

Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Users must note the dates of base mapping, aerial photography, river surveys and issue of mapping relevant to dates of development in the map area. Subsequent developments or changes within the floodplain or channel (natural or constructed) will affect flood levels and render site-specific map information obsolete.
- Floodplain maps are administrative tools which depict minimum flood elevations and floodplain boundaries. Flooding may occur outside of the designated floodplain boundary.
- Floodplain maps do not provide information on site-specific flood hazards such as, land subsidence or flow water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel of the watercourse, or alluvial and debris flow areas.
- Other sources of water, roads, railways or other barriers can restrict water flow and affect local flood levels. As well, obstructions such as ice and debris, flooding in surrounding areas, changes in groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the map. Flood adjacent to a floodplain may be subject to flooding from tributary watercourses.
- Floodplain maps do not indicate or locate legal survey boundaries. A site survey is required to determine property location, ground elevations, and designated flood level information.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary as shown on this map is limited by the aerial photography. It is generally assumed to be plus or minus one-half the increment of the ground contour.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering analysis are required to address any of the above considerations.

See Sheet 6



NOTE
SPOT HEIGHTS IN RIVER VALLEY
HAVE 100 METRE DIGIT OMITTED
(ie 39.6 = 799.6 metres)

See Sheet 4

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NOTES

Produced by British Columbia Inventory and Engineering Branch
Floodplain Mapping Program.

Survey: Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Section, Inventory and Engineering Branch.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968)

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval = 1 metre and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except where noted.
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection, Zone 11 (1975).
Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection Inventory and Engineering Branch.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

- Floodplain limits and flood profile were computed using a standard step method modelling technique.
- Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dikes.
- Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.
- Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.
- Floodplain limits are not delineated for side stream and tributaries, except as noted.
- Required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion are not shown. This information is available either through local municipalities or the Ministry of Environment.

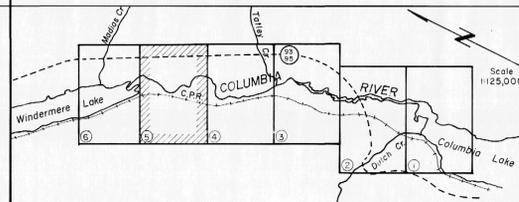
LEGEND

200 Year Floodplain Limit

Flood levels in metres
Above G.S.C. Datum

● 825.0 200 Year Frequency
● 824.5 20 Year Frequency
(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
October, 1978

MAPPING INFORMATION
CHECKED L.S.

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
CHECKED R.W.N.

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE Nov 1980

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Environment
INVENTORY AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
COLUMBIA RIVER
Columbia Lake to Windermere Lake
(Including Dutch Creek)

Scale: 1:5000

Scale: 1:125,000

Recommended, Section Head: *W. Watts*
Approved, Assistant Deputy Minister: *[Signature]*

FILE No. 0305030-12

SCALE 1:5000

DRAWING No. A5286-5

SHEET 5 of 6