



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		FLOODPLAIN DATA		LEGEND	KEY MAP	REVISIONS		ISSUE OF MAPPING		ENVIRONMENT CANADA INLAND WATERS		BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT		CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOODPLAIN MAPPING AGREEMENT		Vancouver, B. C. Canada V5Y 1S5		
Produced by: British Columbia Water Management Branch, Special Projects Section, Floodplain Mapping Program.		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 Canada and the Minister of the Environment, Lands and Parks for British Columbia.				No. DESCRIPTION DATE		DATE SEPTEMBER 30, 1996	DRAWN T. E.		CHECKED		FLOODPLAIN MAPPING SIMILKAMEEN RIVER AT KEREMEOS		FILE No. 310-3687K		NTS: MAP No. 82E/4	
Survey: River survey done by Survey Section, Water Management Branch, Project 92-27 F052 September 1992.		2. The Designated Flood has a statistical frequency of occurrence of once every 200 years.										SCALE 1:5 000		NEGATIVE No.				
Mapping: Base mapping done by Map Production Division, Survey and Resource Mapping Branch, Project 88-016, dated January 1991, NAD 27, Air Photography 1987.		3. The flood levels were computed using a standard step method modelling technique, assuming open water flow conditions.												DRAWING No. REV.				
a) Contour interval 1 metre and greater; b) Spot elevations shown to 0.1 metres, with accuracy to ± 0.3 metres, except where noted.		4. The floodplain limits assume the absence of all dykes.												91-23-5				
c) Grid origin referred to U.T.M. Projection zone 11.		5. The floodplain limits and flood levels include an allowance for freeboard.												SHEET 5 of 7				
		6. The floodplain limits are not established on the ground by legal surveys.																
		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.																