

NOTE: PONDING MAY OCCUR BEHIND EXISTING DYKES DURING HIGH FLOW PERIODS RESULTING IN THE FLOOD LEVELS SHOWN TO BE EXCEEDED IN THIS AREA.

SEE SHEET 3

NOTE: CONDITIONS EXCEEDING DYKE DESIGN PARAMETERS COULD RESULT IN DYKE BREACH CAUSING INUNDATION, EROSION AND DEPOSITION WITHIN THE DYKED AREA. FLOOD LEVEL ISOGRAMS ARE SHOWN DASHED BEHIND DYKES.

#### 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.

NOTE: CONDITIONS EXCEEDING DYKE DESIGN PARAMETERS COULD RESULT IN DYKE BREACH CAUSING INUNDATION, EROSION AND DEPOSITION WITHIN THE DYKED AREA. FLOOD LEVEL ISOGRAMS ARE SHOWN DASHED BEHIND STANDARD DYKES.

NOTE: PROBLEMS RELATED TO ICE SUCH AS DAMAGE TO BANK PROTECTION WORKS, BRIDGES AND NEARBY BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN MANY AREAS OF THE SIMILKAMEEN RIVER VALLEY.

293 000 +  
5 455 000 +

292 500  
5 452 000 +

SEE SHEET 5

#### NOTES

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

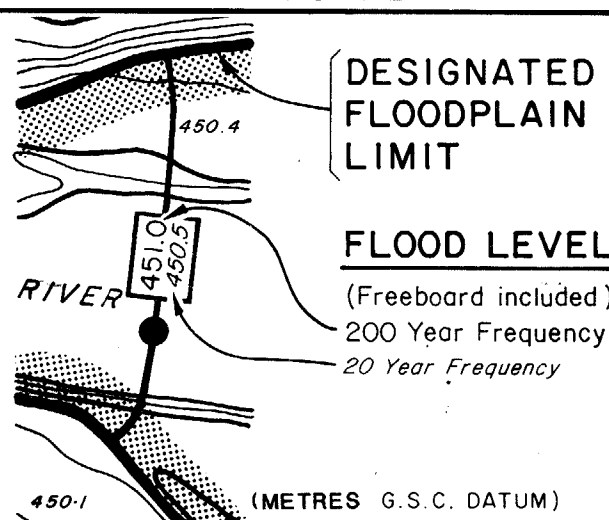
Survey: River survey done by Survey Section, Water Management Branch, Project 92-27 F052 September 89.

Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, Project 88-018, dated January 1991, NAD 27, Air Photography 1987, and greater; spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to  $\pm 0.3$  metres, except where noted; Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection Zone 11.

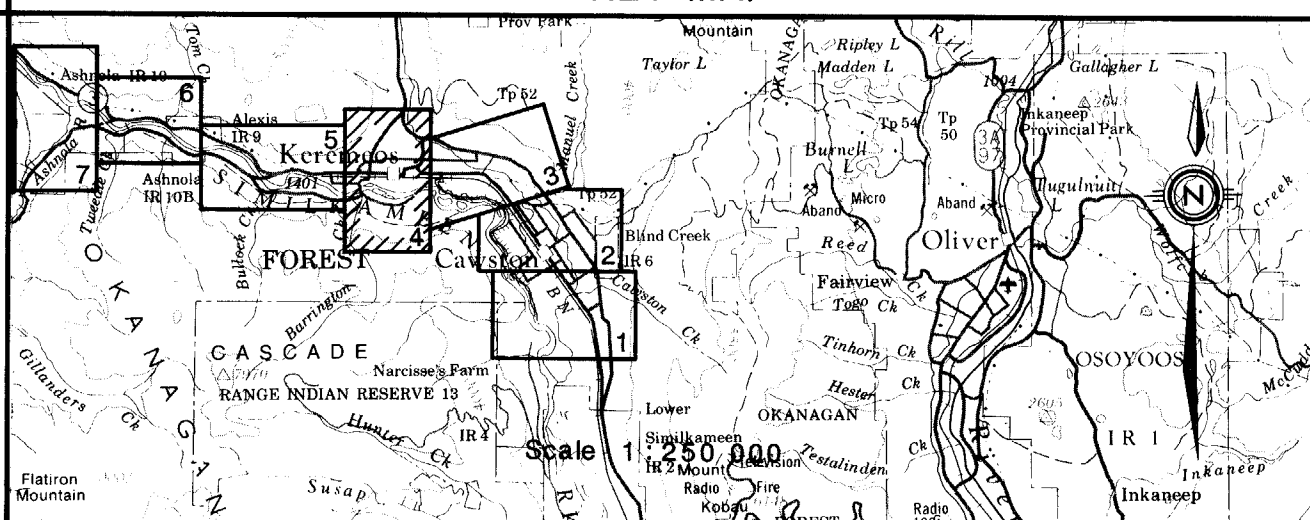
#### FLOODPLAIN DATA

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, Lands and Parks for British Columbia. Flooding may still occur outside of the interim designated floodplain areas. The Ministers do not assume any liability by reason of the interim designation or failure to interim 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 SURVEYS AND RESOURCE MAPPING BRANCH, MAPS B.C., MAP AND AIR PHOTO SALES, VICTORIA, B.C.

#### LEGEND



#### KEY MAP



#### REVISIONS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ISSUE OF MAPPING  
DATE: **SEPTEMBER 30, 1995**

DRAWN: **T. E.**

CHECKED: **B. B.**

RIVER SURVEY

DESIGNED: **B. B.**

ENGINEER: **R. J. Wallwork**

ENVIRONMENT CANADA  
Eaux Interieures

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

**FLOODPLAIN MAPPING  
SIMILKAMEEN RIVER AT KEREMEOS**

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

RECOMMENDED: **R. Wallwork**

APPROVED: **[Signature]**

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FILE No.: **310-3687K**

N.T.S. MAP No.: **82E/4**

SCALE: **1:5 000**

NEGATIVE No.: **-**

DRAWING No.: **91-23-4**

REV.: **4**

SHEET **4** of **7**