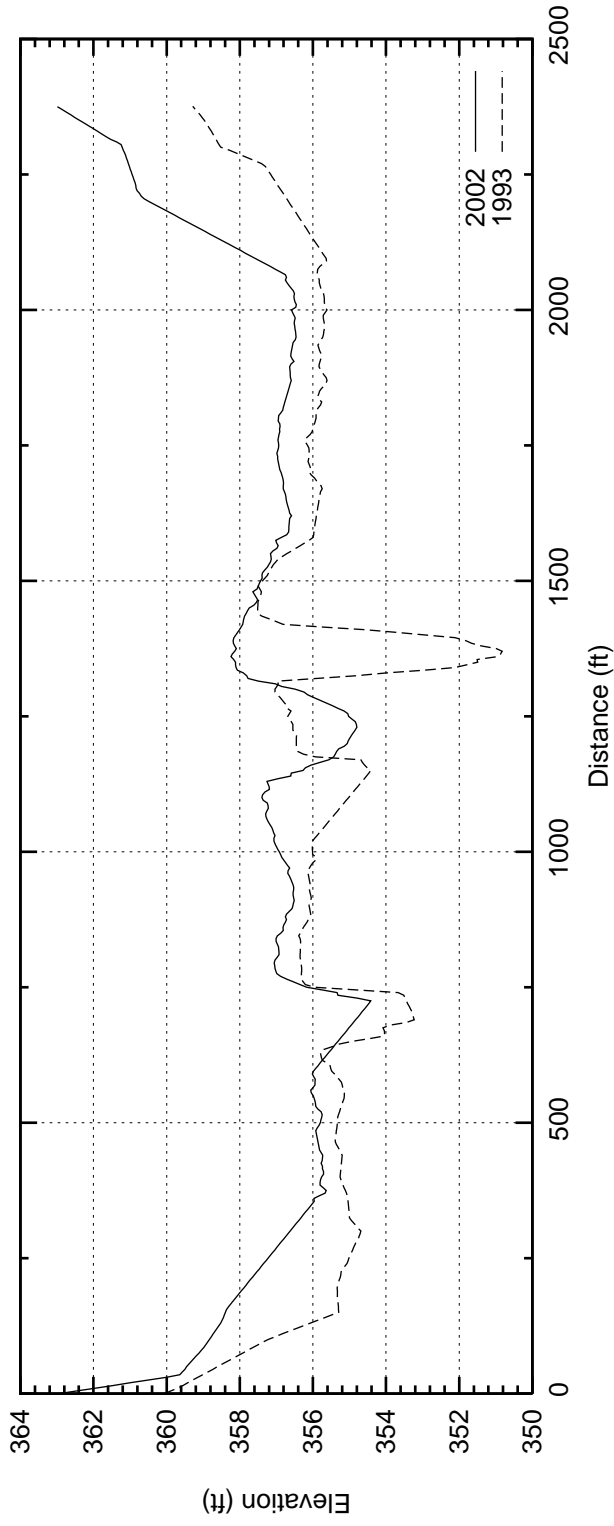


Rangeline SR10

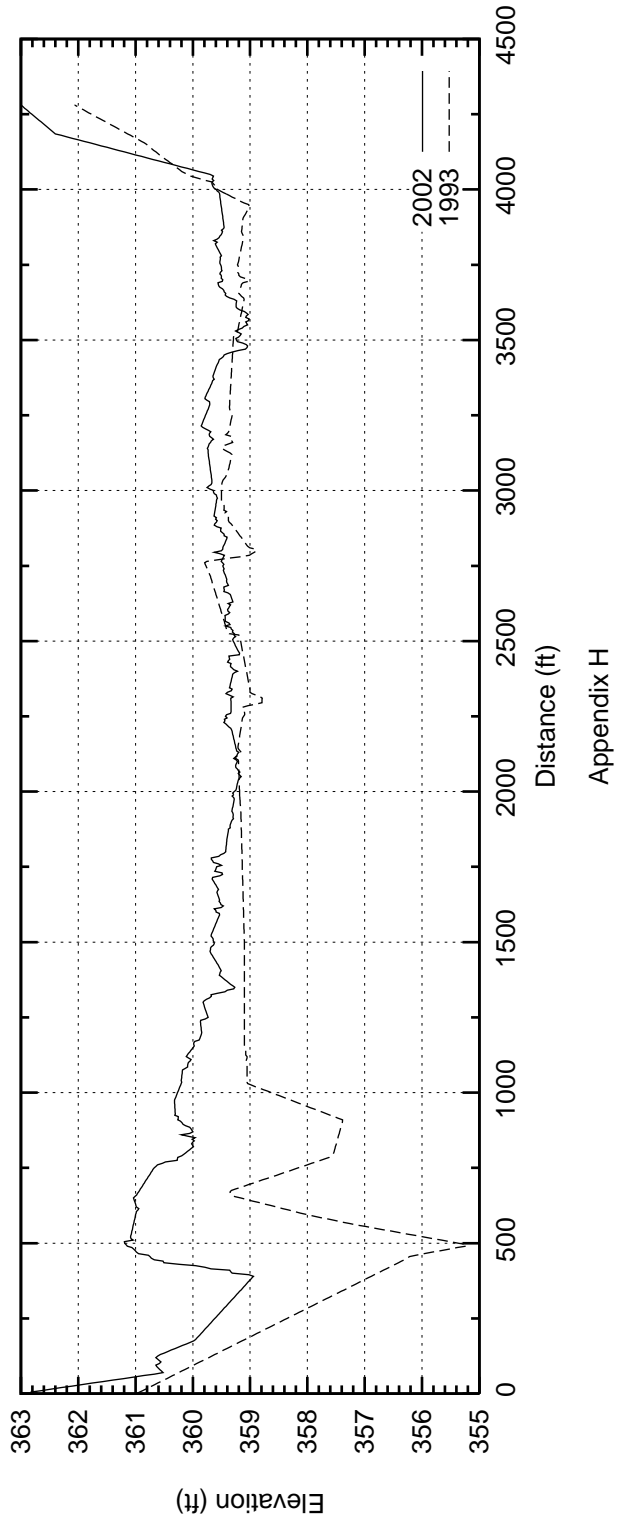


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR11

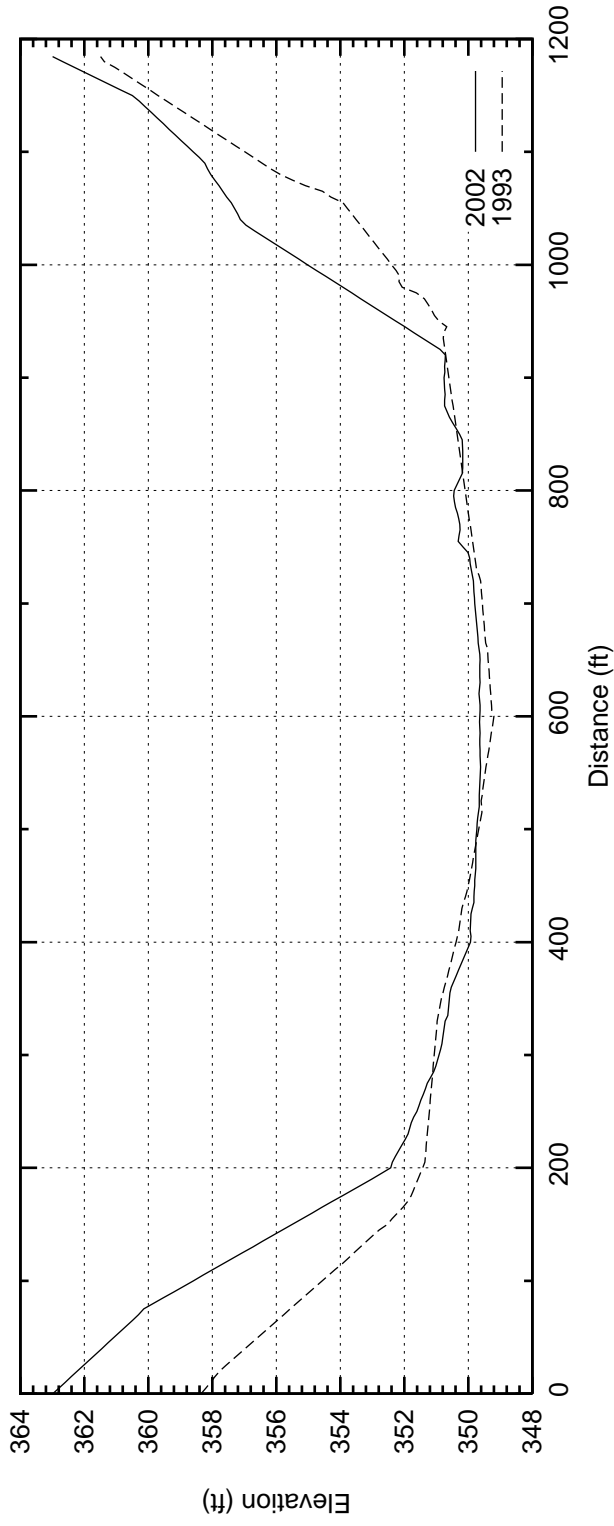


Rangeline SR12

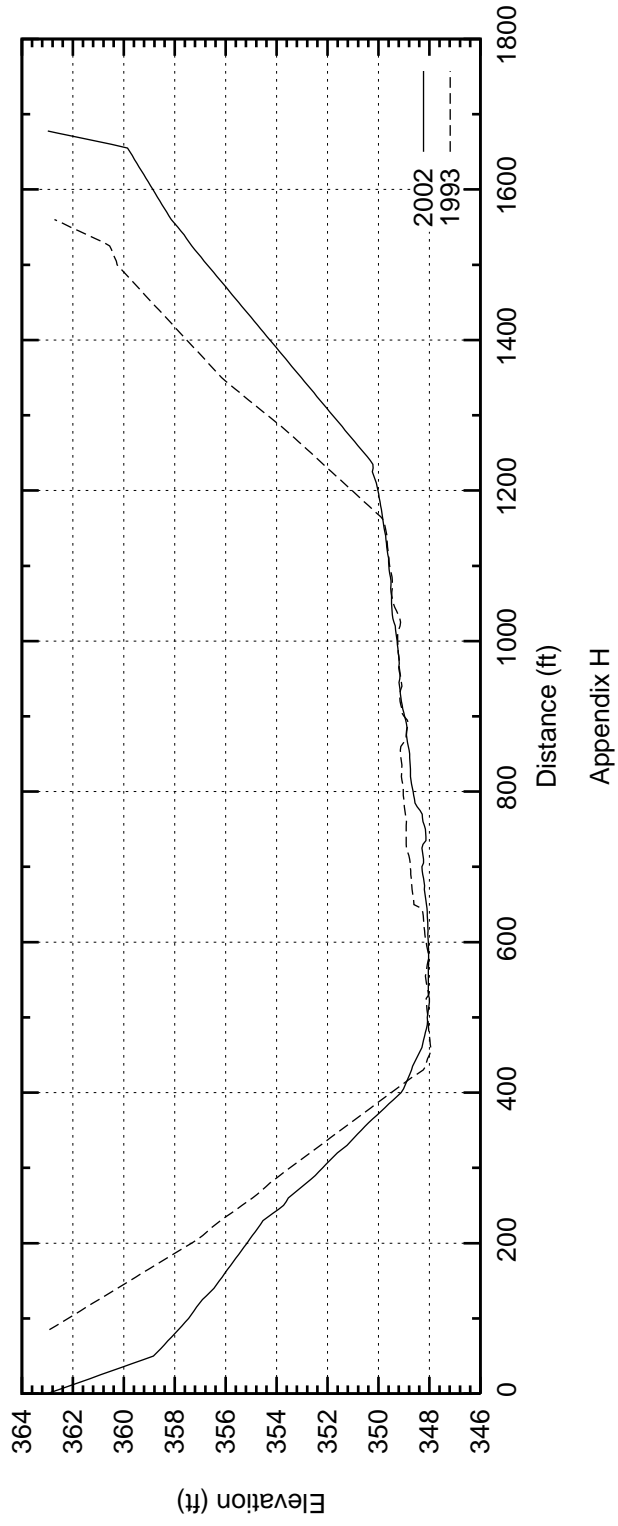


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR15

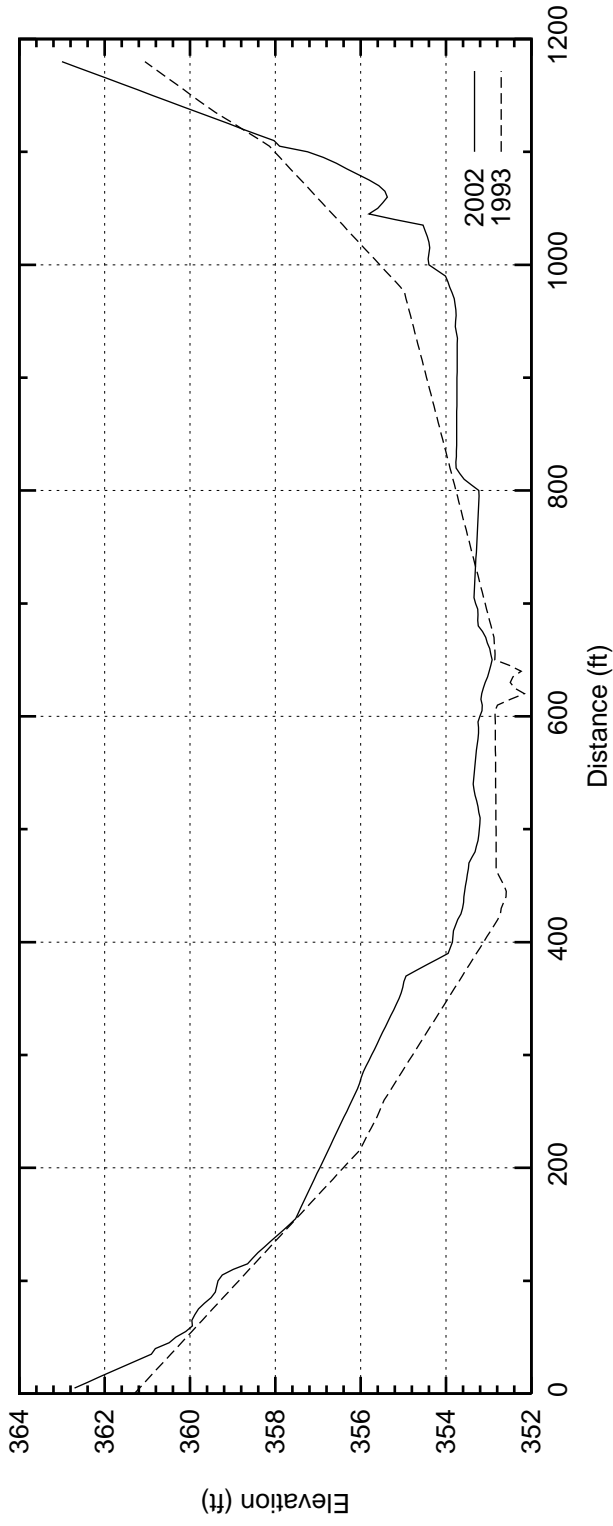


Rangeline SR16

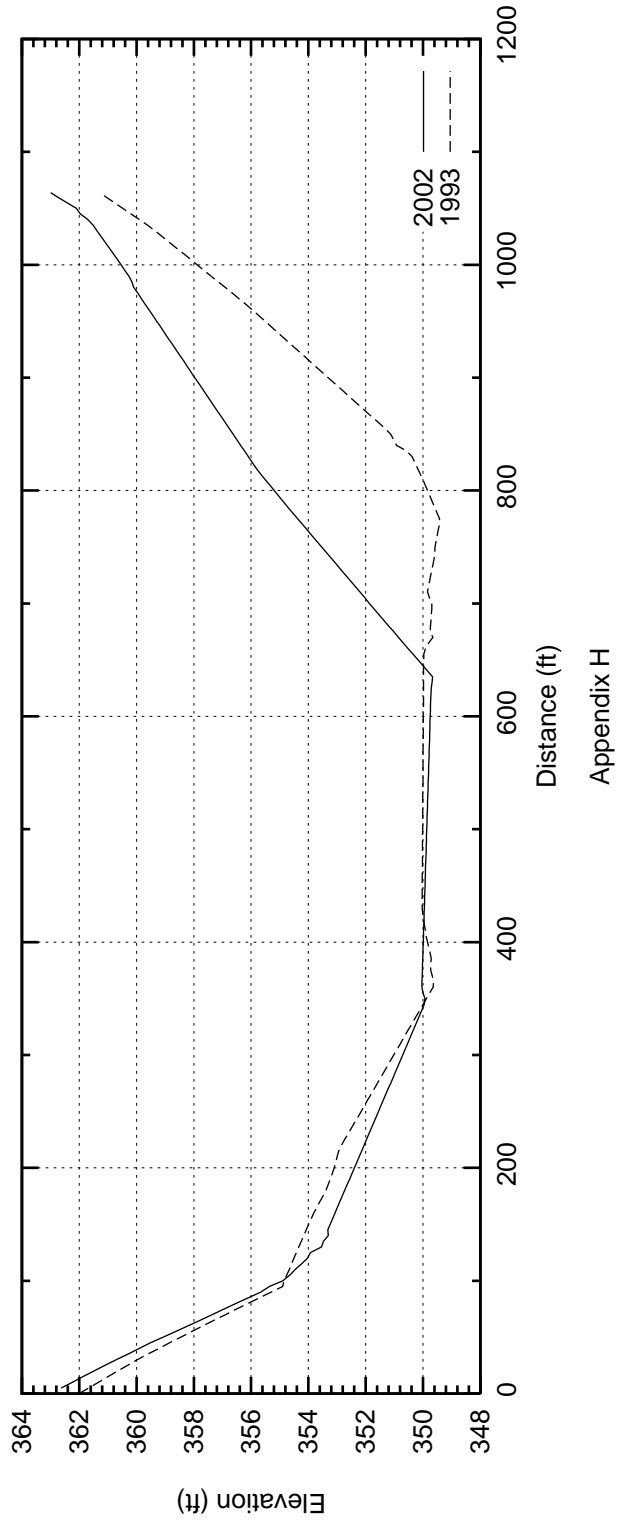


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR17

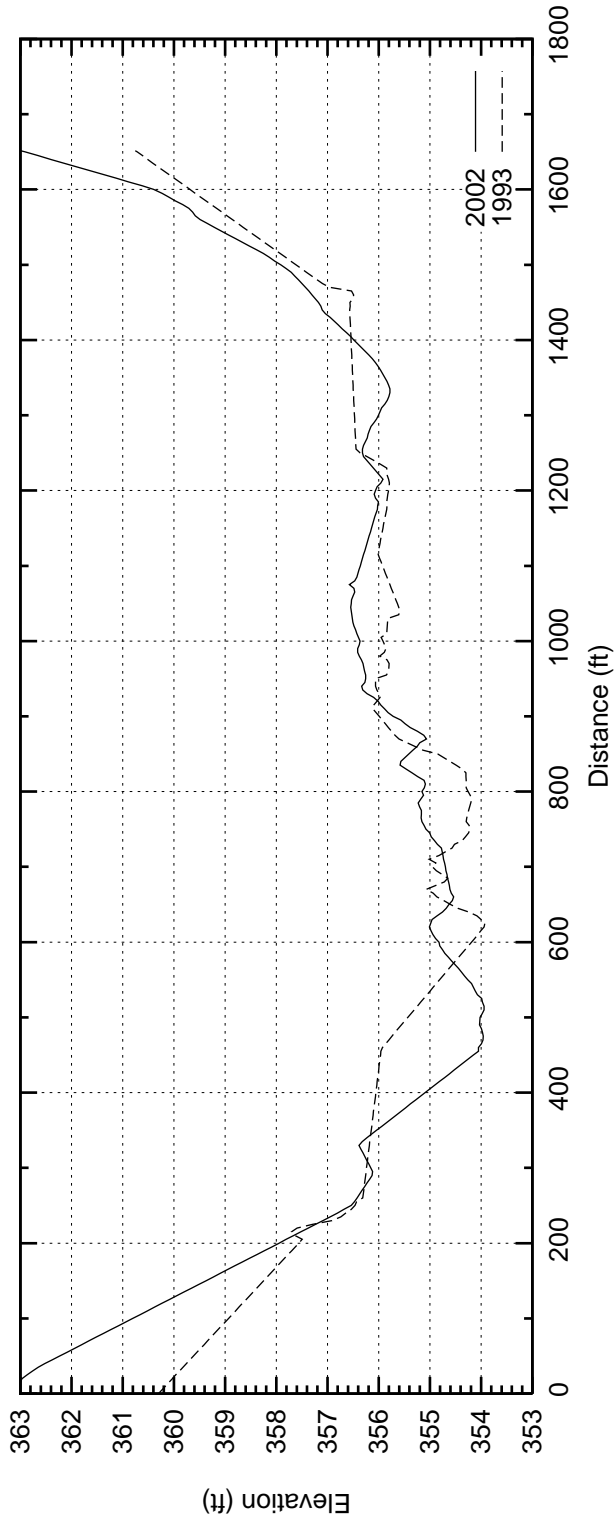


Rangeline SR18

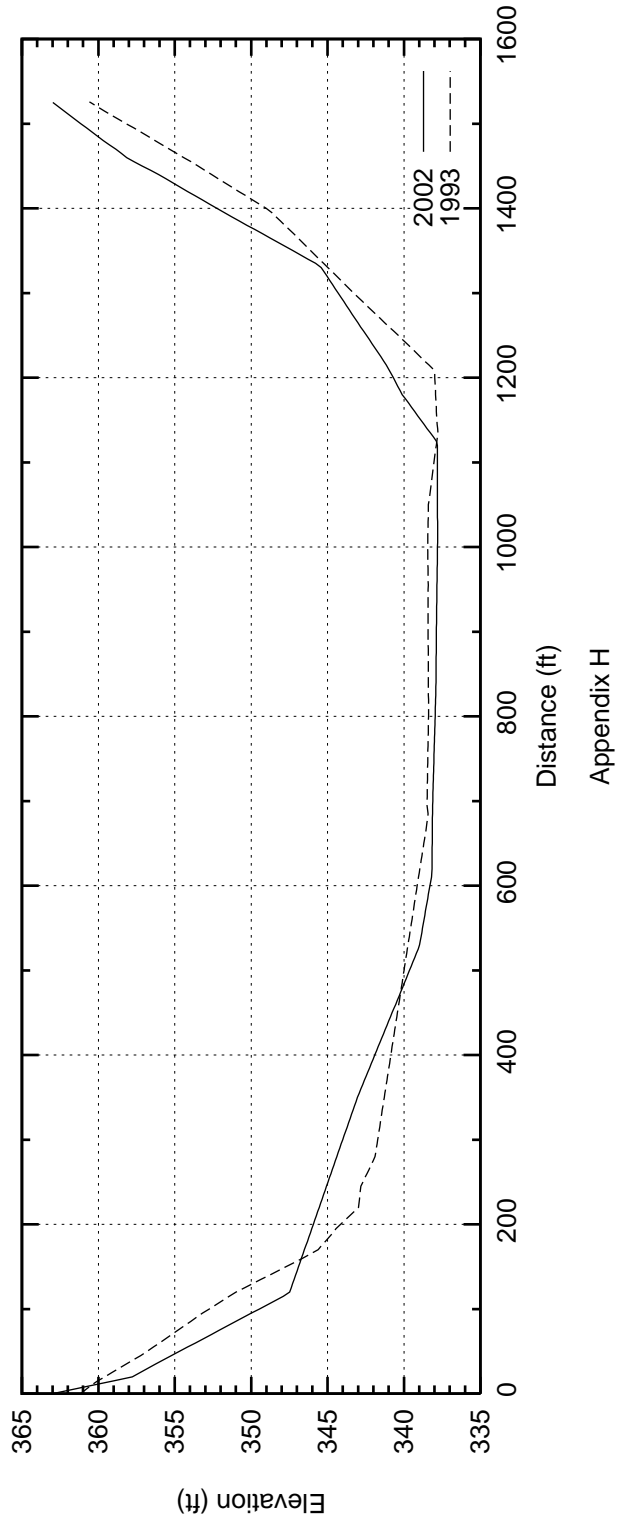


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR19

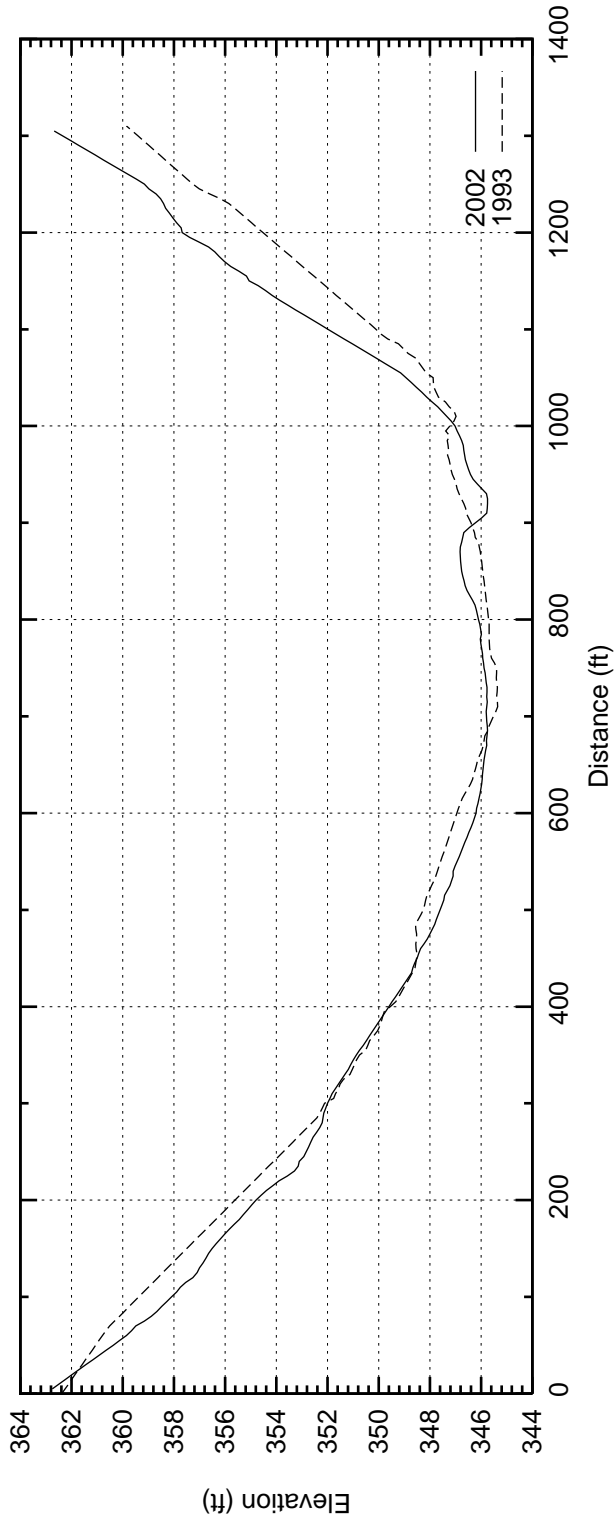


Rangeline SR20

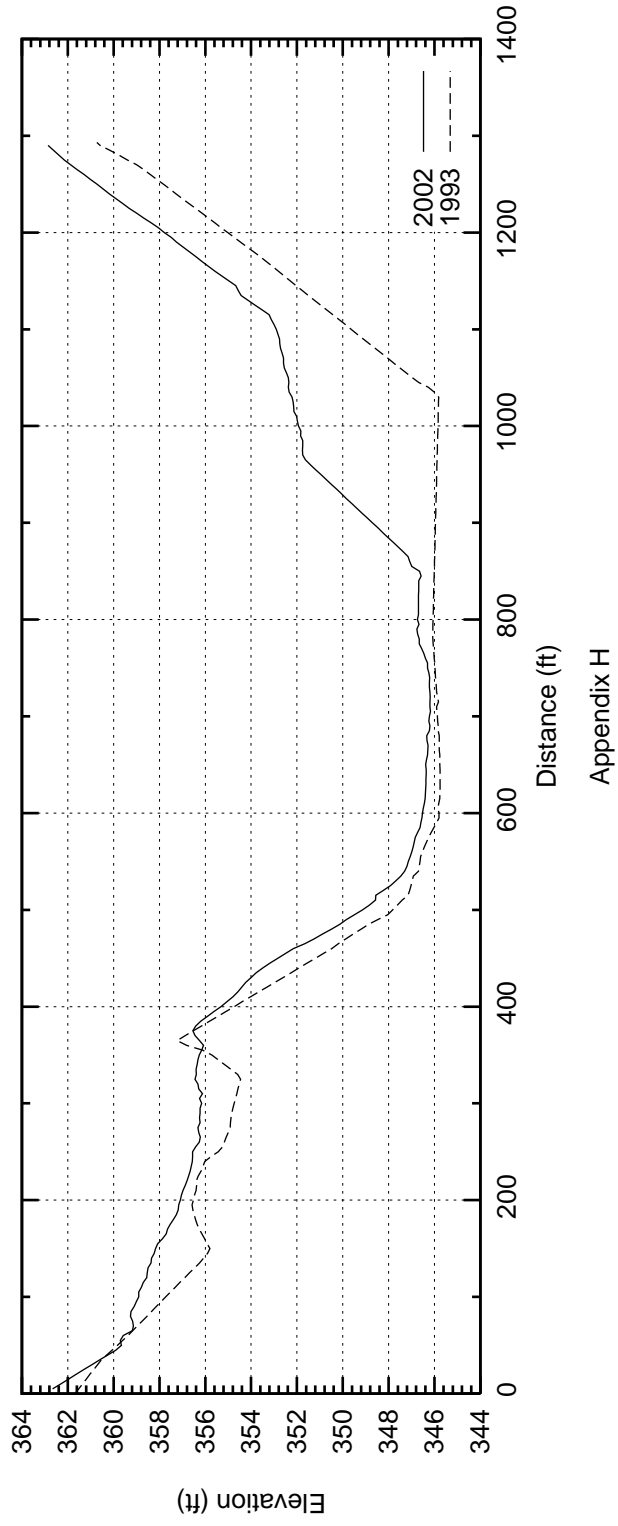


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR21

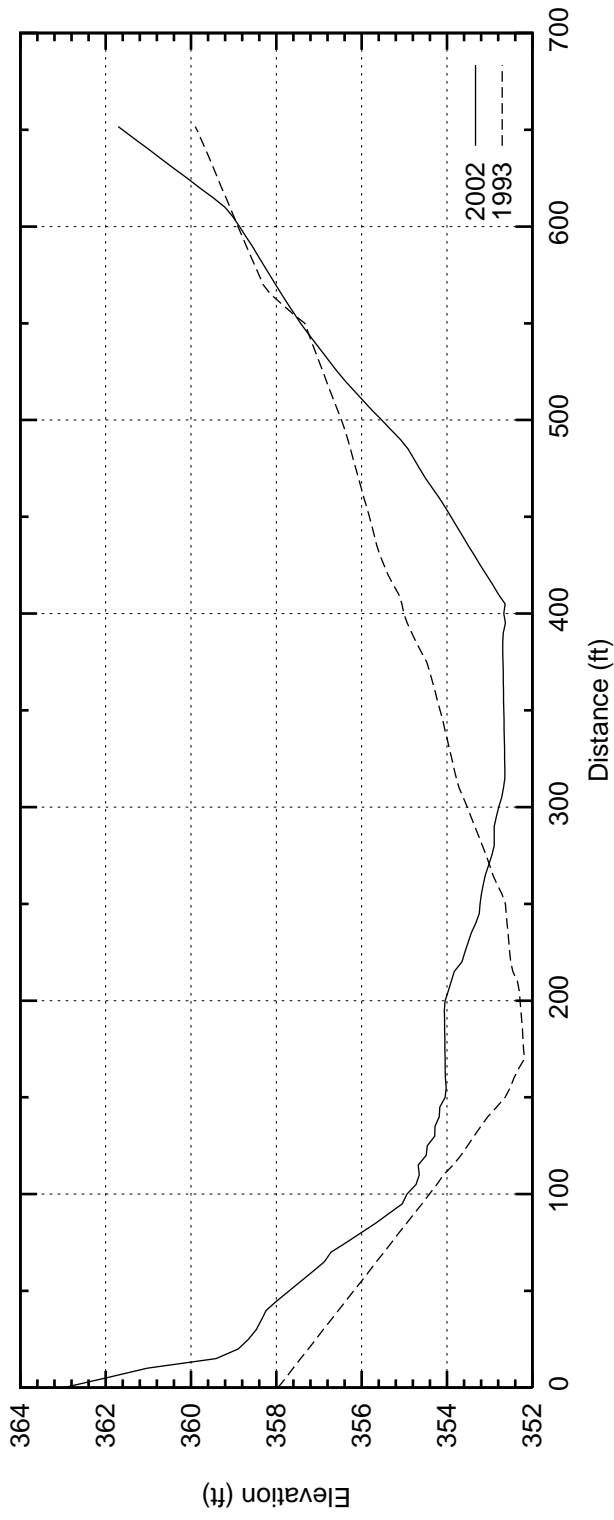


Rangeline SR22

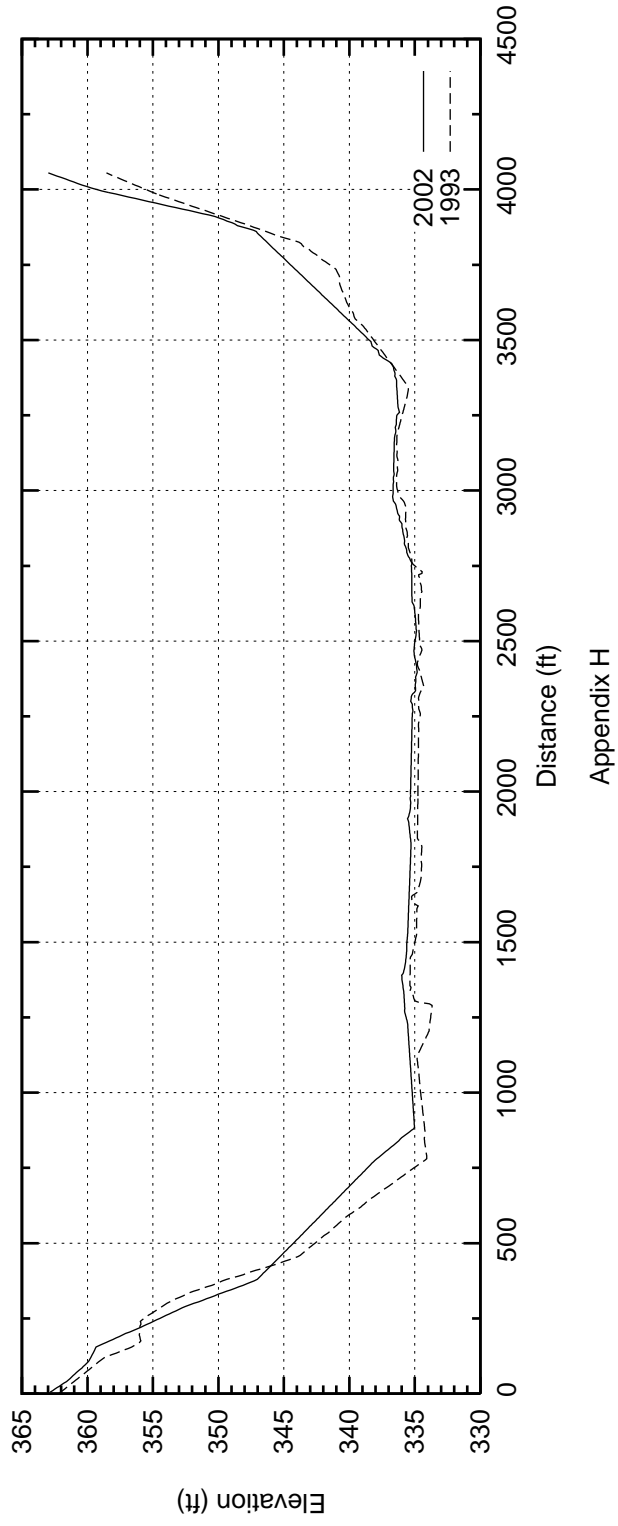


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR23

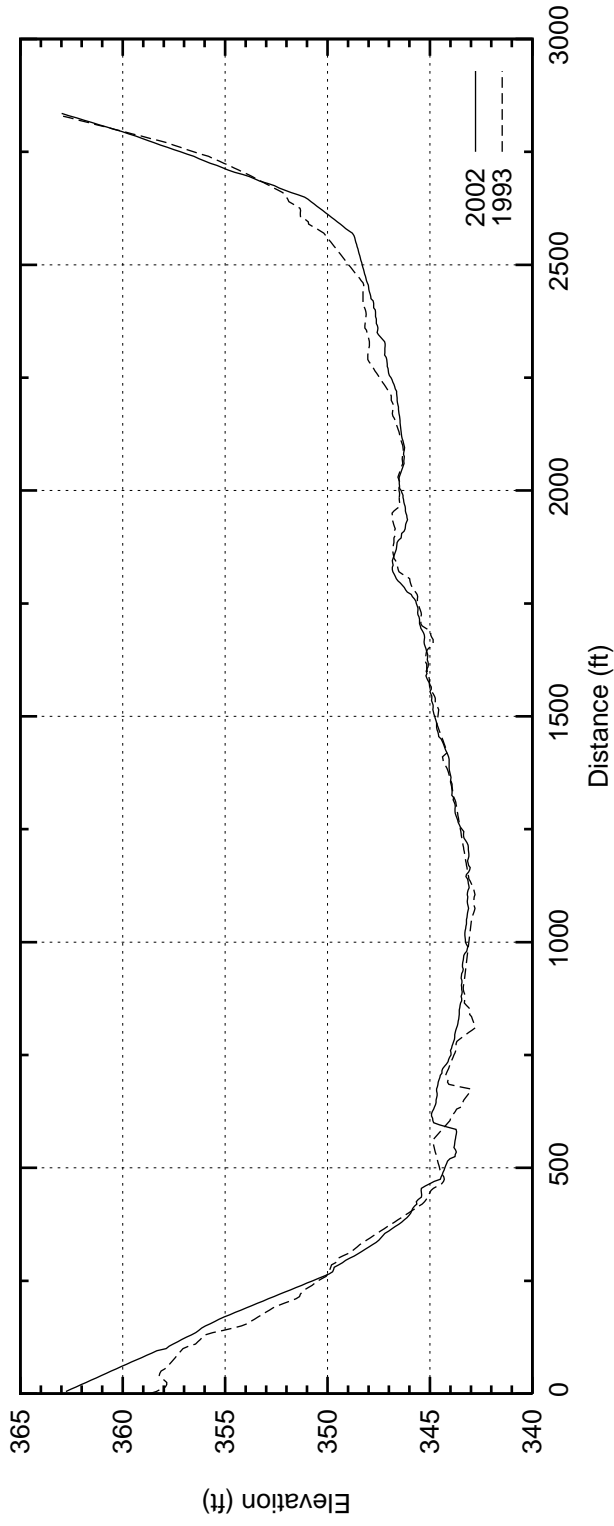


Rangeline SR24

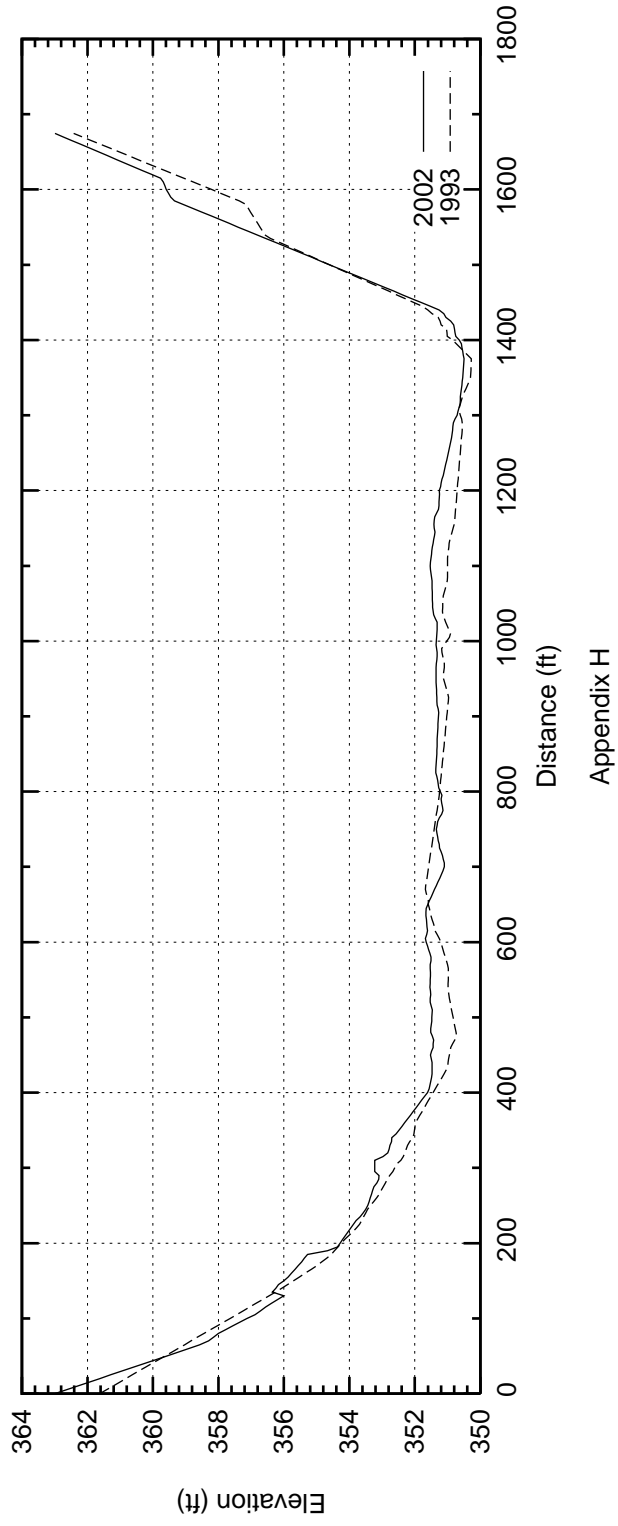


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR25

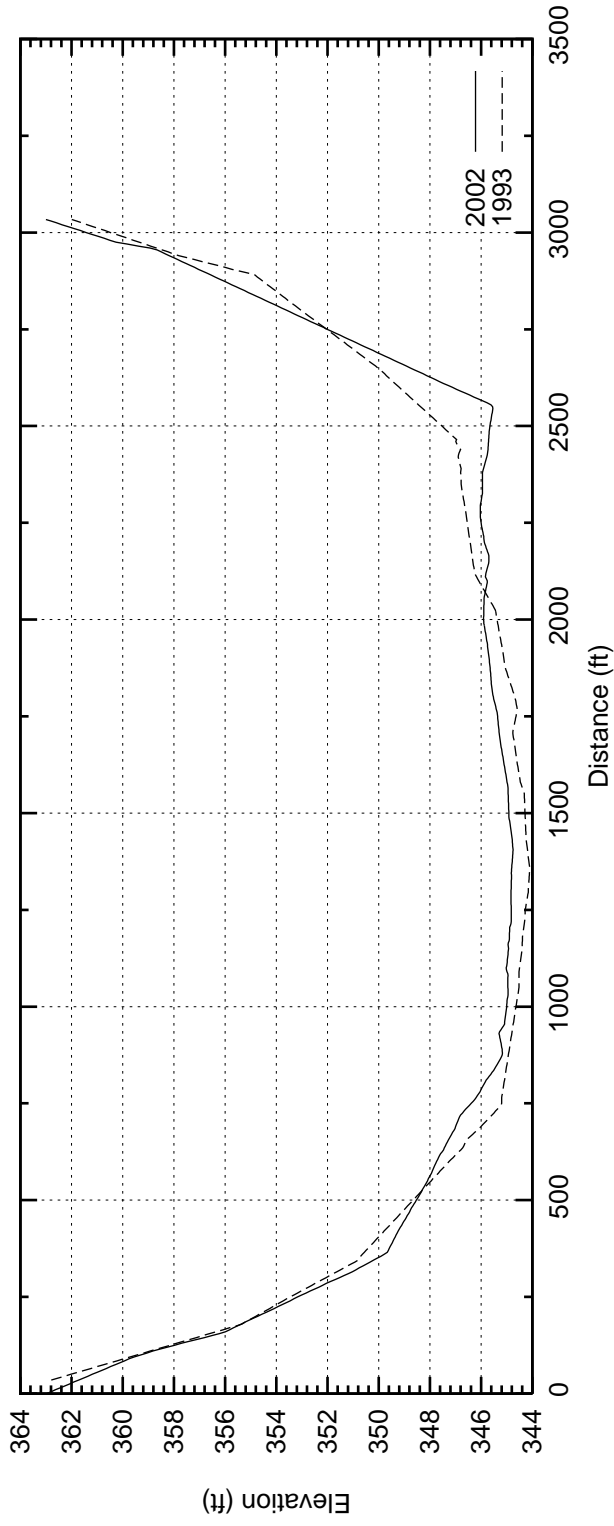


Rangeline SR26

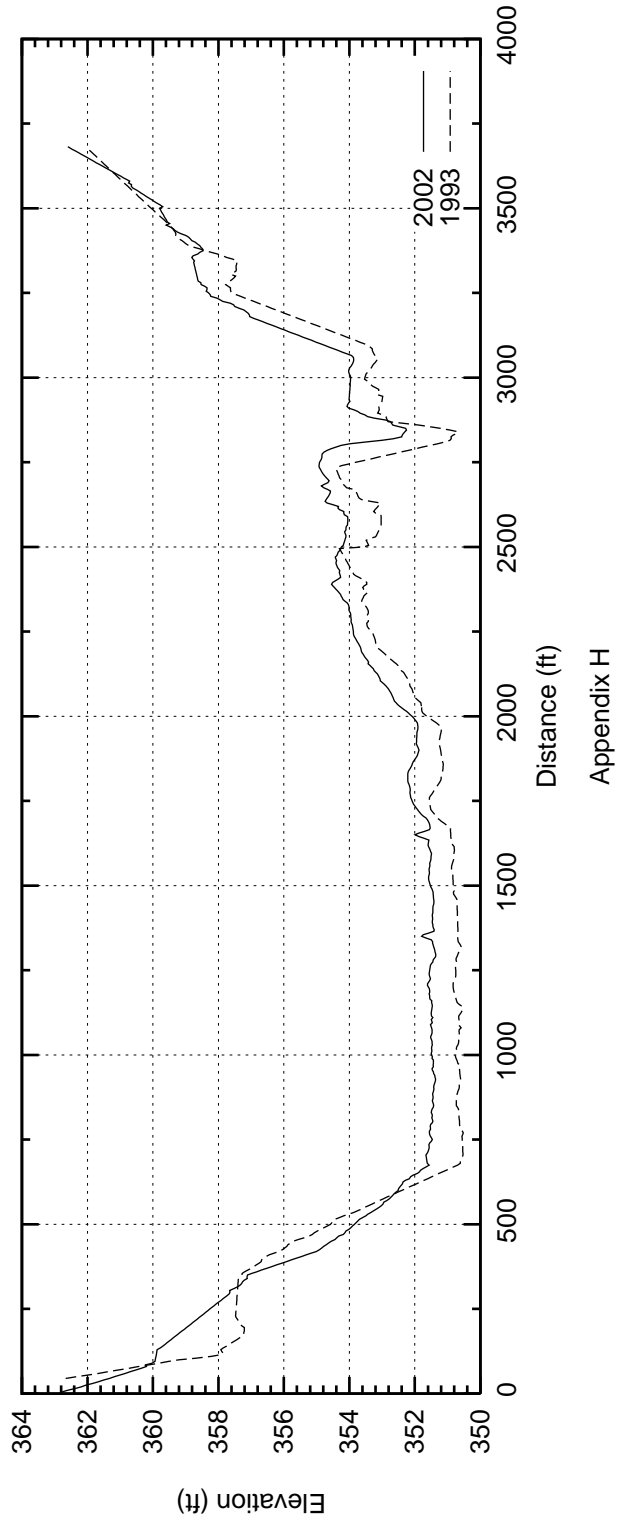


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR27

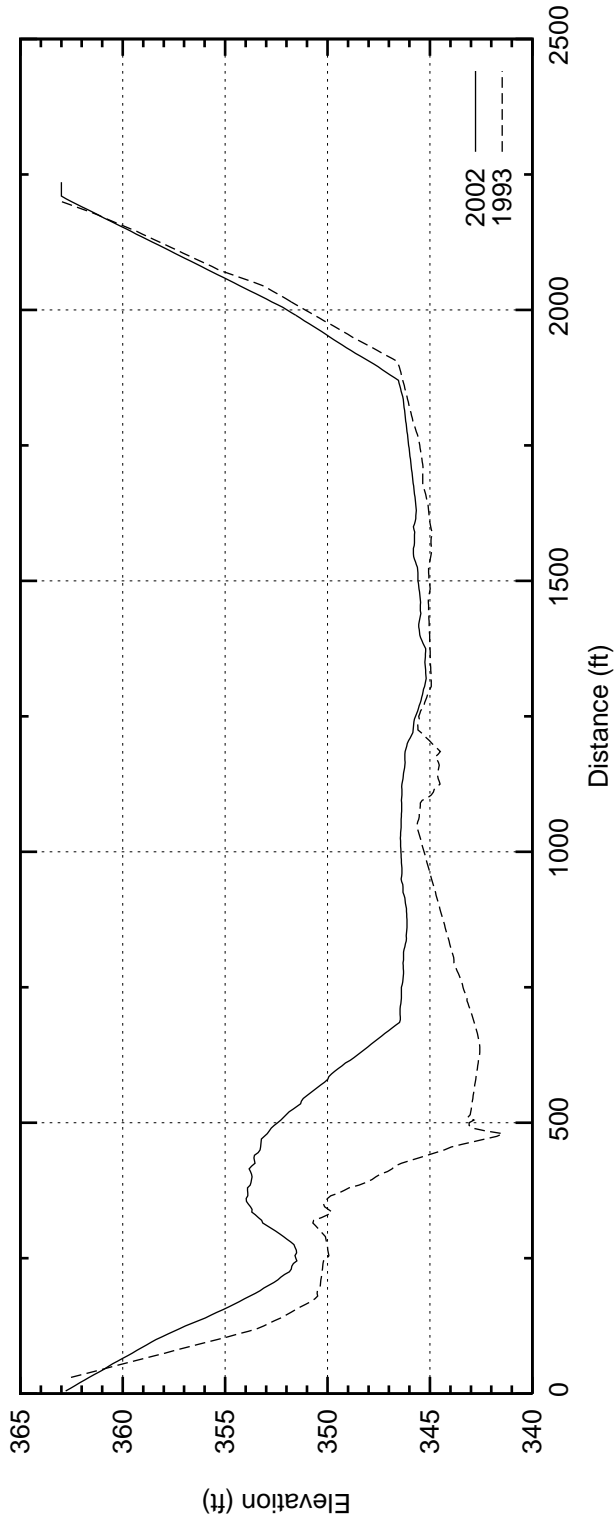


Rangeline SR28

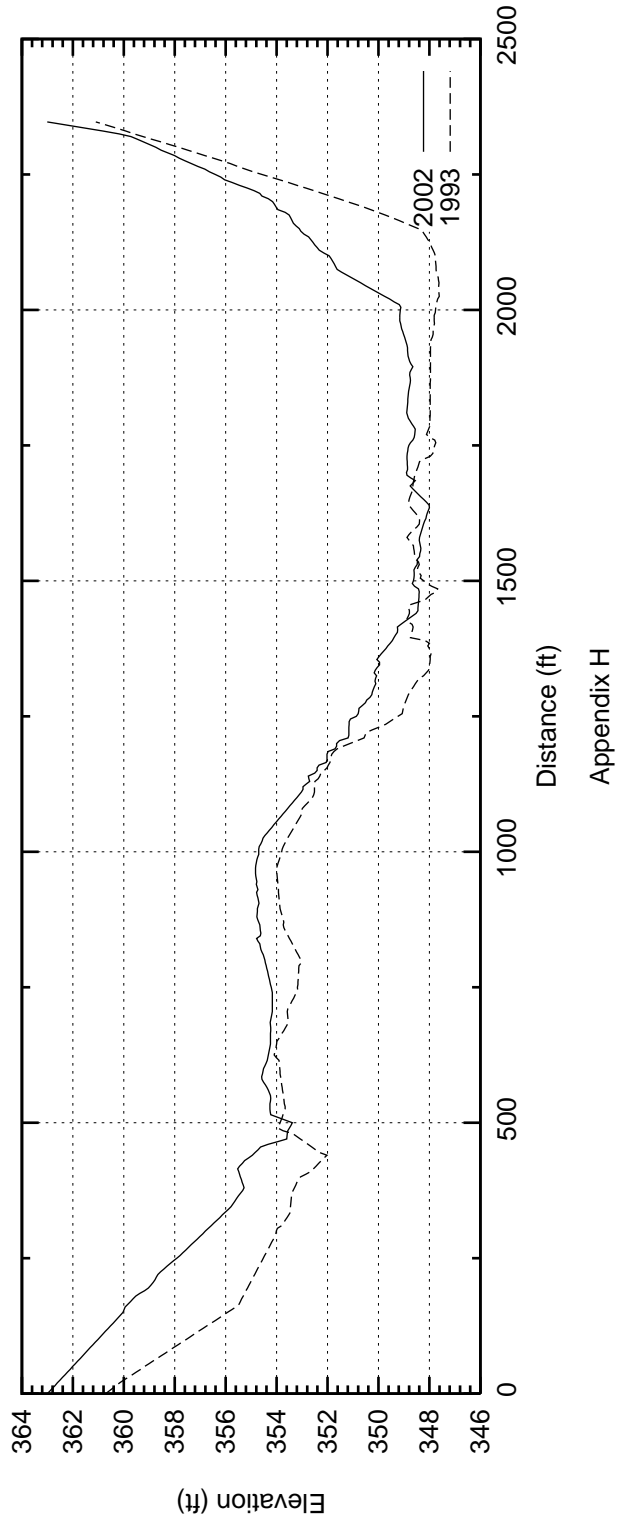


Lake Limestone

Rangeline SR29



Rangeline SR30



Lake Limestone Rangeline SR31

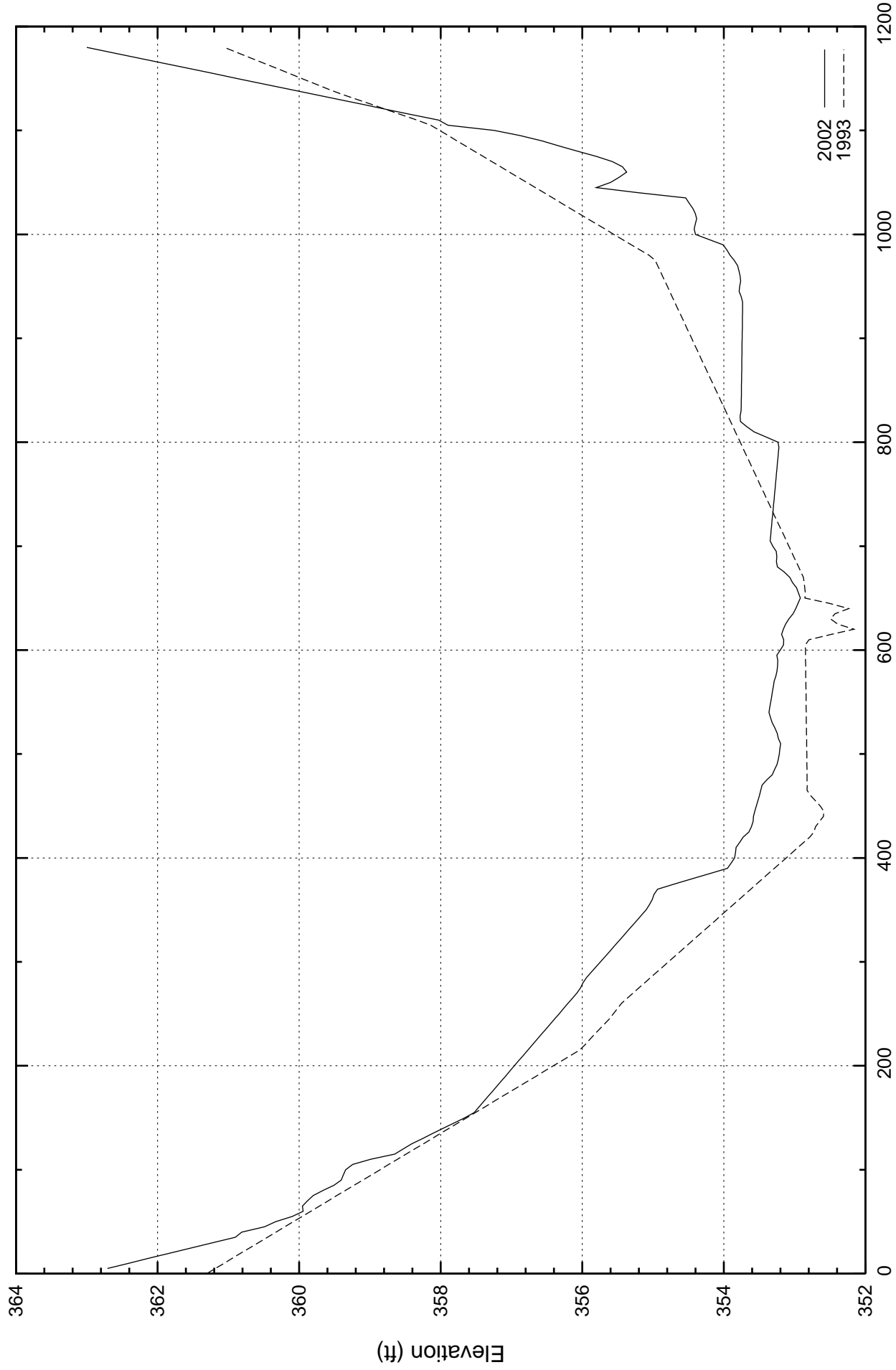


Figure 1

Lake Limestone

Location Map

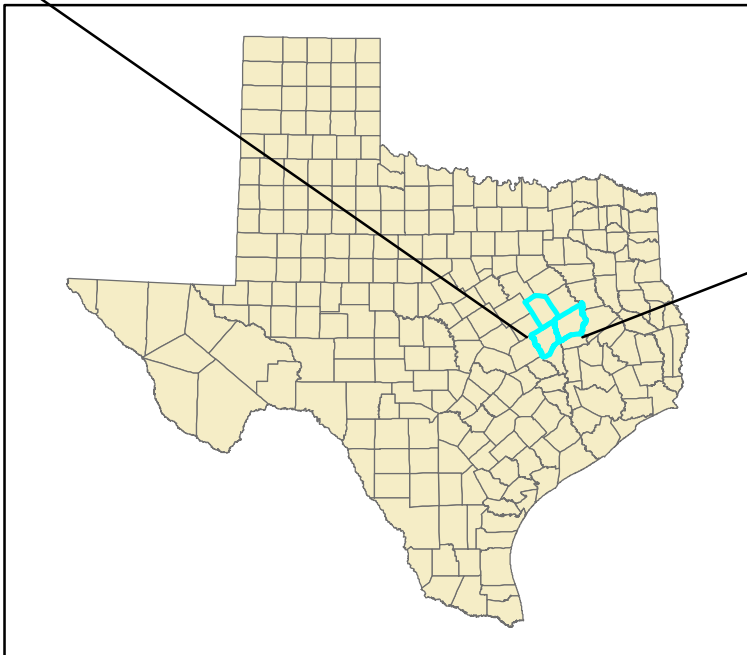
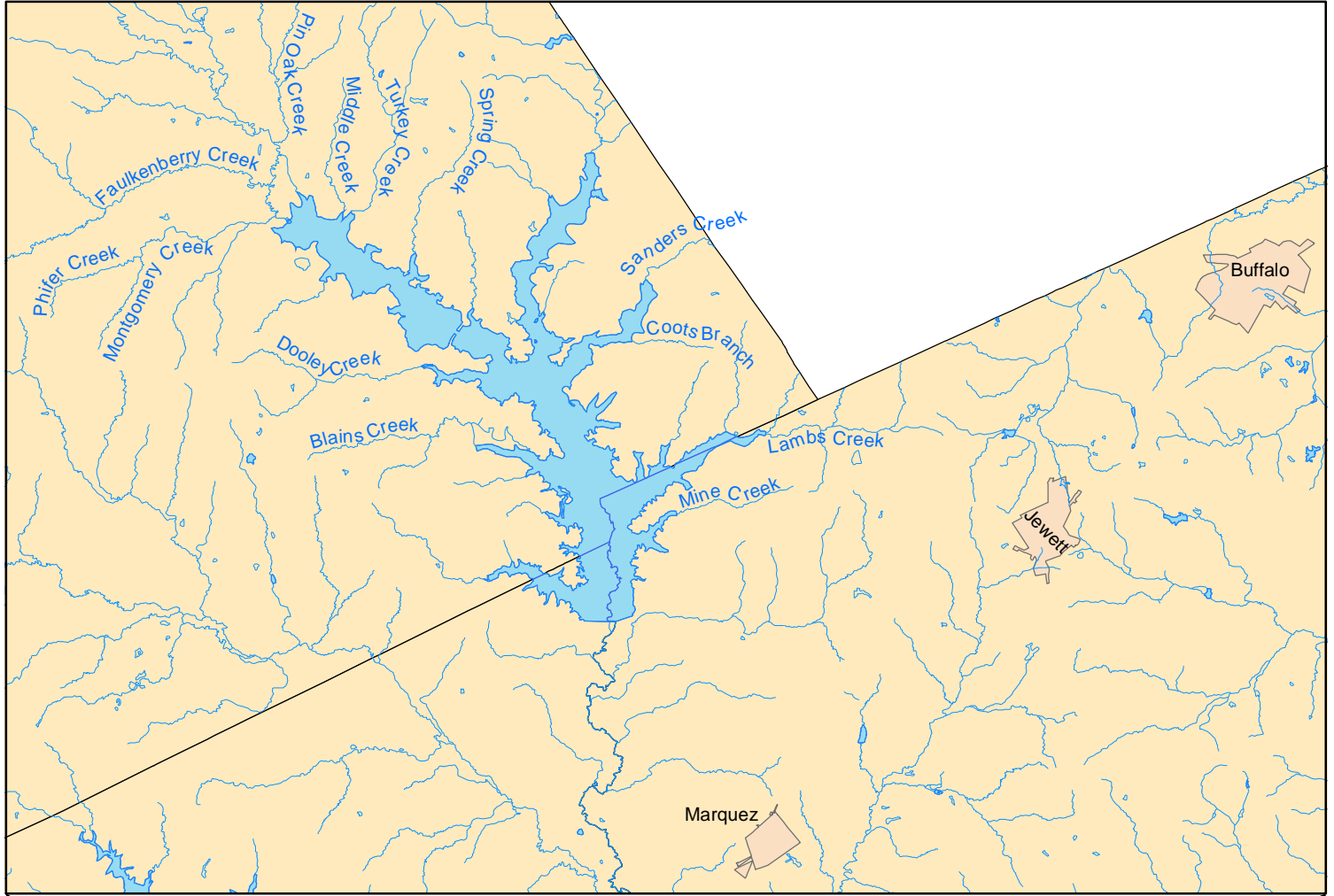


Figure 2
LAKE LIMESTONE
Location of Survey Data

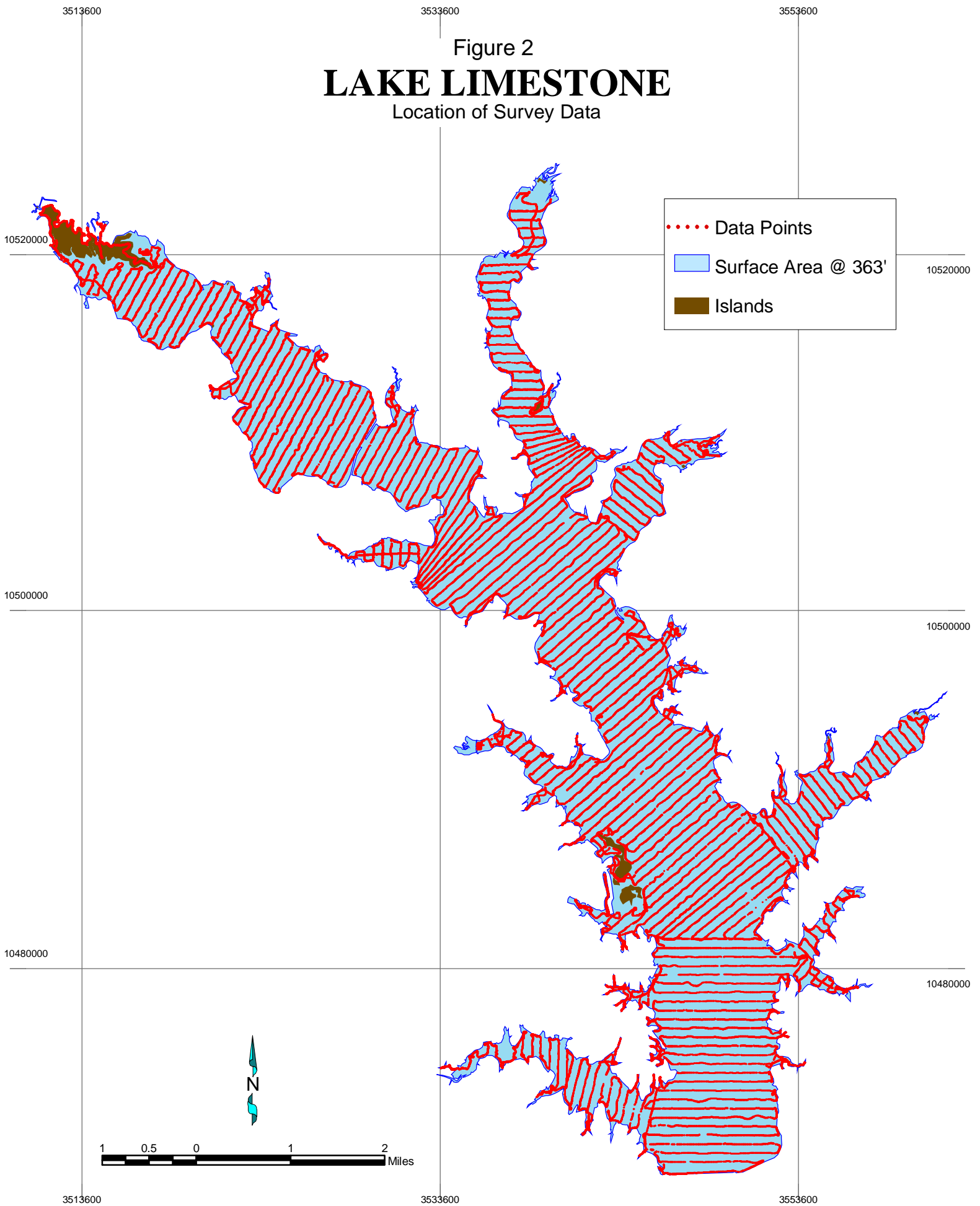


Figure 3 LAKE LIMESTONE 2' - Contour Map



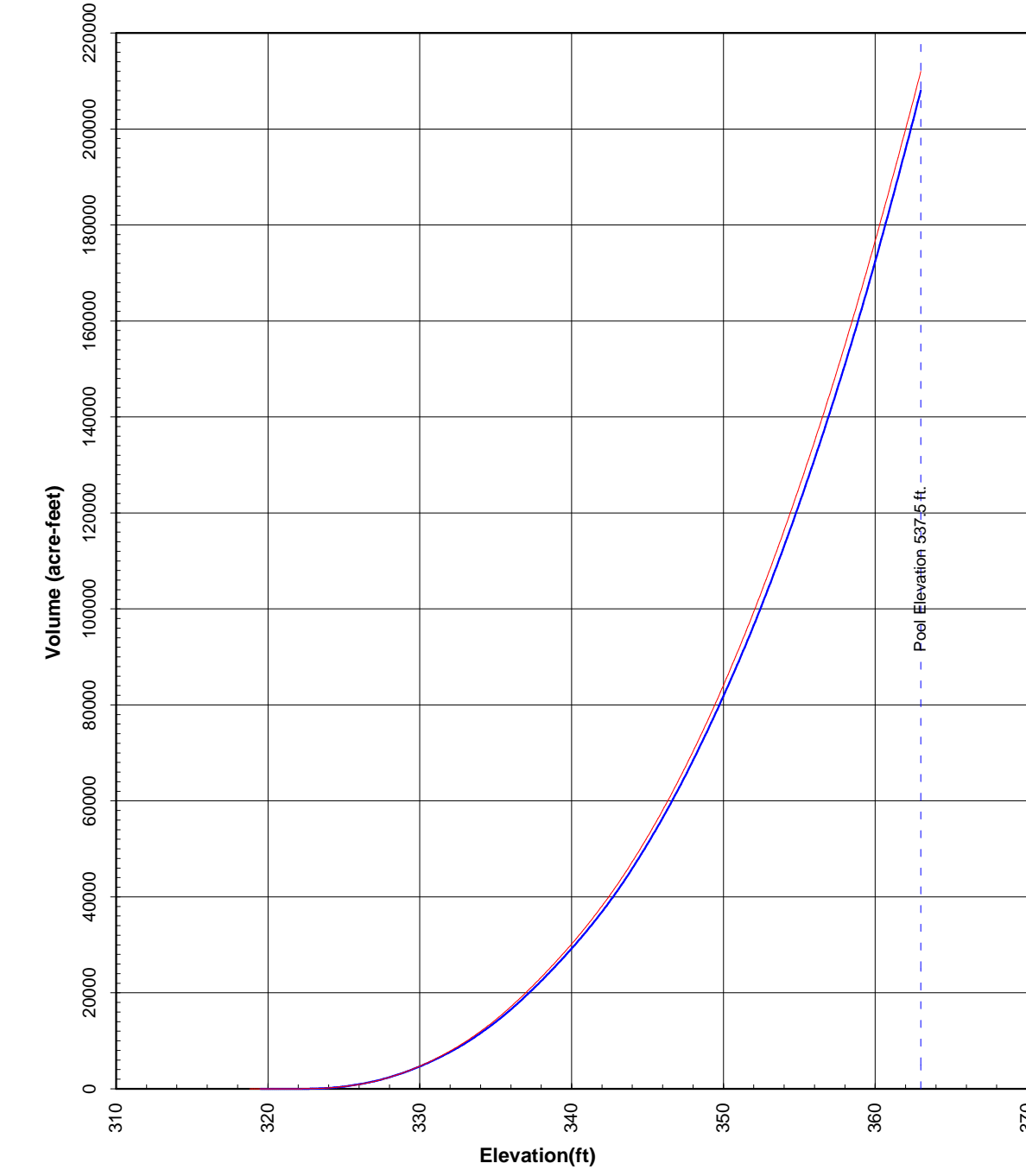
2,500 1,250 0 2,500 5,000 Feet



- Water Surface @ 363'
- Islands
- Elevation 363'
- Cross Sections

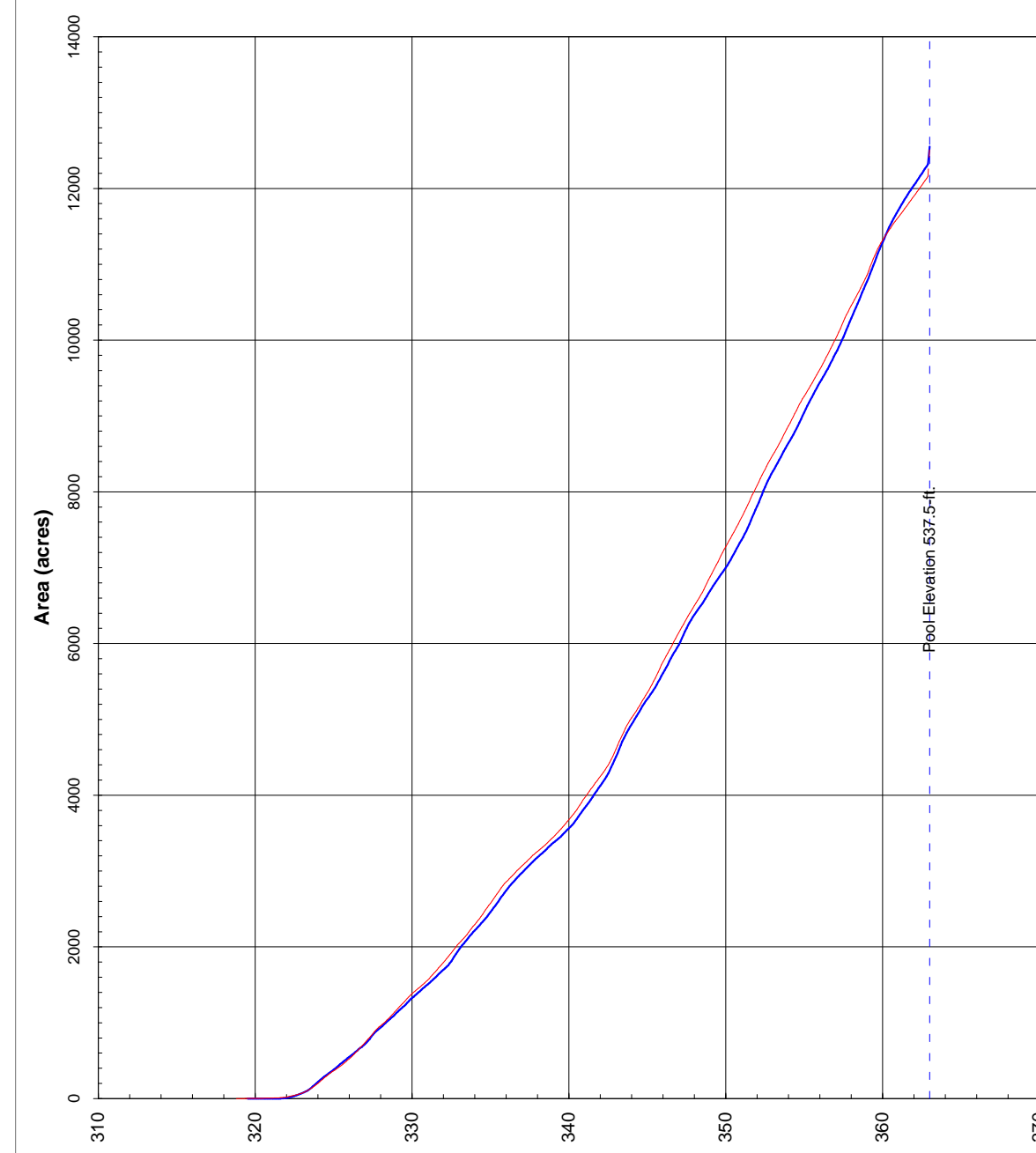
Contours

- 322
- 324
- 326
- 328
- 330
- 332
- 334
- 336
- 338
- 340
- 342
- 344
- 346
- 348
- 350
- 352
- 354
- 356
- 358
- 360
- 362



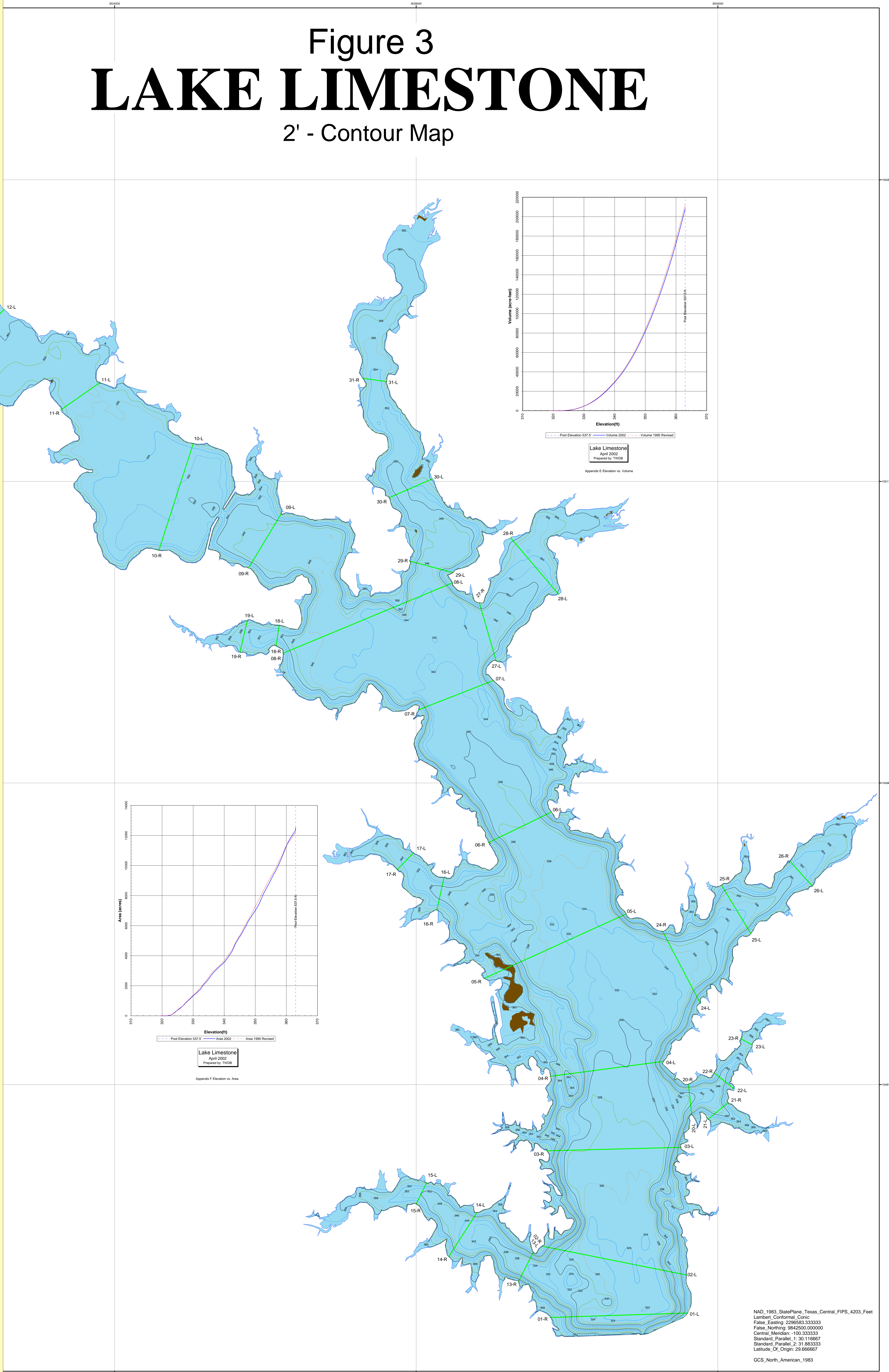
Lake Limestone
April 2002
Prepared by: TWDB

Appendix E Elevation vs. Volume



Lake Limestone
April 2002
Prepared by: TWDB

Appendix F Elevation vs. Area



This map is the product of a survey conducted by the Texas Water Development Board's Hydrographic Survey Program to determine the capacity of Lake Limestone. The Texas Water Development Board makes no representations nor assumes any liability.

NAD_1983_StatePlane_Texas_Central_FIPS_4203_Feet
Lambert_Conformal_Conic
False_Easting: 2296565.333333
False_Northing: 9842500.000000
Central_Meridian: -100.333333
Standard_Parallel_1: 30.116667
Standard_Parallel_2: 31.883333
Latitude_Of_Origin: 29.666667

GCS_North_American_1983