

an average of 9,400,000 acre-feet of water could be diverted from the Columbia to the Fraser River without reducing the then existing level of generation on the Columbia River in the United States. During critical water years on the Columbia only 6,200,000 acre-feet would be available for diversion.

The Plan

Plates 1 and 2 herewith present, respectively, a map of the Columbia and Fraser River basins and a profile of the diversion route from the Columbia River through the Eagle, Thompson and Fraser Rivers on which the locations of the proposed power developments and storage reservoirs are shown. Along this 400 mile route from above the proposed Revelstoke Canyon (Little Dalles) dam on the Columbia River to the mouth of the Fraser River there is a total fall of 1,610 feet, of which the study indicates it is feasible to utilize 1,205 feet in 11 power plants - two on the Eagle River, five on the Thompson River, and four on the lower Fraser River with heads and installations as follows:-

Proposed Power Installations

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Max. Gross Head-Ft.</u>	<u>Proposed Installation</u>	
		<u>Hp.</u>	<u>Kw.</u>
<u>Fraser River</u>			
Yale	70	635,000	475,000
Spuzzum	100	930,000	695,000
Boston Bar	100	930,000	695,000
Cisco	100	930,000	695,000
Sub total	370	3,425,000	2,560,000
<u>Thompson River</u>			
Gladwin	95	475,000	355,000
Seddell	95	475,000	355,000
Martel	100	500,000	375,000
Basque	100	500,000	375,000
McAbee	95	475,000	355,000
Sub total	485	2,425,000	1,815,000
<u>Eagle River</u>			
Malakwa	130	400,000	300,000
Kay Falls-Taft	220	720,000	535,000
Sub total	350	1,120,000	835,000
Total	1,205	6,970,000	5,210,000