

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 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 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 base topography. It is generally assumed to be plus or minus one-half the increment of the ground contours.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering analysis are required to address any of the above considerations.

NOTE:

1. THE FLOODPLAIN LIMITS AS SHOWN ARE WITHIN THE ACCURACY OF THE BASE MAPPING. SITE SPECIFIC GROUND ELEVATIONS SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY FIELD SURVEY.
2. PROBLEMS RELATED TO MAJOR CHANNEL DISLOCATION, PROPERTY DAMAGE AND DEBRIS JAMMING HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN THE LARDEAU RIVER FLOODPLAIN.
3. PONDING MAY OCCUR UPSTREAM OF TRANSPORTATION ROUTE EMBANKMENTS DUE TO DEBRIS JAMMING OF BRIDGES OR CULVERTS RESULTING IN THE FLOOD LEVELS SHOWN TO BE EXCEEDED.

SEE SHEET 3

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

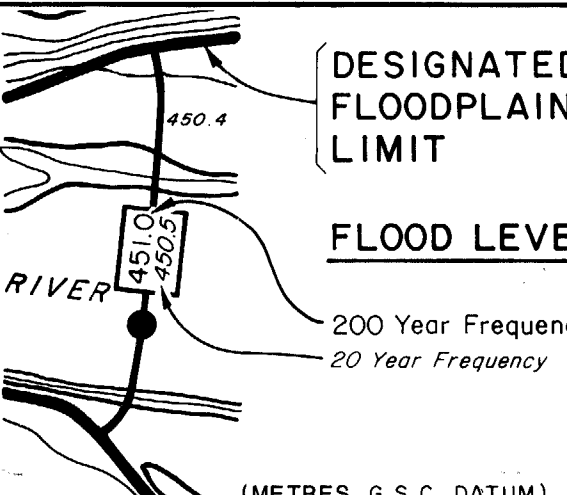
NOTES

Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Division, Hydrology Branch, Flood Identification Section.
Survey: River survey done by Water Management Division, Hydrology Branch, Technical Support Section, Project 84-13 F036.
a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.
b) Elevations are in metres and are referred to Geoidetic Survey of Canada datum.
c) (S) indicates survey monument.
Mapping: Base mapping done by Lands Services Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, (SRMB), Topo/GIS Section, Project 88-011 dated Sept. 1992, NAD 83. Air photography 1989, 1990.
a) Contour interval 1 metre and greater with spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with a specified accuracy of ± 0.3 metres, except where noted. Contact SRMB for further details on base mapping specifications.
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 11.

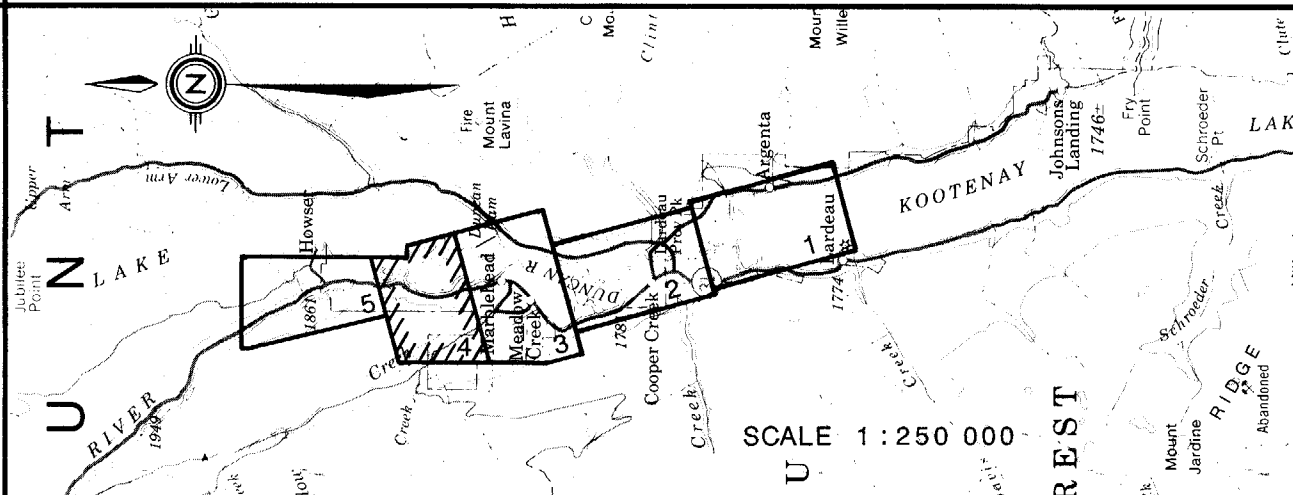
FLOODPLAIN DATA

1. The floodplain areas as depicted on this map have been designated pursuant to the Canada/British Columbia Floodplain Mapping Agreement (1988) by the Minister of the Environment for Canada and the Minister of Environment, Lands & Parks for British Columbia. Flooding may still occur outside of the designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the designation or failure to designate areas on this map.
2. The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.
3. The flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.
4. The floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.
5. The floodplain limits and flood levels include an allowance for freeboard.
6. The floodplain limits are not established on the ground by legal survey.
7. The floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries.
8. The required setback of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of floodwaters and possible bank erosion is not shown. This information is available either through local municipality or the Ministry of Environment, Lands & Parks.
9. MAPS AVAILABLE FROM THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS & PARKS, SURVEYS & RESOURCE MAPPING BRANCH, MAPS B.C. MAP & AIR PHOTO SALES, VICTORIA, B.C.

LEGEND



KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	ISSUE OF MAPPING	DATE: SEPTEMBER 30, 1996
2	DRAWN	F.C.
3	CHECKED	R.F.R.
4	RIVER SURVEY	
5	DESIGNED	
6	ENGINEER	R.F. Rodman
7	RECOMMENDED	R.W. Noll
8	APPROVED	[Signature]

ENVIRONMENT CANADA
INLAND WATERS
ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA
Eaux Interieures

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY
OF ENVIRONMENT
COLUMBIE-BRITANNIQUE
MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA
FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AGREEMENT
L'ACCORD CANADA-COLUMBIE-BRITANNIQUE
SUR LA CARTOGRAPHIE DES PLAINES D'INONDATION

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
DUNCAN & LARDEAU RIVERS

Scale in metres
100m 0 100 200 300 400 500m

FILE No.	35100-30/340-2184
N.T.S. MAP No.	82K
SCALE	1:5 000
NEGATIVE No.	
DRAWING No.	93-3-4
REV.	
SHEET	4 of 5