



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 boils in the channel of the watercourse, or alluvial and debris flow fan areas.
- Other sources of water, rivers, 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, channel deposition, 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 reconcile property locations, present boundaries, and designated flood level information.
- The accuracy of the location of a floodplain boundary as shown on this map is limited by the base topography. It is generally accurate to plus or minus one-half the increment of the ground contours.
- Professional standards and related engineering analysis are required to address any of the above considerations.

See Sheet 2

NOTES		FLOODPLAIN DATA		LEGEND	KEY MAP	REVISIONS		ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING	Province of British Columbia Ministry of Environment Water Management Branch		FILE No.
Produced by British Columbia Water Management Branch, Floodplain Mapping Program		a) Floodplain limits and flood profile were computed using a standard step method modelling technique. b) Floodplain limits shown assume the absence of all dikes. c) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams or tributaries, except where noted. d) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowances for freeboard. e) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by legal survey. f) See Village of Invermere and Regional District of East Kootenay, Electoral Areas F&G, Zoning By-laws for minimum distances allowed from buildings to the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses. g) Many tributary streams have formed alluvial deposits at their junction with the Columbia River. These alluvial fan areas are commonly subject to high flood and erosion hazard. Development of these areas should generally not be permitted, except under special approval from the Water Management Branch.		 200 Year Floodplain Limit Flood levels in metres above GSC Datum 801.0 200 Year Frequency 800.6 20 Year Frequency (freeboard included)		No. DESCRIPTION DATE 1. Survey monument data added Dec. 1986	DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY August 1976	MAPPING INFORMATION CHECKED L.S. FLOODPLAIN MAPPING CHECKED R.W.N.	FLOODPLAIN MAPPING COLUMBIA RIVER Windermere Lake to Radium (Including Toby Creek)		SCALE 1:5000 DRAWING No. A5296-1 SHEET 1 of 9
Survey Field survey done by Surveys Subsection, Water Management Branch. a) Horizontal control based on provincial network. b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968) [●] Indicates Survey Monument		Mapping Base mapping done by Mapping Section, 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 as noted. b) Grid origin referred to UTM Projection Zone 11 (1975). Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection, Water Management Branch.		ISSUE OF MAPPING DATE APRIL 1982		RECOMMENDED Section Head		APPROVED Deputy Minister			