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 3

SEE SHEET 1

IRELAND CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN

IN ADDITION TO POSSIBLE INUNDATION BY SHUSWAP RIVER FLOWS, THE FAN AREA IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARDS DUE TO POSSIBLE CHANNEL AVULSION AND EROSION CAUSED BY CHANNEL ACCRETION AND/OR DEBRIS JAMMING. THE FAN EXTENDS INTO THE SHUSWAP RIVER FLOODPLAIN. THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH OKANAGAN FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT BYLAW AND THE DESIGNATED SHUSWAP RIVER LEVELS MUST BE SATISFIED IN THIS ALLUVIAL FAN AREA. A SITE SPECIFIC STUDY MAY BE REQUIRED.

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 SHUSWAP 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.

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

a) Horizontal control based on provincial network. b) Elevations are in metres and are referred to Geodetic Survey of Canada datum, (● indicates Survey Monument).

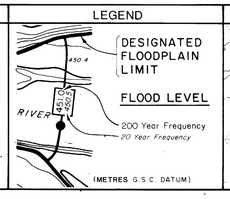
Mapping: Base mapping done by Lands Services Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, ISRMB) Topo/GIS Section, Project 89-077 dated June, 1995, NAD 83. Air photography 1990.

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 and 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 municipalities or the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.
9. MAPS AVAILABLE FROM THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, LANDS AND PARKS, SURVEYS AND RESOURCE MAPPING BRANCH, MAPS B.C. MAP AND AIR PHOTO SALES, VICTORIA, B.C.

LEGEND



DESIGNATED FLOODPLAIN LIMIT

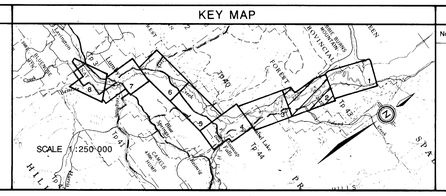
FLOOD LEVEL

200 Year Frequency

20 Year Frequency

(METRES G.S.C. DATUM)

KEY MAP



REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ISSUE OF MAPPING
DATE September 30,1998

DRAWN T.E. / A.D.
CHECKED
RIVER SURVEY M.P.
DESIGNED B.B.
ENGINEER R.J. Robson

RECOMMENDED R.W. Nichol
APPROVED

ENVIRONMENT CANADA INLAND WATERS
ENVIRONNEMENT CANADA EAUX INTÉRIEURES

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

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

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

FLOODPLAIN MAPPING
SHUSWAP RIVER, BESSETTE & DUTEAU CREEKS
(MABEL LAKE TO LUMBY AREA)

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

FILE No. 35100-30/128-8355
N.T.S.MAP No. 82L
SCALE 1:5 000
NEGATIVE No.
DRAWING No. 96-7-2
REV.
SHEET 2 of 8

DDf.mg