

#### Use and Limitations of Floodplain Maps

- Users must note the dates of base mapping, aerial photography, field surveys and date of mapping relative to rates 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 boundaries.
- Floodplain maps do not provide information on site-specific flood hazards such as: bank erosion, high water velocity, sudden shifts in the channel of the watercourse, or slumps and landslides.
- 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 floating in unconfined areas, channel narrowing, groundwater or other phenomena can create localised flood hazards not indicated on the map, and adjacent to a floodplain may be subject to flooding from secondary watercourses.
- Floodplain maps do not indicate or locate legal survey boundaries. If a survey is required to reconcile property location, ground elevations, and designated floodplain 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 interval of the ground contours.
- Professional assistance and detailed engineering studies are required to address any of the above considerations.

#### MAPPING

##### BRITISH COLUMBIA WATER RESOURCES SERVICE FLOODPLAIN MAPPING PROGRAM

Field surveys and map production done by Planning & Surveys Division, Water Investigations Branch, Water Resources Service. Photogrammetric Mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys & Mapping Branch, Lands Service.

- SURVEYS**
  - Horizontal Control based on Provincial Network
  - Vertical Control based on Geodetic Survey of Canada (1968)
- MAPPING**
  - Contour interval 1 metre and greater. Spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres with accuracy  $\pm 0.15$  metres.
  - Grid origin referred to UTM Projection Zone 10
  - Cadastral detail approximate only and based on best local information.

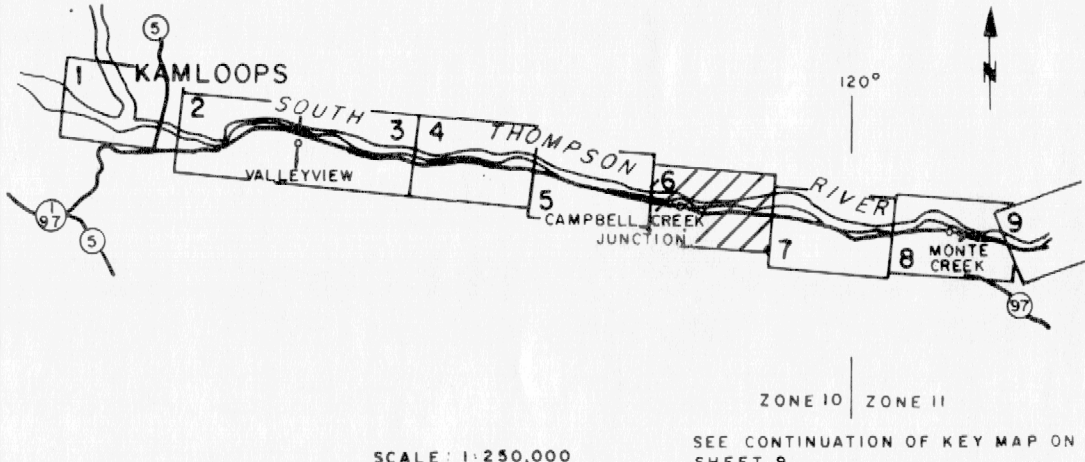
#### FLOODPLAIN LIMITS

- Flood profiles were computed by a standard step method modelling technique.
  - Floodplain Limits shown assume absence of all dykes.
  - Floodplain Limits and Flood Levels include 2 ft. (0.61 m) allowance for freeboard.
  - Position of floodplain boundary not established on ground by legal survey.
  - See "Flood Control Requirements" \* for minimum distance allowed from building to natural boundaries of water courses and lakes.
  - Floodplain Limits are not delineated for side streams or tributaries.
- \* Correspondence to Municipalities October 30, 1973.

#### LEGEND

- 200 Year Frequency Floodplain Limit
- 20 Year Frequency Floodplain Limit
- 351.2 Flood Level 200 Year Frequency Flood in Metres
- 346.9 Flood Level 20 Year Frequency Flood in Metres

#### KEY MAP



#### REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	MONUMENTS ADDED	JUNE 1988

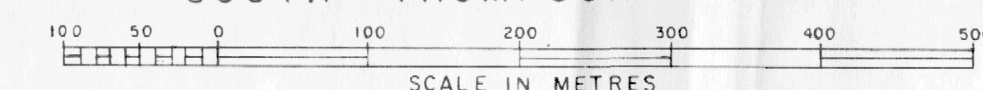
#### ORTHOPHOTO MAPPING

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: OCT. 14, 1974
MAPPING INFORMATION
CHECKED:
FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION
CHECKED:
ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE: JUNE, 1976

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
WATER RESOURCES SERVICE  
WATER INVESTIGATIONS BRANCH

#### KAMLOOPS to CHASE FLOOD PLAIN MAPPING

SOUTH THOMPSON RIVER



RECOMMENDED  
DIVISION CHIEF

APPROVED  
DEPUTY MINISTER

FILE NUMBER

0310213-4

SCALE

1:5000

DWG. NO.

5113

SHEET 6 OF 15