

SEE SHEET 22



SEE SHEET 20

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.

NOTES

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

Survey: Field survey done by Planning and Surveys Section,  
Water Management Branch.

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division,  
Surveys and Mapping Branch.

a) Horizontal control based on provincial network.  
b) Vertical control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968).  
c) Indicates Survey Monument.

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 10 (1975).

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

FLOODPLAIN DATA

- a) Floodplain limits and flood profiles computed using a standard step method  
modelling technique.
- b) Floodplain limits shown assume the absence of all dykes.
- c) Floodplain limits and flood levels include allowance for freeboard.
- d) Position of floodplain boundary not established on the ground by  
legal survey.
- e) Floodplain limits are not delineated for side streams and tributaries,  
except as noted.
- f) See City of Kamloops Bylaw 11-27 and Thompson-Nicola Regional District Bylaws  
150 (Clearwater) and 500 (Electoral Areas A, B, and C) for required setback  
of buildings from the natural boundaries of lakes and watercourses to  
allow for the passage of flood waters and possible bank erosion.

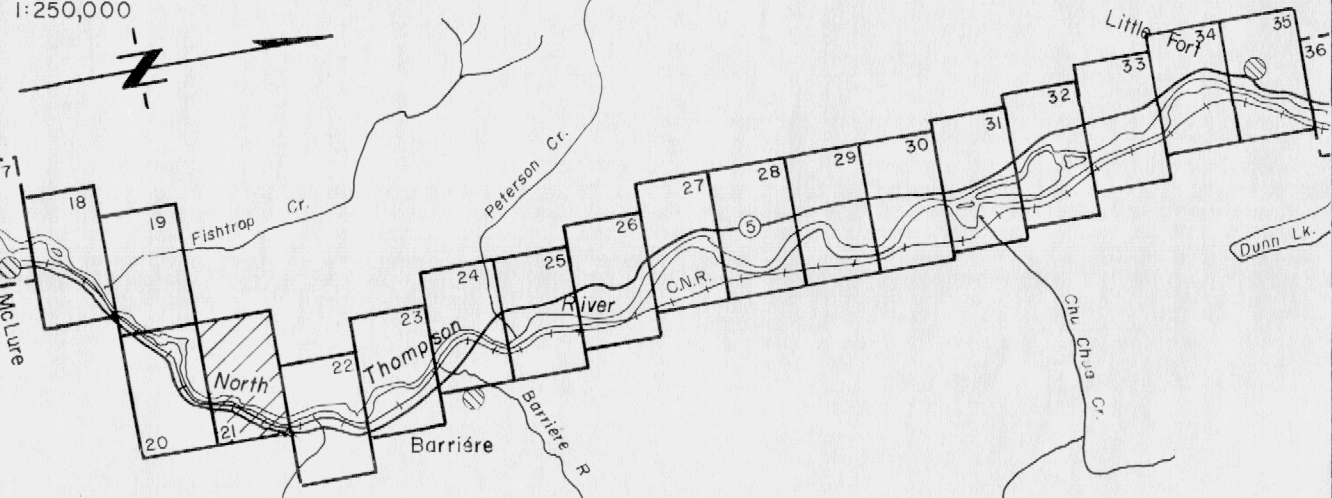
LEGEND

200 Year  
Floodplain Limit

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

350.0 1:200 Year Frequency  
349.5 1:200 Year Frequency  
(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	Monument Data Added	June 1988

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY  
Oct. 1974 & July 1975

MAPPING INFORMATION  
CHECKED LS

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING  
CHECKED RWN

ISSUE OF MAPPING  
DATE DEC. 1982



Province of  
British Columbia

Ministry of Environment  
Water Management Branch

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING  
NORTH THOMPSON RIVER  
McLURE TO LITTLE FORT

Scale in metres

Recommended,  
Section Head

Approved,  
Deputy Minister

FILE No.

0305030-29

SCALE

1:5000

DRAWING No.

A5302-21

SHEET

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