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.

SEE SHEET 32



SEE SHEET 30

NOTES

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

Survey: Field 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)
(⊙ Indicates Survey Monument)

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 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 130 (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

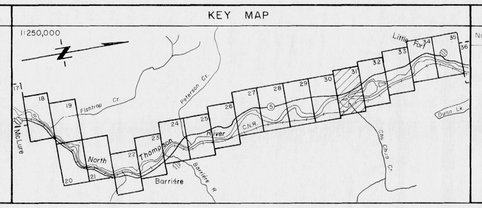
Flood levels in metres above G.S.C. Datum

350.0 1:200 Year Frequency

349.5 1:20 Year Frequency

(freeboard included)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
	Monument Data Added	June 1988

ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY Oct. 1974 & July 1975

MAPPING INFORMATION
CHECKED L.S.

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
CHECKED R.W.N.

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. A5302-31

SHEET 31 of 48

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