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.

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NOTES

Produced by; British Columbia Water Management Branch, Floodplain Mapping Program.

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 (1947)

Mapping; Base mapping done by Mapping Section, Survey and Mapping Branch.
a) Contour interval – 2 metres and greater; spot elevation shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except as noted.
b) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection, Zone 11 (1975)
Final Floodplain Mapping produced by Planning Subsection Water Management Branch.

FLOODPLAIN DATA

a) Floodplain limits and flood profiles were computed using a standard step method modelling technique.
b) Floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.
c) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams or tributaries, except where noted.
d) Floodplain limits and floodlevels include allowances for freeboard.
e) Position of floodplain boundary not established on ground by legal survey.
f) Required setback of buildings from the natural boundary of lakes and watercourses to allow for the passage of flood waters and possible bank erosion is not shown. This information is available either through the Regional District of Central Kootenay or Ministry of Environment.

LEGEND

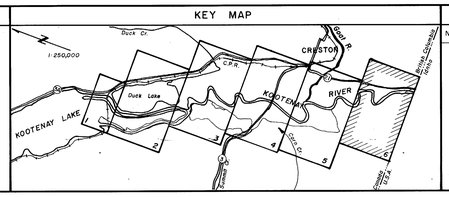
200 Year Floodplain Limit

Flood levels in metres above G.S.C.D.

537.0 200 Year Frequency

(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY June 1972

MAPPING INFORMATION
CHECKED L.S.

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
CHECKED R.W.N.

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE August 1981

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Environment
Water Management Branch

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
KOOTENAY RIVER
Kootenay Lake to U.S. Border

200 100 0 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale in metres

Recommended; Section Head G.J. Watts
Approved; Assistant Deputy Minister A. Murray

FILE No. 0305030-6

SCALE 1:10,000

DRAWING No. A5278-6

SHEET 6 of 6

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