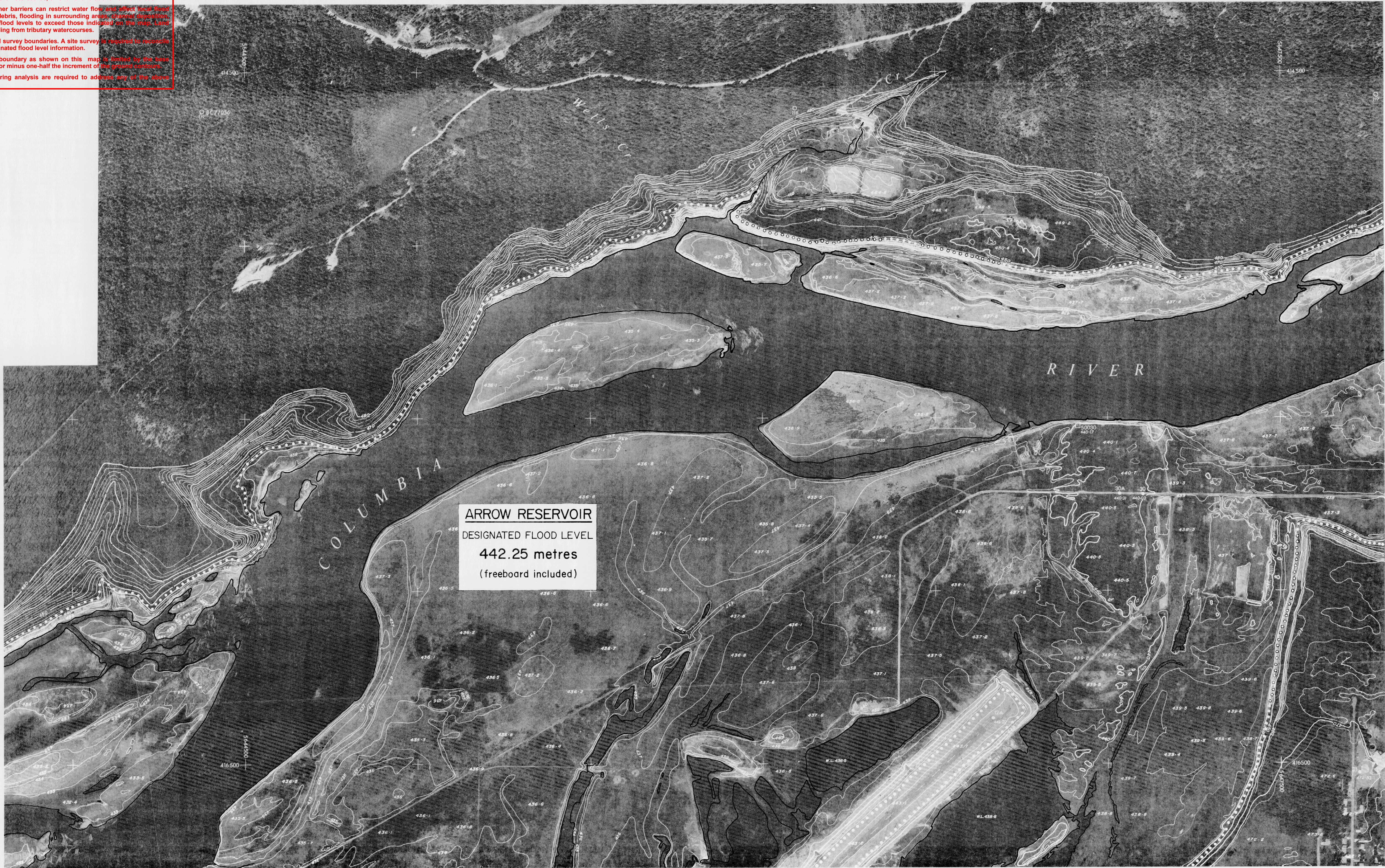


Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- 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 erosion or high water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel of the watercourse, or alluvial and debris flow fan areas.
- Other sources of water, roads, railways or other barriers can restrict water flow and affect flood levels. As well, obstructions such as ice and debris, flooding in surrounding areas, natural variations, groundwater or other phenomena can cause flood levels to exceed those indicated on the map. Land 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 establish 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 ground topography. 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 4

See Sheet 3

See Sheet 1

NOTES

Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch
Floodplain Mapping Program.

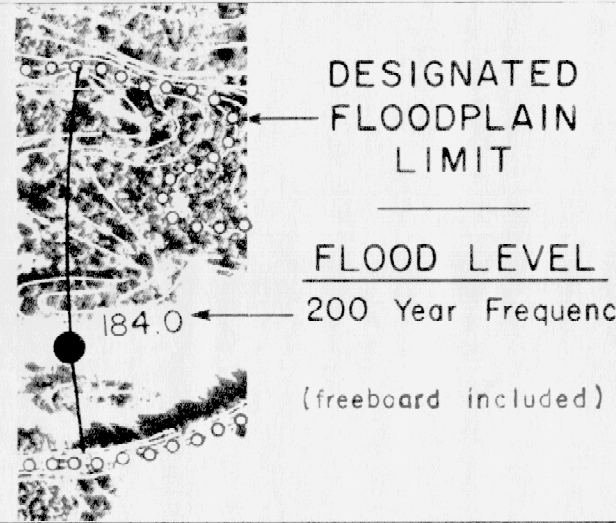
Survey:
River survey done by Planning and Surveys Section,
Water Management Branch.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial
network.
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of
Canada (1968).

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 (1973).
Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection,
Water Management Branch.

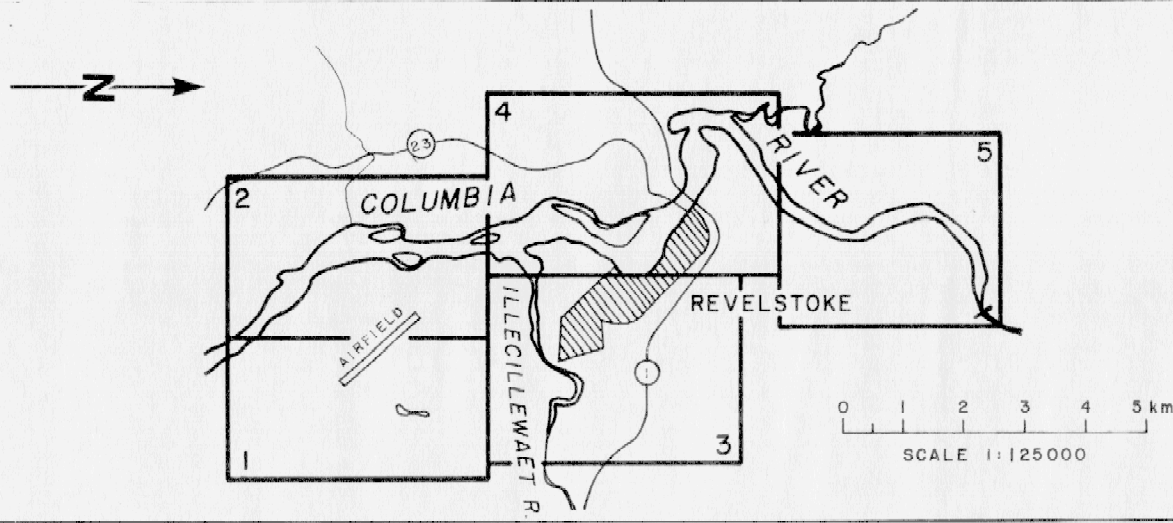
FLOODPLAIN DATA

- a) The Designated flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.
- b) Flood levels for the Illecillewaet River were computed using a standard step method
modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions. Flood levels between
Revelstoke highway bridge and the Revelstoke dam were obtained by extrapolation of
the stage-discharge curves given on Plate IV-2 of the B.C. Hydro Report 786.
- c) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.
- d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.
- e) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey.
- f) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.
- g) 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.
- h) Areas within the floodplain limit having an elevation above the computed flood level
are subject to possible flooding from overflow of upstream banks.

LEGEND



KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY AUGUST, 1977
FLOODPLAIN STUDIES TECHNICIAN B. BOARD ENGINEER R.W. NICHOLS
ISSUE OF MAPPING DATE NOV, 1983



Province of British Columbia	Ministry of Environment Water Management Branch
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING COLUMBIA RIVER AT REVELSTOKE	
Scale: 1:5000	
Drawing No. 5514-2	
Recommended, Section Head: [Signature]	
Approved, Deputy Minister: [Signature]	

FILE No 0305030-8
SCALE 1:5000
NEGATIVE No.
DRAWING No. 5514-2
SHEET 2 of 5